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CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

Special Studies

John B. Parnell

Series P-23, No. 49
Issued May 1974

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

Trends and Prospects: 1950–1990

- —Population Growth
- —Composition and Distribution
- —Economic Characteristics
- —Population Projections

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Social and Economic Statistics Administration
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Issued May 1974

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FOREWORD

A report to the Congress of the United States by President Richard Nixon on May 3, 1973, included the following statement:

> In order to focus international attention on the vital problem of world population growth, the United Nations has designated next year as World Population Year. A World Population Conference has been called for August 1974. I believe information and action programs undertaken as part of the observance can be a valuable means of furthering appreciation of population problems and of generating more resolute action by nations to solve them. The United States will cooperate fully with the United Nations in observing the year and working to make the World Population Conference a success.

As part of the background material for the World Population Conference, a series of "country statements" following the same outline is being prepared on the demographic situation in approximately 57 cooperating countries. This monograph is the country statement for the United States.

Studies such as this one reflect an awareness of the close relationship between social and economic development, on the one hand, and population growth, composition, and distribution, on the other. This relationship has been examined largely at the national level, but is applies likewise at the subnational and family levels. An attempt has been made to present the population situation in the United States as a matrix of interrelated elements rather than as isolated facts. In this framework, the determinants and consequences of population change become most apparent. Moreover, with this type of analysis as background material, the processes of change should be more readily understood by those who are in a position to propose interventions that would channel social and economic development into directions that are of more benefit to the country, the local community, and the individual family.

Most of the statistics presented in the tables were based on large samples (5 to 25 percent) from U.S. decennial censuses of 1950, 1960, and 1970; on complete counts or large samples (20 to 50 percent) from U.S. annual vital statistics records; on nationwide samples of 25,000 to 50,000 households in the Current Population

Survey; or on U.S. population projections to the year 2000 based on these sources and reports on international migration. The population bases are generally large enough to make comparisons reliable where the magnitude of the differences in the statistics among population subgroups or between points in time are clearly of social or economic importance.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The preparation of the monograph series was organized by Jean Bourgeois-Pichat, of Paris, France, who is the Chairman of CICRED, the Committee for International Coordination of National Research in Demography. Financial support for the publication of the monograph series was provided by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

This monograph was edited by Paul C. Glick, Senior Demographer, with the assistance of Karen M. Mills, Statistician, under the general supervision of Meyer Zitter, Chief of the Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Social and Economic Statistics Administration. The project was essentially a joint undertaking by specialists in the Population Division; Conrad Taeuber, former Associate Director of the Bureau, prepared the first chapter. The writing benefitted from consultation with staff members in the U.S. Departments of State, Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare. The assistance of Joyce K. Balch who typed several drafts of the monograph is gratefully acknowledged.

Within the Publications Services Division, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, many individuals made significant contributions in the areas of publication planning and design, editorial review, composition, and printing procurement.

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Chapter I. POPULATION GROWTH

The total population of the United States on January 1, 1974, was estimated at 211,216,000. The increase during the preceding year was 1,499,000, or 0.71 percent. This was the lowest rate of increase for any year since 1937 and less than half the annual growth rate registered during the 1950's. The decline in the annual rate of growth directly reflects the decline in the birth rate, which was 14.9 per 1,000 population in 1973–the lowest annual birth rate in the history of the country. Net civilian immigration contributed 22 percent of the total population increase in 1973.

In the nearly 200 years since the United States was established, it has grown from a population of about 4 million to one of more than 50 times as large. There were fewer than five persons per square mile of territory in 1790. Both the total area and the population increased, and in 1970 there were nearly 60 persons per square mile.

During the 100 years after the first census, which was taken in 1790, the national area increased about threefold, but the population increased about 16 times. This period was a time of settling the vast areas of the country. In 1890 the census report pointed out the end of the western frontier, that is, there was then no longer any major expanse of cultivable land not inhabited by at least two persons per square mile. Simultaneously with population growth in the agricultural areas, there was rapid industrialization and urbanization, especially in the latter part of that period.

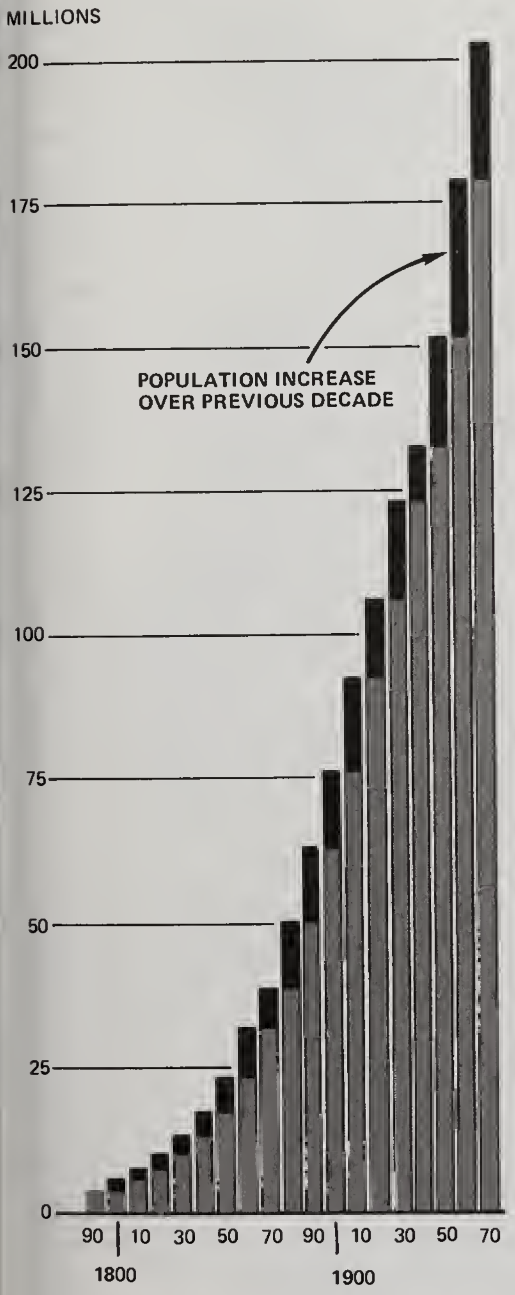
The second century witnessed a continued peopling of much of the land area, with further rapid growth of the urban population and in the number of metropolitan areas. After 1920, the growth was especially rapid in sections outside the boundaries of the central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas. By 1970, the 75.6 million persons in these "suburban" areas, defined here as the metropolitan area outside the central cities, exceeded the 63.8 million persons in the central cities. Likewise, the population of these outer sectors of the metropolitan areas exceeded the coincidentally identical number of persons, 63.8 million, who were living completely outside the metropolitan areas. During this second century the rates of population growth declined, recovered somewhat, and then resumed at the lowered rates.

More than 50 million persons have been added to the population since 1950. However, the rate of growth has declined. The annual average rate of growth at the beginning of the century was about 2 percent. It averaged 1.7 percent during the "baby boom" years of the 1950's and 1.24 percent during the 1960's. The average for the years 1970 to 1973 was 0.89 percent.

Current rates of growth are similar to the lowest rates of growth in the Nation's history, those during the depression years of the 1930's. But the situation is quite different today from what it was some 40 years ago. Then, growth was almost entirely the result of an excess of births over deaths. Even the unprecedented low birth rates of that period were above the birth rate of 1973, and death rates were also somewhat above those of recent years. During the 1930's, immigration made very little net contribution to the national growth; in some of those years there was a slight net emigration. In recent years, immigration from other countries (and from Puerto Rico) has accounted for 20 to 25 percent of national growth, and the share contributed by natural increase has correspondingly been reduced to 75 to 80 percent.

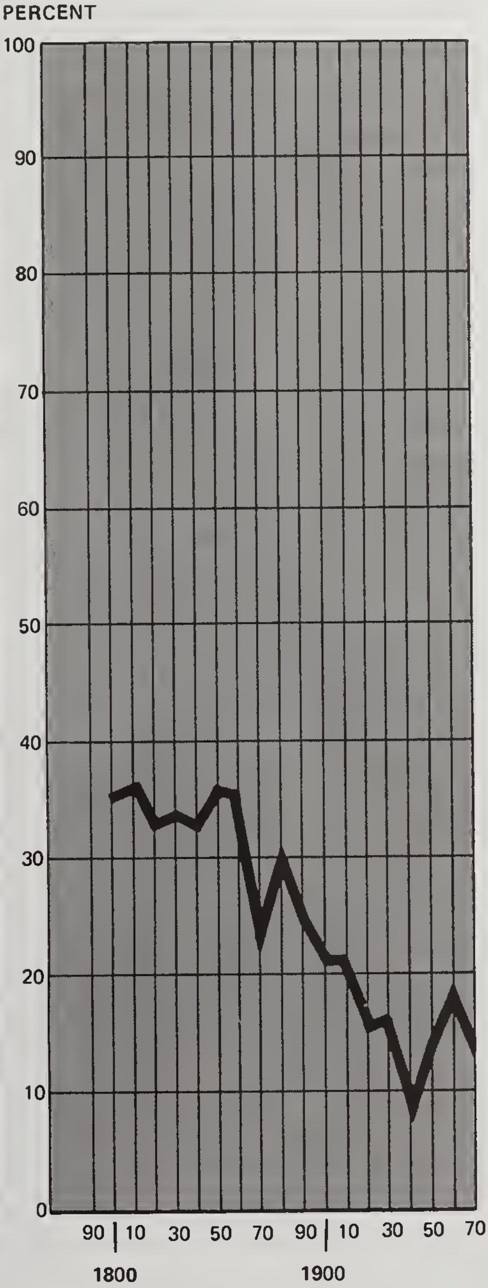
The Immigration Act of 1965 introduced a major change in national immigration policy. Quotas based on national origin, as established by the Act of 1924, were abolished. Instead, country and regional quotas were established, and new criteria gave preference to individuals with specified characteristics. The provisions of the Act were fully operative on July 1, 1968. Net alien immigration for the years since then has been substantially higher than it was during the earlier part of the decade. There were also substantial changes in the geographic distribution of immigrants by country or region of birth. During the first half of the 1960's, 37 percent of the alien immigrants came from Europe. In 1971-72, that proportion dropped to 23 percent; the proportion from Southern Europe nearly doubled, while that from other sections of Europe declined to about one-fourth of its previous share. Immigrants from Asia accounted for 31 percent of the total in 1971-72, whereas their share had been only 7 percent during the first half of the 1960's. The share of North American countries dropped from 44 to 38 percent.

Figure 1.1 Population Increase by Decade: United States, 1790 to 1970



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, U.S. Summary, figure 14.

Figure 1.2 Percent Increase in Population by Decade: United States, 1790 to 1970



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, U.S. Summary, figure 15.

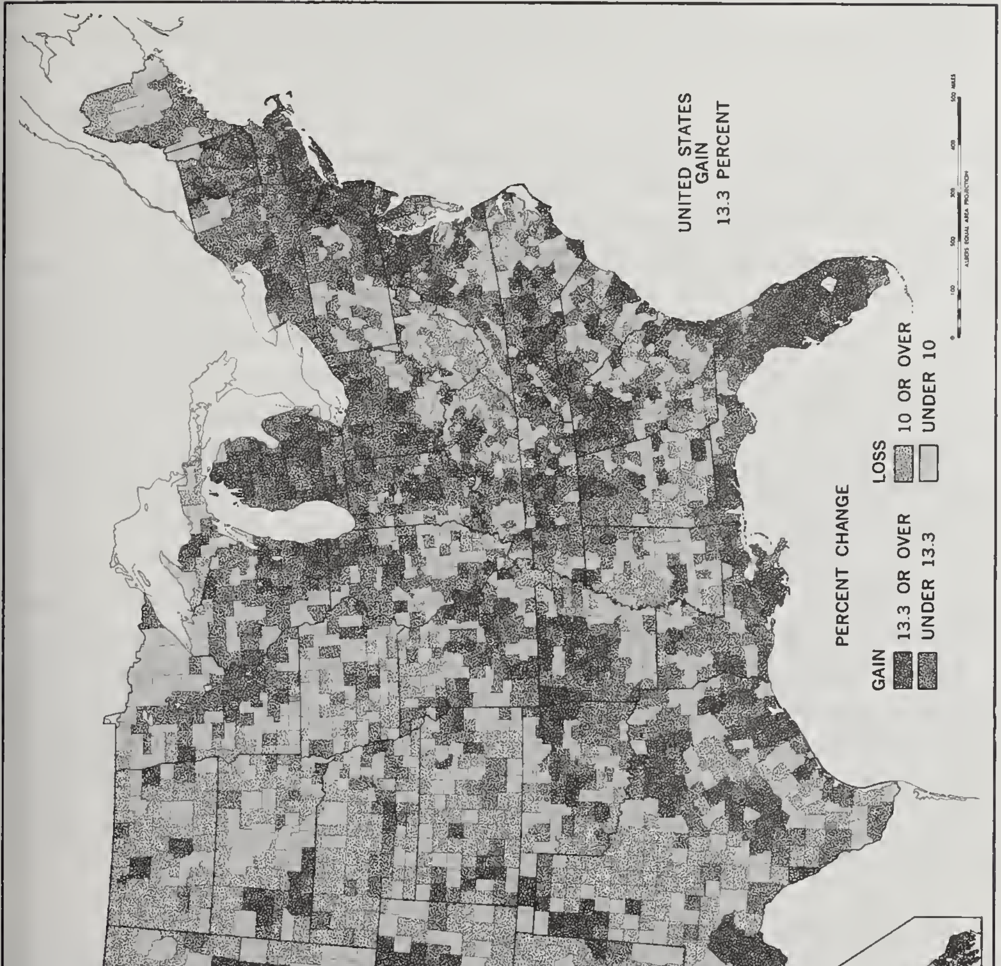
The long-term decline in the proportion of the total population born abroad has continued. In 1970, 5 percent of the population was foreign born and 12 percent was native of foreign or mixed parentage. The comparable figures for 1950 were about 7 and 16 percent, respectively.

Recent population growth has occurred largely in the urban, and especially in the metropolitan, population. For many years, metropolitan areas have grown more rapidly than the rest of the country, and this differential continued but at a diminished rate during the 1960's. In that decade more than four-fifths of the national growth occurred in the standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's). Within the SMSA's more than four-fifths of the growth took place in the suburban areas, as defined above. Many of the large cities lost population or gained residents only by annexation. When cities extended their administrative boundaries, the suburban residents in the annexed territory were reclassified as residents of the cities; nonetheless, the population of the areas outside the central cities increased by 27 percent during the 1960's, more than double the national average.

At the time of the first census in 1790 only about 5 percent of the population was classified as urban. That proportion has increased rapidly. The 1920 census was the first one to report that more than half the people in the United States were then living in urban places, and by 1970 nearly three-fourths (73 percent) were classified as urban. Urban residents were concentrated on 1.5 percent of the land area.

Although the proportion of the population which is rural has declined, the number of persons living in rural areas in 1970 was about the same as in 1960. In effect, the entire excess of births over deaths of the rural population during the decade was absorbed into the population of urban areas through movement to the urban areas or through reclassification of rural territory as urban. In terms of the (changing) areas as defined at each census, the urban population increased both within and outside the metropolitan areas, whereas the rural population outside these areas declined while that in the SMSA's increased by a similar amount. However, the entire increase of rural population within SMSA's was apparently a result of the addition of rural population through change in SMSA boundaries. At the same time, in some of the more rural sections of the metropolitan area counties, there was continued growth of the

Figure 1.3 Percent Change in Population by Counties: United States, 1960 to 1970



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, U.S. Summary, figure 28.

population, and this was not necessarily followed by incorporation into municipalities which would qualify as urban. Part of the growth of metropolitan areas occurred because most of the international migrants established permanent residence in the SMSA's.

Differences in rates of growth in urban and rural areas reflected differences in regional rates of growth. During the 1960's the North Central States–including the rural "Middle West"–were generally areas of outmigration; the Northeastern States had a small net inmigration. The West–the most highly urban region–was the region which grew most rapidly, and it was an area of substantial inmigration. The South, which for many years had been an area of outmigration, had a net gain by migration during the 1960's. However, this growth in the South was concentrated to a large extent in a few metropolitan areas, whereas most of the more rural sections continued to report losses.

Within the regions, growth was not evenly distributed. Two-fifths of the administrative units, called counties, reported a decline in population between 1960 and 1970. These were largely rural counties in the agricultural areas of the Middle West and the South. Many of these same areas had lost population during the preceding two decades, and for some the history of losses covers a much longer period. Only about one-fourth of the counties gained at more than the national rate during the 1960's.

The Negro (black) population of the United States accounted for nearly 20 percent of the total population when the Nation was established. In subsequent years its share of the total declined, primarily because of the large volume of white immigrants from Europe. The number of black residents continued to increase and in 1970, with a total of 22.6 million, they were about 30 times as numerous as the 757,000 recorded in 1790. In 1970 they accounted for 11 percent of the total population, a slight increase from the approximately 10 percent for the years 1920 to 1950. Although black birth rates are somewhat above those for the white population, they have moved in parallel to the rates for the white population. Their death rates are also somewhat above those for the white population, and their rate of natural increase is somewhat higher than that of the white population.

During the early years of U.S. history, birth rates were high enough and death rates low enough so that natural increase alone accounted for growth of more than 30 percent per decade. It was in this early American population growth that Malthus found his classic illustration of man's potentiality to reproduce under favorable circumstances. But the long transition characterized by declining fertility and mortality and slowing natural increase became evident about the time when the first census was taken in 1790 or soon thereafter. This trend continued along with agricultural expansion, industrialization, and urbanization and along with the absorption of large numbers of immigrants during the 19th century. It reached a low point during the depression years of the 1930's when the women who had been born between 1900 and 1909 were in the major childbearing years.

The long decline in fertility involved a number of other changes. Age at marriage increased, particularly in New England and among the children of immigrants. Then, late in the 19th century, age at marriage began to move downward. The proportion of persons who married at the younger ages increased slowly with virtually no interruption decade by decade until the lowest recorded level was reached in the mid-1950's. Not until the 1960's did this pattern give way to another movement upward in the age at marriage and in the proportion of women who remained single into their early twenties. More detail on these changes is presented in the next two chapters.

Chapter II. COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH

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The Components

Each of the three basic components of population growth—births, deaths, and net international migration—has developed a different trend during recent years in the United States. All three of the components reached or remained at low levels during the depression years of the 1930's, and then the number of births moved generally upward through the 1940's and into the 1950's.

During the 1960's, after the number of births had passed a peak and was declining, the number of deaths rose slowly, and the net number of immigrants fluctuated at a relatively high level without establishing any real trend, except for an increase in the late 1960's after a change in immigration laws (table 2.1).

Since the number of births is by far the largest of the three components of population growth in the United States, the changes in births over time have essentially determined the pattern of change in population growth in terms of absolute numbers and in the rate per 1,000 population. The chief interest here, however, lies in the changes of the rate during the last four decades and the main contributions of the components to these changes.

During the 1930's the rate of growth fell considerably below 10 per 1,000 population as the crude birth rate dipped under 20 for the first time in American history and as net immigration rates became negligible (table 2.2). The birth and net immigration rates increased somewhat during World War II, yielding annual growth rates of 9 to 13 per 1,000 population through 1945.

After World War II, the "baby boom," which occurred in most industrialized countries but lasted for varying lengths of time, led to an immediate jump in the annual birth and growth rates in the United States. From 1946 through 1961, the birth rate ranged from 24 to 27, and the growth rate ranged from 15 to 18. Although the increased growth rate resulted largely from the rise in the birth rate, contributions were also made by the decline in the crude death rate to about 9 or 10 per 1,000 population and the increase in the annual net immigration rate to about 2 per 1,000.

The annual birth rate decreased slightly from 1957 to 1961, after which a pronounced decline occurred. Thus, 1961 may be taken as the end of the "baby boom" in the United States. In that year, the annual growth rate, 16.1, was more than twice the level of 7.1 recorded in 1973.

Between 1961 and 1968, the annual growth rate dropped from 16.1 to 9.7, or by 40 percent. The birth rate declined from 23.5 to 17.6 during this period while the death rate and net immigration rate fluctuated in narrow ranges. This decline in the annual birth rate occurred in spite of changes in the age structure of the population, which, if the age-specific birth rates of 1961 had

Table 2.1 Estimates of the Components of Population Change by Calendar Year: United States, 1930 to 1973

(Numbers in thousands. Includes Alaska, Hawaii, and Armed Forces overseas for 1940 to 1974 but not for 1930 and 1935)

Year	Population at beginning of the year	Net change during the year[1]		Components of change during the year		
		Number	Percent[2]	Births[3]	Deaths[4]	Net civilian immigration
1974............	211,216	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1973............	209,717	1,499	0.71	3,141	1,978	340
1972............	208,089	1,628	.78	3,256	1,964	338
1971............	206,072	2,017	.98	3,554	1,924	387
1970............	203,849	2,223	1.09	3,725	1,927	438
1969............	201,760	2,089	1.04	3,605	1,934	453
1968............	199,808	1,952	.98	3,535	1,948	398
1967............	197,736	2,072	1.05	3,555	1,861	414
1966............	195,539	2,197	1.12	3,642	1,869	455
1965............	193,223	2,315	1.20	3,801	1,830	373
1964............	190,668	2,555	1.34	4,070	1,799	317
1963............	188,013	2,655	1.41	4,142	1,815	361
1962............	185,242	2,771	1.50	4,213	1,758	351
1961............	182,287	2,955	1.62	4,317	1,703	373
1960............	179,386	2,901	1.62	4,307	1,708	327
1959............	176,447	2,939	1.67	4,313	1,663	292
1958............	173,533	2,915	1.68	4,279	1,655	292
1957............	170,571	2,961	1.74	4,332	1,641	272
1956............	167,513	3,058	1.83	4,244	1,572	387
1955............	164,588	2,925	1.78	4,128	1,537	337
1954............	161,690	2,898	1.79	4,102	1,489	287
1953............	158,973	2,717	1.71	3,989	1,531	261
1952............	156,309	2,663	1.70	3,933	1,512	242
1951............	153,622	2,688	1.75	3,845	1,501	336
1950............	151,135	2,486	1.65	3,645	1,468	299
1949............	148,580	2,556	1.72	3,667	1,452	323
1948............	146,047	2,533	1.73	3,655	1,453	280
1947............	143,394	2,653	1.85	3,834	1,455	238
1946............	141,229	2,165	1.53	3,426	1,409	151
1945............	139,767	1,462	1.05	2,873	1,549	162
1944............	138,170	1,597	1.16	2,954	1,582	202
1943............	136,371	1,799	1.32	3,118	1,503	148
1942............	134,657	1,714	1.27	3,002	1,407	83
1941............	133,275	1,382	1.04	2,716	1,415	60
1940............	132,054	1,221	.92	2,570	1,432	77
1935............	126,874	853	.67	2,377	1,421	-2
1930............	122,487	1,128	.92	2,618	1,419	113

X Not applicable.

[1] Includes estimates not shown separately for overseas admissions into and discharges from the Armed Forces and the "error of closure" between censuses (the difference between the population as shown by a census count and the estimate of the population on that date as derived from the previous census count and data on the various components of population change for the intercensal period).

[2] Percent of population at beginning of period.

[3] Adjusted for underregistration through March 1970.

[4] Deaths occurring in the United States plus estimated deaths occurring to Armed Forces overseas. Infant deaths adjusted for underregistration through March 1960.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Estimates of the Population of the United States and Components of Change: 1972 (With annual data from 1930)," Series P-25, No. 499, table 1 and appendix B. For 1973, unpublished preliminary estimates, subject to revision.

Table 2.2 Annual Rates of Net Growth, Natural Increase, and Net Civilian Immigration: United States, 1930 to 1973

(Rate per 1,000 midyear population. Includes Alaska, Hawaii, and Armed Forces overseas for 1940 to 1973 but not for 1930 and 1935)

Year	Net growth rate[1]	Rate of natural increase	Birth rate	Death rate	Net civilian immigration rate
1973..........	7.1	5.5	14.9	9.4	1.6
1972..........	7.8	6.2	15.6	9.4	1.6
1971..........	9.7	7.9	17.2	9.3	1.9
1970..........	10.9	8.8	18.2	9.4	2.1
1969..........	10.3	8.2	17.8	9.5	2.2
1968..........	9.7	7.9	17.6	9.7	2.0
1967..........	10.4	8.5	17.9	9.4	2.1
1966..........	11.2	9.0	18.5	9.5	2.3
1965..........	11.9	10.1	19.6	9.4	1.9
1964..........	13.3	11.8	21.2	9.4	1.7
1963..........	14.0	12.3	21.9	9.6	1.9
1962..........	14.9	13.2	22.6	9.4	1.9
1961..........	16.1	14.2	23.5	9.3	2.0
1960..........	16.1	14.4	23.8	9.5	1.8
1959..........	16.5	14.9	24.3	9.4	1.6
1958..........	16.7	15.0	24.5	9.5	1.7
1957..........	17.2	15.7	25.2	9.5	1.6
1956..........	18.1	15.8	25.1	9.3	2.3
1955..........	17.6	15.6	24.9	9.3	2.0
1954..........	17.8	16.0	25.2	9.1	1.8
1953..........	17.0	15.3	24.9	9.6	1.6
1952..........	16.9	15.4	25.0	9.6	1.5
1951..........	17.4	15.1	24.8	9.7	2.2
1950..........	16.3	14.3	23.9	9.6	2.0
1949..........	17.1	14.8	24.5	9.7	2.2
1948..........	17.2	15.0	24.8	9.9	1.9
1947..........	18.3	16.4	26.5	10.1	1.6
1946..........	15.3	14.2	24.1	9.9	1.1
1945..........	10.4	9.4	20.5	11.0	1.2
1944..........	11.5	9.9	21.3	11.4	1.5
1943..........	13.1	11.8	22.7	10.9	1.1
1942..........	12.7	11.8	22.2	10.4	.6
1941..........	10.3	9.7	20.3	10.6	.4
1940..........	9.2	8.6	19.4	10.8	.6
1935..........	6.7	7.5	18.7	11.2	(Z)
1930..........	9.4	9.7	21.3	11.5	.9

Z Rounds to zero.

[1] Includes "error of closure" between censuses (the difference between the population as shown by a census count and the estimate of the population on that date as derived from the previous census count and data on the various components of population change for the intercensal period).

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Estimates of the Population of the United States and Components of Change: 1972 (With annual data from 1930)," Series P-25, No. 499, table A. For 1973, unpublished preliminary estimates, subject to revision.

continued, would have produced an increase in the crude birth rate. Between 1961 and 1968, the crude birth rate declined by 25 percent. The total fertility rate (that is, the sum of age-specific birth rates) dropped from 3,629 to 2,477, or by 32 percent. Further detail on total fertility rates is presented below in the section on "Differential Fertility."

From 1968 to 1970, the annual growth rate turned slightly upward to 10.9, as the birth rate temporarily reversed its downward trend and rose to 18.2. The rise in the birth rate in turn reflected the increasing proportion of the population comprised of females in the prime childbearing ages. This trend in population structure continued from 1970 to 1973; however, the birth rate dropped to 14.9 in 1973, the lowest in American history.

In 1973, the population of the United States increased by an estimated 1,499,000, or by 0.71 percent (table 2.1). The absolute growth was the smallest since 1945 and well below the peak figure of 3,058,000 in 1956. The provisional number of births in 1973 was 3,141,000, which is also the lowest figure since 1945 and more than 1 million under the 1957 peak of 4,332,000.

The annual number of deaths has in general increased since the end of World War II, as the effects of population growth and the rising proportion of the population 65 years old and over have more than offset the declines that have occurred in mortality rates at most ages. Further detail on mortality trends is presented below in the section on "Differential Mortality."

During the 1960's (1960 through 1969), estimated net civilian immigration was 3,822,000, accounting for about 16 percent of population growth. In 1973, estimated net civilian immigration was about 335,000. Although the estimates for 1972 and 1973 are the lowest since 1964, the current decline may well be temporary. Net civilian immigration includes the movement of American citizens, which is subject to wide fluctuation. Recent changes in alien immigration, the major component of civilian immigration, are discussed in further detail in the section below on "International Migration."

Differential Fertility

A long view—time as a variable—For more than two centuries, from the time of the first permanent settlements to the early decades of the 19th century, the fertility of the American people ranked among the world's highest. Large families were welcome while the relatively empty country was being peopled and while most persons lived on their own land in a self-sufficient economy. Their children in turn had an opportunity to move to virgin land in frontier areas. Fertility was so high that long before the Declaration of Independence in 1776 the population was predominantly native born.

The annual birth rate in the colonial and early federal periods has been estimated in various ways by early observers and modern authorities to have been about 55 births per 1,000 inhabitants, and the death rate was probably less than half as large. The women of completed fertility (those surviving to age 45) are estimated to have borne an average of about eight children (Grabill, Kiser, and Whelpton, 1958, p. 10). The evidence for the high fertility exists in the young age distributions of the population as enumerated in certain colonial censuses and in the first few censuses of the United States, and in the doubling of population every 25 years even in periods when immigration was of trivial magnitude. About half of the white males enumerated in 1790 were under age 16, for example.

Although fertility was high for the United States as a whole, the level differed widely between the longer settled areas and the frontier areas and between town and open country. Data from the same source as those in table 2.3 show that the child/woman ratio was lower in the long-settled New England geographic division in 1800 than in other geographic divisions. Declines occurred on a national basis after 1810. The child/woman ratio of 419 shown for white women in 1940 (which represents a low point in American history) is only 31 percent of the 1800 ratio of 1,342. About half (48 percent) of the long-term decline occurred by 1860; 29 percent occurred between 1860 and 1910; and the remaining 21 percent occurred after 1910. Censuses prior to 1850 did not obtain sufficient detail for the computation of child/woman ratios for Negroes who in 1850 comprised 7.8 percent of the total population. If comparisons of the child/woman ratios for black women are made with those for white women in the 19th century, caution should be exercised in interpreting them as measures of fertility because the ratios for blacks were depressed by high infant mortality.

Table 2.3 **Adjusted Number of Children Under 5 Years Old per 1,000 Women 20 to 44 Years Old by Race: United States, 1800 to 1970**

Year	White[1]	Negro[1]	Year	White[1]	Negro[1]
1970..........	507	689	1880.........	780	1,090
1960..........	717	895	1870.........	814	997
1950..........	587	706	1860.........	905	1,072
1940..........	419	513	1850.........	892	1,087
1930..........	506	554	1840.........	1,085	(NA)
1920..........	604	608	1830.........	1,145	(NA)
1910..........	631	736	1820.........	1,295	(NA)
1900..........	666	845	1810.........	1,358	(NA)
1890..........	685	930	1800.........	1,342	(NA)

NA Not available.

[1] Ratios standardized for age of woman and allowance made for undercount in censuses.

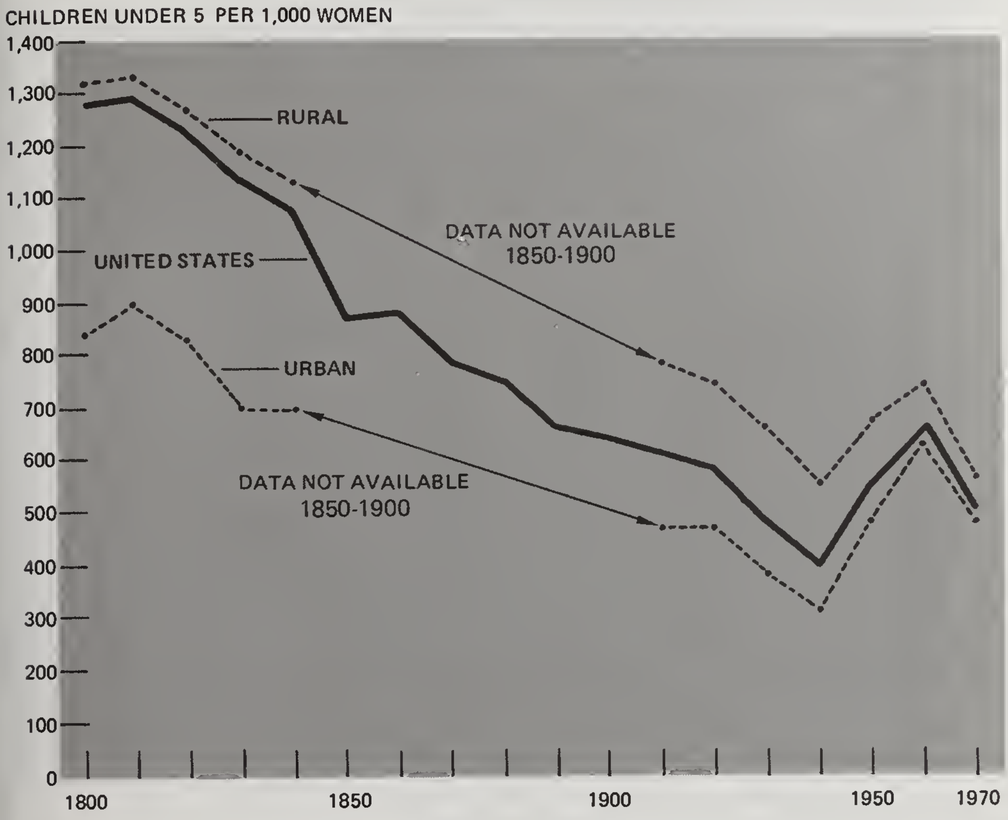
Source: Pascal K. Whelpton, Forecasts of the Population of the United States, 1945-1975, U.S. Bureau of the Census; and computations from 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses.

Figure 2.1 shows that declines in the fertility of the rural population began early and more than kept pace with those in the urban population from 1810 to 1940. The effect of a shift over time from a predominantly rural population to a predominantly urban population can also be seen from the graph, in that the *national* child/woman ratio was close to the rural ratio in the early years and subsequently moved closer to the urban ratio. Thus, fertility declined more rapidly on a national basis than in either of the component urban and rural areas.

The historical trends in fertility can also be examined—for a shorter period of time—in terms of data on children ever born to cohorts of women, from the censuses of 1910, 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970. Table 2.4 presents such data for women of completed or nearly completed fertility. The data from the 1910 census may be about 10 percent too high for comparisons with later censuses because of a possible inclusion of some stillbirths.

Birth rates by age and race—In the United States, almost all births occur to mothers between the ages of 15 and 44 (figure 2.2). The distribution of birth rates by single years of age is roughly bell-shaped. The rates increase rapidly from age 14 to a mode at age 22 or 23 and then decline less rapidly once the mode is passed.

Figure 2.1 Number of Children Under 5 Years Old per 1,000 White Women 20 to 44 Years Old: United States, Urban and Rural, 1800 to 1970

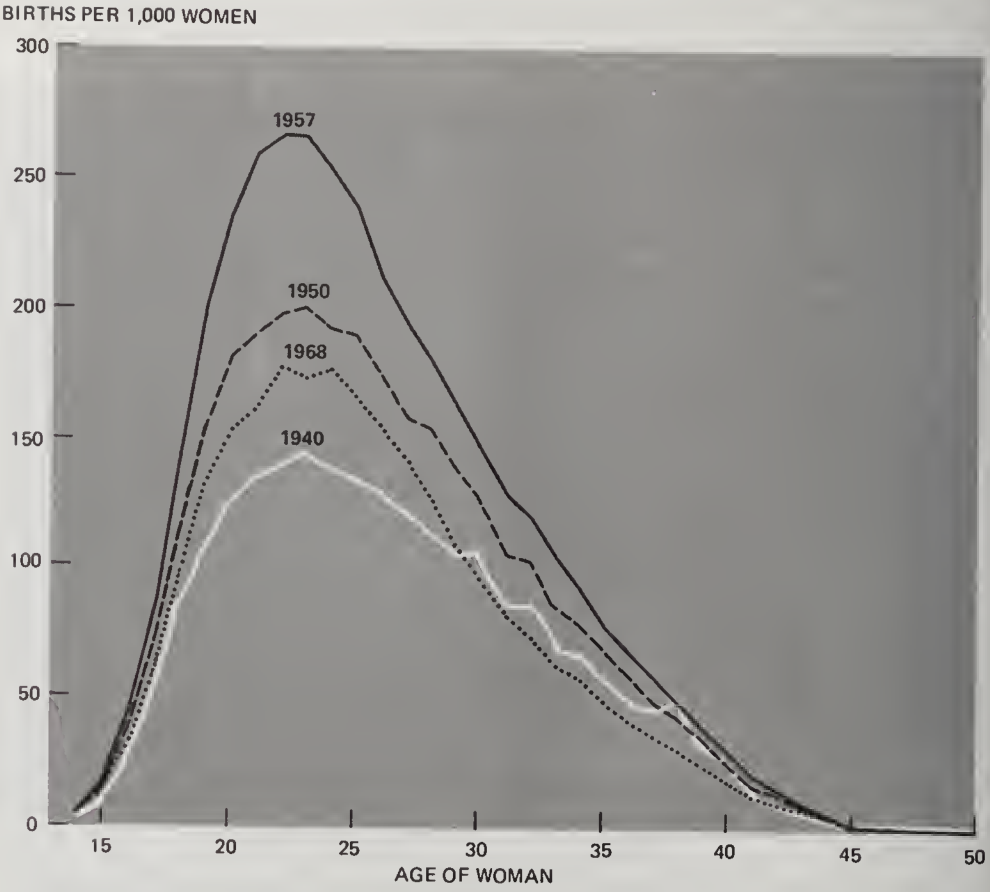


Source: Wilson H. Grabill, Clyde V. Kiser, and Pascal K. Whelpton, 1958, The Fertility of American Women, in the Census Monograph Series, New York: John Wiley and Sons, figure 12; and estimates for 1960 and 1970. Copyright by the Social Science Research Council (New York, 1958). Reprinted by permission.

Except for differences in magnitude, the general pattern is very similar both in years when birth rates are relatively high and in years when the rates are relatively low. In figure 2.2, the curve of birth rates for 1957 reflects the highest rates recorded in the post-World War II period, whereas the curve for 1940 reflects the low rates prevailing toward the end of a severe economic depression.

Table 2.5 lists the "total fertility rate" for selected years. The total fertility rate is the sum of age-specific birth rates and indicates how many children a synthetic group of women surviving to the end of the childbearing ages would have if they were subject to the birth rates prevailing in the specified year. The total fertility rate sometimes reflects a temporarily high (or low) level of birth rates in

Figure 2.2 **Births per 1,000 Women by Single Years of Age: United States, 1940, 1950, 1957, and 1968**



Source: Birth numerators from U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, 1940ff., **Vital Statistics of the United States**, Vol. I, **Natality**; population bases from U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, "Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Single Years of Age, Color, and Sex: 1900 to 1959," Series P-25, No. 311; ibid., "Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Color, and Sex: July 1, 1960 to 1965," Series P-25, No. 321; and ibid., "Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Race, and Sex: July 1, 1967 to July 1, 1969," Series P-25, No. 441.

that year and thus does not always reflect what is happening to real cohorts of women. For example, no national cohort of American women in modern times has had as many children as is implied by the total fertility rate of 3,767 for 1957. The total fertility rate of 1,900 for 1973 is the lowest ever recorded for the United States. It reflects a decline not only in marital fertility but also in the proportion of young women who have married, as well as a reduction in the proportion of older women who are still bearing children.

Table 2.4 Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women Ever Married, for Women 40 to 44 Years Old by Race: United States, 1880 to 1970

Census year	Year when age 40-44	Children per 1,000 women		
		All races	White	Negro
1970	1970	3,097	3,012	3,795
1960	1960	2,564	2,515	2,949
1950	1950	2,364	2,329	2,619
1940	1940	2,754	2,717	3,012
	1930	3,146	3,106	3,594
	1920	3,395	3,349	4,046
	1910	3,817	3,741	4,892
1910[1]	1910	4,383	4,263	5,484
	1900	4,972	4,817	6,580
	1890	5,266	5,123	6,910
	1880	5,395	5,278	6,947

[1] May include some stillbirths.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, U.S. Summary, table 212; 1960 Census of Population, Vol. II, 3A, Women by Number of Children Ever Born, tables 1 and 8; 1950 Census of Population, Vol. IV, 5C, Fertility, tables 1 and 12; 1940 Census of Population: Differential Fertility, 1940 and 1910--Fertility for States and Large Cities, tables 3 and 4, and Women by Number of Children Ever Born, tables 9 and 12.

Table 2.5 Total Fertility Rate: United States, 1920 to 1972

Year	Rate	Year	Rate	Year	Rate
1972	2,025	1964	3,208	1947	3,274
1971	2,277	1963	3,333	1945	2,491
1970	2,472	1962	3,474	1940	2,301
1969	2,447	1961	3,629	Averages:	
1968	2,477	1960	3,654	1935-39	2,235
1967	2,573	1957	3,767	1930-34	2,376
1966	2,736	1955	3,580	1925-29	2,840
1965	2,928	1950	3,091	1920-24	3,248

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, 1968, Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. I, Natality, table 1-6; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Fertility Indicators: 1970," Series P-23, No. 36, table 1; and estimates for 1971 and 1972.

Urban-rural variations in fertility—The relatively high cost of rearing a family in a city is commonly regarded as one of the reasons why fertility is lower in urban areas than in rural areas. The cost is especially high in a technically advanced economy where the children need many years of education before they are prepared to compete in a labor market that has few opportunities for unskilled labor. Yet, increasing urbanization of the population and increasing average educational attainment have been accompanied in the post-World War II period by an unprecedented rise in fertility that transformed large cities from a former position of having fertility rates below the replacement level to at least a temporary situation of having rates above replacement. Thus, at the time of the 1950 census, women of recently completed fertility (age 45 to 49) averaged only 1,957 children ever born per 1,000 women in urban areas, or well below the level of 2,240 needed for replacement of the population with the mortality then prevailing. Fertility in 1950 for this age group was lower still in the larger cities, as illustrated by the rate of 1,557 children per 1,000 white women age 45 to 49 in the Nation's capital, Washington, D.C. Since then, there has been a major change.

Table 2.6 presents data from the 1970 census for women 35 to 39 years of age. This cohort of women was at or near the peak with respect to the fertility of recent cohorts; they had already borne more children than women in the next older age group, and yet they had had fewer years in which to bear them. In 1970, white women living in the central cities of urbanized areas (cities of 50,000 or more) had the fewest children, and yet they averaged 2,671 children per 1,000 women, or about 26 percent above replacement needs (2,125) with the mortality then prevailing. Fertility was higher still in the urban fringe, or suburbs, and progressively increased for smaller urban places (under 50,000 inhabitants) and rural areas, reaching 3,461 for women on farms (mostly in the open country). The proportion single and the proportion with fewer than two children diminished as size of place diminished.

Negro women on farms in 1970 were much more fertile than their counterparts a few decades earlier. In 1970, fully 47 percent of the Negro farm women ever married 35 to 39 years of age—with 5 to 10 years of their childbearing period still remaining—had already borne 7 or more children, and their average number of children per 1,000 women ever married was 6,213. In 1950, only

32 percent of farm women 45 to 49 of races other than white—with virtually none of their childbearing period remaining—had borne 7 or more children, and their average number of children per 1,000 women ever married was only 4,861. The number of black women living on farms in 1970 was only about one-eighth the number in 1950 because of very heavy outmigration of families to nonfarm areas when mechanized cotton pickers and other mechanical devices reduced the need for unskilled farm labor. It is possible that the migration was selective of the less fertile and better educated groups of black women, leaving behind a group that had quite high fertility. Despite the generally high fertility of black women, they had a much larger proportion who remained single than white women and a larger proportion who bore fewer than two children.

Table 2.6 **Urban-Rural Variations in Number of Children Ever Born, for White and Negro Women 35 to 39 Years Old: United States, 1970**

Race, marital status, and children ever born	Women 35-39 years old	Urbanized areas		Other urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
		Central cities	Urban fringe			
WHITE						
Women........thous..	4,965	1,284	1,564	732	1,169	217
Percent...............	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single..................	5.4	8.8	4.5	4.4	3.7	3.4
Ever married...........	94.6	91.2	95.5	95.6	96.3	96.6
Ever married.....pct..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No children.............	7.0	9.1	7.1	5.8	5.8	4.8
1 child.................	9.6	11.5	9.1	9.6	8.7	7.0
2-4 children...........	65.0	62.4	67.9	66.3	64.2	61.7
5-6 children...........	13.8	12.6	12.6	13.8	15.6	18.6
7 or more..............	4.7	4.5	3.4	4.6	5.7	8.0
Children ever born per 1,000 women........	2,920	2,671	2,855	2,976	3,144	3,461
Ever married..........	3,086	2,929	2,990	3,114	3,265	3,584
NEGRO						
Children ever born per 1,000 women........	3,450	3,155	3,296	3,684	4,587	5,579
Ever married..........	3,822	3,498	3,588	4,119	5,108	6,213

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Census of Population*, Vol. II, 3A, *Women by Number of Children Ever Born*, tables 1 to 4, 6, and 7.

National origin and fertility—The most relevant statistics from the 1970 census on the fertility of women by national origin are those for the approximately one-fourth of the population who were either born abroad or born of parents from abroad. The cumulative fertility rates shown in table 2.7 shed light on the range of variation in the fertility of first- and second-generation Americans who were enumerated in 1970.

Table 2.7 Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women Ever Married, for Women of Selected National Origins With Fertility Rates Rising or Declining Between Older and Younger Generations: United States, 1970

National origin	Fertility rates for women in older generation: Foreign born, 65 and over in 1970	Fertility rates for women in younger generation--of foreign parentage		Ratio of fertility rates of older and younger generations	
		45-54 years old in 1970	35-44 years old in 1970	65 and over / 45-54	65 and over / 35-44
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)÷(2)	(1)÷(3)
Women of national origins with rising fertility:					
United Kingdom	2,173	2,531	2,985	0.86	0.73
Ireland	2,913	2,944	3,503	.99	.83
Canada	2,633	2,841	3,297	.93	.80
Germany	2,084	2,611	2,991	.80	.70
Women of national origins with declining fertility:					
Mexico	5,234	4,519	4,437	1.16	1.18
Italy	3,845	2,323	2,722	1.66	1.41
Poland	3,520	2,355	2,761	1.49	1.27
U.S.S.R.	2,585	2,209	2,552	1.17	1.01

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. II, 3A, Women by Number of Children Ever Born, table 12.

Two groups of national origins are shown in the table. The women in the first group have a pattern of rising fertility from the older generation (of foreign-born women) to the younger generation (of daughters of foreign-born parents). The women from the countries of origin in the first group are characterized by relatively low fertility in the older generation and moderate fertility in the younger generation. By contrast, the women in the second set of national origins are characterized by relatively high fertility in the older generation and more moderate to low fertility in the younger generation.

From these illustrative statistics, it is apparent that women in the younger generation, who grew up in the cultural setting of widely differing fertility levels, have tended to converge their fertility levels during their generation in the United States. The effects of their varied backgrounds have meantime been considerably diluted and diffused.

The nature of immigration to this country has changed greatly during the 20th century, and the fertility levels of foreign-born women have changed correspondingly. "Earlier migrants had been largely uneducated and unskilled. The migrants of 1960 included major percentages of the highly educated and the professional. Among younger women, the lowest fertility was that of the foreign born. In general, the fertility of those of foreign or mixed parentage was substantially above that of the foreign born. The highest fertility in the white population as of 1960 was that of the native white women of native parentage" (Taeuber and Taeuber, 1971, p. 444).

Marriage and fertility–Among women 35 to 44 years old in 1970, the median age at first marriage, 20 years, was earlier than that for the 10-year cohorts on either side of them. These women reached 20 years of age between the mid-1940's and the mid-1950's. A substantially larger proportion of the white women 35 to 44 had concentrated their first marriages in the "preferred" age range, 18 to 24 years, whereas Negro women were more likely than white women to have married earlier than 18 or later than 24 (table 2.8). The cumulative fertility rate varied inversely with age at marriage, with those who married before the age of 18 years bearing one to three more children by the age of 35 to 44 than those who postponed marriage until they had reached the age of 25. The largest differences between the fertility of white and black women were those for women who married in their teens. However, as will be shown below, the fertility of college-educated Negro women is lower than that of college-educated white women–and these women generally marry in their twenties; this observation throws light on the fact that the smallest differences in the fertility of white and black women are among those who married for the first time in their twenties.

The relationship between the fertility of women with stable marriages and that of women with broken marriages can be

Table 2.8 **Percent by Marital Status, and Number of Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women, for Women Ever Married 35 to 44 Years Old, by Age at First Marriage and Race: United States, 1970**

Age at first marriage and race	Women ever married 35-44 years old			Children ever born per 1,000 women--		
	Percent by age at first marriage	Percent living with first husband	Percent divorced	Ever married, age 35-44	Living with first husband	Divorced
White..........	100.0	76.0	5.4	3,045	3,088	2,519
14-17 years........	17.1	60.5	6.7	3,540	3,631	3,195
18-19 years........	25.8	72.9	5.7	3,269	3,350	2,780
20-21 years........	24.1	80.0	5.1	3,084	3,167	2,428
22-24 years........	19.2	83.6	4.5	2,875	2,958	2,097
25-26 years........	5.5	84.3	4.6	2,569	2,656	1,670
27-29 years........	4.1	83.2	5.3	2,266	2,328	1,514
30-44 years........	4.1	84.1	4.6	1,544	1,516	1,193
Negro..........	100.0	52.2	9.1	3,820	3,945	3,114
14-17 years........	26.0	42.5	9.6	4,716	5,265	3,834
18-19 years........	20.9	47.3	10.4	4,259	4,648	3,363
20-21 years........	18.3	53.7	9.8	3,751	3,964	3,027
22-24 years........	15.5	57.7	9.1	3,294	3,439	2,568
25-26 years........	6.0	61.5	7.8	2,907	2,936	1,974
27-29 years........	5.5	62.1	8.1	2,676	2,606	2,051
30-44 years........	7.8	69.5	4.4	2,363	2,301	1,917

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. II, 3A, Women by Number of Children Ever Born, table 26.

observed from the statistics in table 2.8. About three-fourths of the white women 35 to 44 were still married and living with their first husband, whereas 5 percent were currently divorced. (Another 11 percent had previously been divorced but were currently remarried or were widowed.) The white women with intact first marriages had a cumulative fertility rate of 3,088, or one-half child more on the average than that for divorced white women, 2,519. This type of fertility differential persisted regardless of age at first marriage. The smaller average number of children for divorced women occurred despite the fact that women with first marriages not intact were selective of those with early marriages, among whom fertility rates tend to be higher than those for women with later marriages.

A similar pattern but a consistently larger differential in fertility was found among Negro women. Only about one-half of the black women were still married and living with their first husband by age 35 to 44, and 9 percent were currently divorced (another 14 percent being previously divorced). The average number of children was close to one less among the divorced Negro women of each age at marriage than among those with intact first marriages.

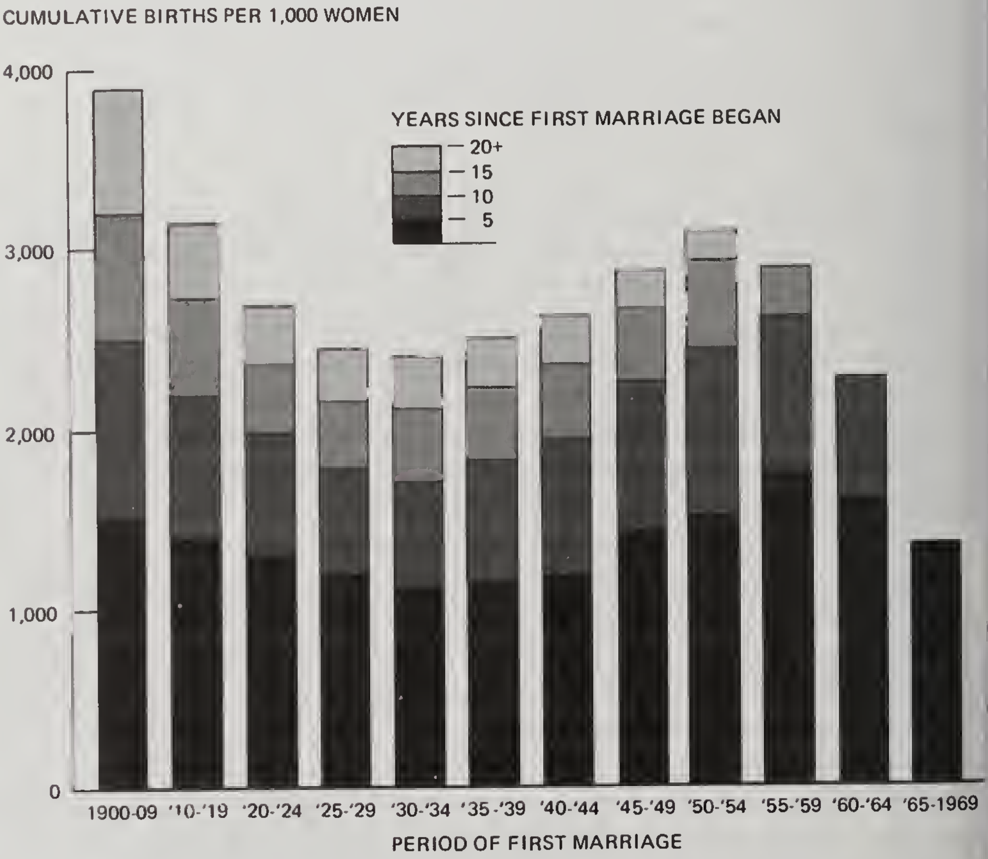
In 1970, women classified as separated (because of marital discord) accounted for only 2 percent of the white women but 16 percent of the black women 35 to 44. The average number of children was about the same for the separated women as for women iving with their first husband. Thus, separated women tended to have more children than divorced women; this finding is probably related to the fact that a larger proportion of women who remain separated rather than become divorced are from the ranks of the ower socioeconomic levels, among whom fertility rates are relatively high. Moreover, one probable reason why a relatively small proportion of women with many children become divorced is the fact that having many children tends to be a hindrance to emarriage.

Childspacing—American women currently have about one-half of their children by the time they have been married 5 years. Stated another way, about half of the Nation's births in 1980 can be expected to come from women who will not be married in 1975. Moreover, women who marry between 1975 and 1980 may develop different desires with regard to family size than they had before hey married. Facts such as these must be recognized as difficulties acing those who make birth projections that are used to estimate population in future years.

In terms of cumulative births by 5 years after the marriage began, including births before marriage, women who first married in 955-59 and in 1960-64 set new records for modern times, as is exemplified by the data for white women in figure 2.3. (The data were adjusted to include estimated complete experience for cohorts whose experience was incomplete at the survey date.) Women in hese marriage cohorts had higher fertility rates than any other marriage cohort back to 1900-09, if not earlier. In contrast, the ertility of the 1965-69 marriage cohort is much lower but still is ar ahead of that for the economic depression cohorts of the 930's.

The progression of fertility rates for marriage cohorts takes on a different perspective, however, when one looks at data for intervals beyond 5 years after the marriage began. Some of the cohorts before 1955 had more births in the intervals 5 to 9 years and 10 to 14 years than the cohort of 1955-59, even though they had borne fewer children within the first 5 years after marriage. It presently appears that the marriage cohort of 1950-54 will have more children by the end of childbearing than any other recent marriage cohort; the younger cohorts are more severely curtailing their childbearing.

Figure 2.3 **Cumulative Births per 1,000 White Women by Successive Intervals Since First Marriage Began, for Women Ever Married Who Had Married in 1900-1909 to 1965-1969: United States**



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Marriage, Fertility, and Childspacing: August 1959," Series P-20, No. 108; ibid., "Marriage, Fertility, and Childspacing: June 1965," Series P-20, No. 186; and ibid., "Fertility Histories and Birth Expectations of American Women: June 1971," Series P-20, No. 263.

Table 2.9 presents illustrative data (from the August 1959 and June 1965 Current Population Surveys) that indicate spacing patterns of births occurring in 1940-44, when fertility was moderately low, and in 1960-64, when fertility was moderately high. (Childspacing data collected in the June 1971 Current Population Survey had not been published when this monograph was completed.) The 1959 and 1965 data indicate that the great majority of births occur within a few years of a previous vital event (marriage or childbirth). Thus, over 80 percent of first births to white women in 1960-64 occurred within 3 years (36 months) after the first marriage, and within 24 months for women of Negro and other races. Among whites and Negroes alike, the births of over 80 percent of the second children in 1960-64 occurred within 4 years after the birth of the first child.

Relatively long median spacing intervals (32 or 34 months) are shown for the third child of white women. (Other data, not shown, exhibit shorter spacings for births of higher order.) That pattern probably reflects a stretched out spacing where the third child is the final one, a common occurrence among whites. The "last" child of any birth order is typically born after a longer spacing interval, on the average, than are children of the same birth order whose mothers go on to have yet more children.

A special aspect of childspacing is the proportion of first children who are born soon after marriage. A recent study made by the National Center for Health Statistics (1964-66) found that 22 percent of the first children were born before the mothers had been married 8 months. Such mothers were heavily overrepresented by women in their teens, 42 percent of whose first children were born before they had been married 8 months, and by women in the lower income and education levels.

Illegitimate births—Since most illegitimate children are born to women who have never married but who will eventually marry, data on illegitimate births may be regarded as that part of the discussion of childspacing which relates to the spacing that occurs before first marriage.

In the United States, as in much of the rest of the world, illegitimacy of births has historically tended to carry a social stigma which was especially strong among persons in the middle and upper social groups. Partly for that reason, 10 States in the United States do not permit the inclusion of a question on legitimacy on their

Table 2.9 Cumulative Percentages of Births in Selected Years by Interval Since Marriage of Mother or Since Birth of Preceding Child by Order of Birth and Race: United States, 1940 to 1964

Race and interval (cumulated)	Year of birth of--					
	First child (by interval since mother's first marriage began)		Second child (by interval since birth of first child)		Third child (by interval since birth of second child)	
	1960-64	1940-44	1960-64	1940-44	1960-64	1940-44
WHITE						
12 months.......	[1]41.1	[1]24.2	4.9	2.9	3.8	4.2
24 months.......	72.5	57.1	45.4	32.1	36.0	30.7
36 months.......	84.3	73.5	70.1	55.3	56.6	52.8
48 months.......	89.5	82.3	83.1	71.1	70.0	66.1
60 months.......	92.3	87.9	89.1	80.2	78.9	75.6
120 months......	98.2	97.1	99.7	96.2	95.3	94.5
121 months......	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median months...	14.2	20.2	25.7	32.8	31.7	34.0
	1955-64	1940-44	1955-64	1940-44	1955-64	1940-44
OTHER						
12 months.......	64.8	53.5	8.0	6.7	7.7	4.5
24 months.......	82.3	78.1	51.6	43.6	51.7	48.7
36 months.......	88.5	88.6	70.8	64.0	71.9	74.6
48 months.......	91.6	92.8	81.7	78.3	81.8	85.3
60 months.......	93.6	94.3	86.1	85.3	86.6	91.6
120 months......	98.1	96.5	97.2	92.6	97.3	98.7
121 months......	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median months...	7.6	10.7	23.1	27.3	23.0	24.1

[1] Includes births before marriage of ever-married mother.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Marriage, Fertility, and Childspacing: August 1959," Series P-20, No. 108, tables 27 and 30; ibid., "Marriage, Fertility, and Childspacing: June 1965," Series P-20, No. 186, tables 24 and 25; and Census Bureau records.

birth registration records. However, 40 States do ask such a question, and estimates are available for the other States from such clues as the absence of the name of a father on the birth record or from different surnames for the mother and the father. However, the available data on illegitimate births are thought to underestimate the true numbers.

The birth registration data suggest that between 1920 and 940 the proportion of births classified as illegitimate changed very ttle, but sizable increases occurred thereafter. In 1940, there were ly 7 births per 1,000 unmarried women 15 to 44 years old as mpared with 24 per 1,000 in 1968 for all races combined. By 968, 5 percent of white births and 31 percent of births of other ces were illegitimate (table 2.10).

Almost half of the 339,200 illegitimate births in the United tates in 1968 occurred to teenage mothers, and yet the illegitimate rth rate for teenage women was below the average for women of l ages. As may be seen from table 2.10, the illegitimate birth rate r 1,000 unmarried women was about twice as high for women in eir twenties as for women in their teens.

able 2.10 **Incidence of Illegitimate Births by Birth Order and Race, 1968, and Illegitimate Birth Rates, 1940 to 1968, by Age of Mother: United States**

Age of mother and order of birth	Illegitimate births as percent of total births, 1968			Illegitimate births per 1,000 single, widowed, or divorced women			
	All races	White	Other	1968	1960	1950	1940
Total, 15-44....	9.7	5.3	31.2	24.1	21.8	14.1	7.1
der 15 years......	81.0	61.0	90.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
-19 years.........	26.7	15.8	55.0	19.8	15.7	12.6	7.4
-24 years.........	8.3	5.1	26.4	36.1	40.3	21.3	9.5
-29 years.........	3.9	2.0	16.8	39.4	42.0	19.9	7.2
-34 years.........	4.1	2.0	15.5	27.6	27.5	13.3	5.1
-39 years.........	4.7	2.4	15.7	14.6	13.9	7.2	3.4
-44 years.........	5.1	2.8	15.7	3.7	3.6	2.0	1.2
rst child.........	16.2	10.2	48.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
cond child........	6.1	2.5	28.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
ird and higher....	5.5	2.2	18.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, 1968, Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. I, Natality, tables 24 to 26, and 48.

Family planning practices–One of the major factors that has been affecting recent fertility in the United States has been the widespread knowledge and acceptance of modern methods of contraceptive family planning and limitation. The increasing sophistication and effectiveness of modern contraception and its almost universal social and personal acceptance mean that more and more families will be of the size desired by the parents and that accidental and unwanted pregnancies will be minimal. Recent legal decisions favoring the availability of abortion and its increasing (if by no means universal) public acceptance will be a further factor keeping family size in line with parental goals.

Most of the information presently available on family planning in the United States comes from sample surveys conducted by private research organizations. The first nationwide sample survey, based on interviews with 2,713 white wives 18 to 39 years old, was conducted in 1955 (Freedman, Whelpton, and Campbell, 1959). This survey found that virtually all couples either used contraception at some time or were subfecund. About half of the married couples did not begin to use contraception until after at least one pregnancy; 18 percent waited until after two or more pregnancies. The five most common methods of contraception employed in 1955 were condom (30 percent), diaphragm (25 percent), rhythm (24 percent), douche (20 percent), and withdrawal (11 percent). These percentages were computed separately for each method; some couples used different methods at different times or more than one method at the same time.

Other nationwide surveys in 1960, 1965, and 1970 included questions on family planning, each one improving on the types of information previously available. The 1970 National Fertility Survey of approximately 6,000 currently married women found clear evidence that the United States was continuing its movement into the modern contraceptive era in rapid fashion during the 1960's. (A preliminary report on this Survey is given in Ryder, 1972.) The contraceptive pill, first licensed in 1960, was used by about 3 percent of currently married women under 35 in 1961. By mid-1967 usage had reached a peak of about 30 percent. By 1970 there was a slight decline in usage, probably because of adverse publicity concerning morbidity associated with use of the pill. Although no more recent nationwide survey results on use of the pill were available as of early 1974, some informed persons had the impression that use of the pill was again on the increase.

Intrauterine devices (IUD's) were in use by 6 percent of white married women under 35 in 1970 and 5 percent of other married women of comparable age. There was a rapid rise in the use of the IUD from 1965 to 1970; it might eventually replace the condom as one of the three most popular methods of fertility control, along with the pill and voluntary sterilization.

The 1970 National Fertility Survey also found that the proportion of couples who had had sterilizing operations was much higher than that found in the 1965 study. For example, among white wives 35 to 39 years of age in 1970 an estimated 18 percent had been sterilized as compared with 11 percent for the comparable age group in 1965; for blacks, the corresponding figures were 20 percent in 1970 and 12 percent in 1965. Data from a private survey made in 1970 indicate that two out of every three couples who intended to have no more children (even though they were presumably capable of doing so) included a husband or wife who had already been sterilized or who were willing to give serious consideration to having the husband or wife sterilized (Presser and Bumpass, 1972).

Another finding of the 1970 National Fertility Survey was that 13 percent of births occurring to white women in 1966 to 1970 were unwanted and that 42 percent were unplanned. Among blacks the figures were 27 percent unwanted and 61 percent unplanned. The study also found, however, that the percentage of unwanted and unplanned births showed a strong inverse relationship to the amount of education. In view of this fact and the fact that family planning practices tend to diffuse to other population segments, it seems likely that as the educational level continues to rise the number of unwanted and unplanned births will tend to decline throughout American society in future years.

Socioeconomic variations in fertility—In general, the upper socioeconomic groups in the United States have spearheaded the Nation's shift toward lower fertility and have still retained the distinction of having the lowest fertility rates. This pattern has exceptions, however, such as the positive correlation between fertility and socioeconomic level when certain key variables are controlled. In the following sections, the current differences in fertility among social and economic groups will be discussed, largely on the basis of data from the 1970 census.

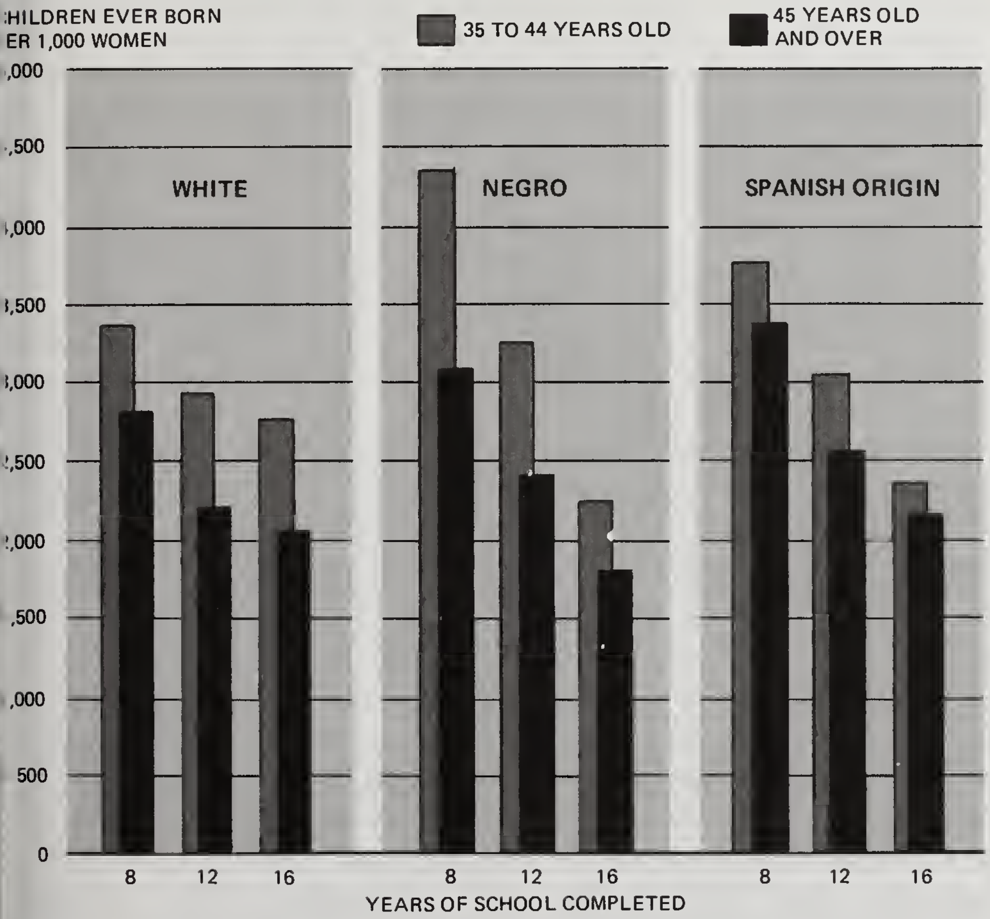
Education of woman—Since early in the 19th century, the education of the young has been a national goal pursued with the sanction of the State and local legislative agencies and with the expenditure of vast amounts of public and private funds. But yet the amount of education which people receive has varied greatly, not only according to their ability to learn but also according to the personal, family, and community goals that are established and the amount of economic resources set aside for the achievement of these goals.

In this context, the level of education of women continues to be one of the most significant variables associated with differences in fertility level. Figure 2.4 shows clearly that cumulative fertility rates are lower, on the average, for women of higher educational attainment than for other women. Prolonging the number of years in school generally is associated with delay in marriage and childbearing. However, the inverse relationship between education and cumulative fertility does not disappear with the passage of time, even for women who have come to the end or near the end of their childbearing years. This relationship is true regardless of whether the woman is white, Negro, or of Spanish origin. Moreover, those with a high level of education tend to have a relatively high economic status.

One of the consequences of this education-economic-fertility pattern is that those who are in a better financial position to meet the expenses of rearing children are precisely the ones who, on the whole, are having fewer children to rear. There have been some exceptions to this rule in the past among certain identifiable subgroups of the population. For example, in past years Catholic women educated in Catholic colleges have had higher fertility than Catholic women without a college education. But this has been true only of women educated in Catholic institutions of higher education. Catholic women educated in other colleges and universities show the same tendency to have relatively low fertility as women who are not Catholics (Westoff and Potvin, 1967).

A comparison of the upper and lower readings of the bars in figure 2.4 shows that women 35 to 44 years of age in 1970 had already borne more children than women 45 years old and over, even though the younger women still had a few more years in which to have additional children. These contrasting results reflect the fact that the younger women were at the height of childbearing during the 1950's when birth rates were at or near a peak.

igure 2.4 Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women Ever Married, by Ethnic Group, Age, and Selected Educational Levels: United States, 1970



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **1970 Census of Population**, Vol. II, 3A, **Women / Number of Children Ever Born**, tables 36 to 38.

The older women of Spanish origin had the highest fertility of ny ethnic group shown in figure 2.4 at each educational level. lowever, among the younger women, Negroes had the highest ertility, except for those with 16 years of school (college raduates)—who had the lowest fertility. Thus, the range of ifference in nearly completed fertility among the three educational vels shown is currently greatest for Negro women. The younger omen college graduates of Spanish origin also have lower fertility an younger white women college graduates.

These impressive findings suggest that white women college raduates are less committed to a small family size than their ounterparts in the other ethnic groups. One related factor is a wide difference in labor force participation among the three groups. Thus, fully seven out of every eight black women college graduates 35 to 44 years old in 1970 were in the labor force, as compared with only a little over one-half of the corresponding group of white women (Census, 1970, II-5B, table 6). And, as indicated in the section below on "Employment of woman," those who work outside the home tend to have smaller numbers of children than other women.

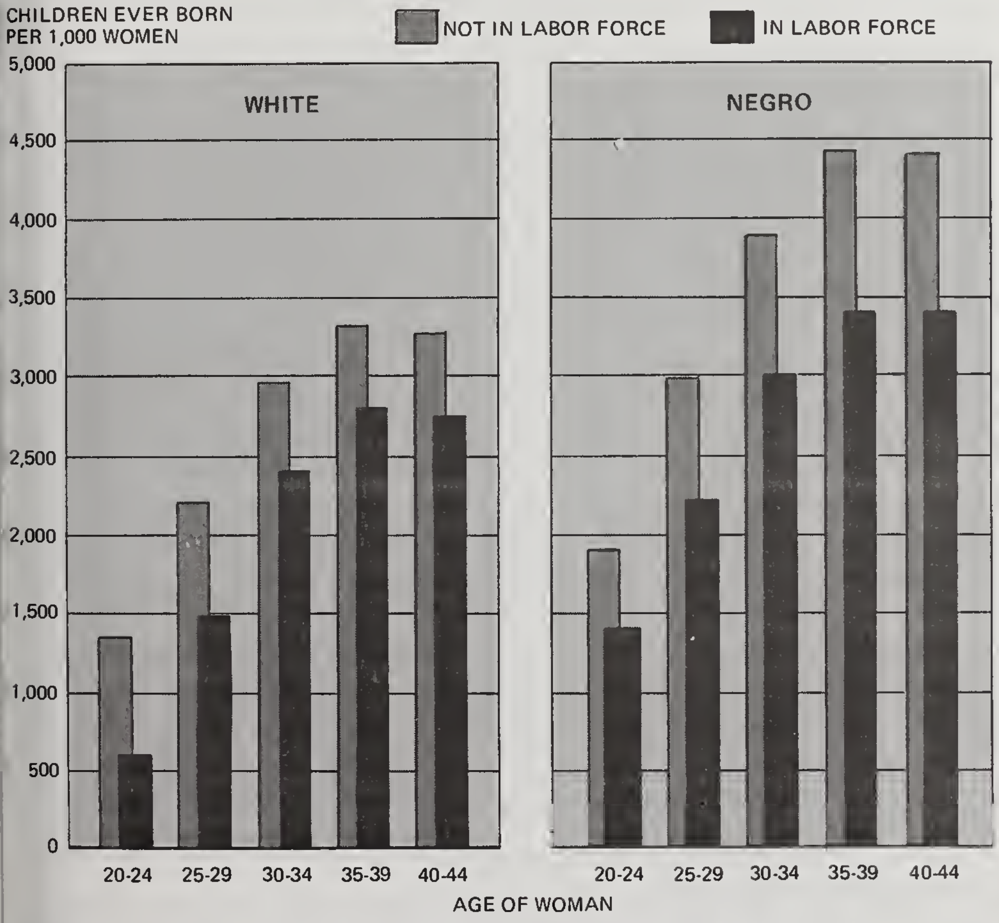
Because college-educated women usually marry at an older age than other women, they reach the height of their childbearing at an older age. For this and possibly other reasons, among women in their thirties, those who are college-educated have the highest *current fertility rate* (in terms of the number of children under 5 years old per 1,000 women); however, among women under 25, those who have not graduated from high school have the highest current fertility rate (Census, **Current Population Reports**, 1969b, table 3). And yet, college-educated women have the lowest *cumulative fertility rate,* in terms of the number of children ever born per 1,000 women, at each age during the reproductive period.

Employment of woman—Recent years have brought a major advance in the understanding of the role of women in modern American society. Traditionally, most women have been expected to find their personal fulfillment as a wife and a mother. If a woman did work, she would generally do so because of financial necessity or would limit her labor force participation to a few years before marriage or a few years after the crucial years of child-rearing. Various factors, not the least of which is the higher level of education for women, have recently brought considerable change in this pattern for an increasing number of American women.

The level of participation in the labor market by women as charted by recent decennial censuses and the Current Population Survey shows a steady rise during the last two decades. In 1950, 26 percent of ever-married white women 15 to 44 years of age were reported as being in the labor force. By the time of the 1960 census the proportion had risen to 34 percent and, according to the Current Population Survey in 1972, the figure stood at 45 percent. For ever-married women of Negro and other races 15 to 44 years of age, the corresponding proportions in the labor force were considerably higher: for 1950, 41 percent; for 1960, 47 percent; and for 1972, 58 percent.

Figure 2.5 charts the markedly lower fertility associated with articipation in the labor force among women 20 to 44 years old in 1970. The difference between the fertility of white women who vorked and those who did not was greater among the women in the rime years of childbearing (their twenties) than among those who vere past this period (in their thirties and early forties). The women vho had passed the prime years of childbearing averaged about half child less per white woman and about one child less per black voman for those in the labor force than for those not in the labor orce.

igure 2.5 **Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women Ever Married, by Race, Age, and Labor Force Status: United States, 1970**



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **1970 Census of Population**, Vol. II, 3A, Women y **Number of Children Ever Born**, table 44.

The simple fact of employment outside the home is only one f the reasons why working women have fewer children. Probably nore of the working women than women who do not work are unable to bear children. For those who can bear children, the restriction that outside work does, or could, place on the time available for childrearing is probably one of the more important considerations in restricting fertility. But, in addition, values and motives which lead many women to enter the labor market may also induce them to have fewer children than those whose role is more intimately identified with being wife and mother. Conversing about their family problems with other women at their place of work may reinforce these subjective inclinations. Given the upward trend in the education of women, which increases their employability, and given the increasing emphasis on woman's equality with man, the likelihood is that still more women will be seeking independent occupational careers and in the process will complete their reproductive period with lower fertility than at present.

Occupation of husband and woman—Perhaps the chief way in which education transforms itself into an economic advantage is through the kind of employment opportunities that are available to the person. Certain types of work, almost by definition, require long years of schooling. Doctors, lawyers, and university professors are examples which come readily to mind. Other types of jobs, expecially managerial and technical positions which might possibly be learned with on-the-job training, are increasingly being filled by persons who have also completed 4 years of college and often some postgraduate study. Usually proprietary positions also require several years of preparation, in this instance for the accumulation of capital with which to acquire property. The professional, administrative, and technical positions are normally rewarded with higher wages and salaries than the less technical and less skilled positions.

Table 2.11 relates to women 35 to 44 years of age, whose fertility is largely complete and whose husbands have had time to settle into lifetime careers. It shows how fertility is related to the occupational level of the husband. Of course, each major occupation group covers a very wide variety of jobs, but the ordering of the groups represents a rough attempt to establish a hierarchy in terms of overall earnings.

The data reveal that women near the top of the list—who generally have larger family incomes from the better occupational positions of the better-educated husband and/or wife—are more likely than those farther down the list to have fewer children on which to expend their income. This is true regardless of race and regardless of whether the occupation of the employed husband or the occupation of the employed wife is considered. An exception is the relatively small number (less than 5 percent) of women whose husbands are service workers, such as policemen, firemen, guards, bartenders, barbers, porters, or janitors; many of these men have irregular working hours and other special circumstances surrounding their employment.

Table 2.11 **Children Ever Born per 1,000 Wives by Major Occupation Group of Employed Husband and per 1,000 Employed Women Ever Married by Major Occupation Group, for Women 35 to 44 Years Old by Race: United States, 1970**

Major occupation group	Children ever born per 1,000 wives, by occupation of husband		Children ever born per 1,000 women ever married, by occupation of woman	
	White women	Negro women	White women	Negro women
Total employed...........	3,076	3,872	2,752	3,375
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.............	2,883	2,699	2,593	2,472
Managers and administrators, except farm.................	2,941	2,953	2,547	2,681
Salesworkers.................	2,891	2,898	2,873	3,183
Clerical and kindred workers..	2,840	3,160	2,505	2,812
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.............	3,119	3,776	2,788	3,133
Operatives, except transport..	3,179	4,033	2,916	3,508
Transport equipment operatives..................	3,295	3,986	3,471	3,855
Laborers, except farm.........	3,367	4,255	3,055	3,853
Farmers and farm managers.....	3,578	5,891	3,339	3,923
Farm laborers and farm foremen.....................	4,296	6,206	3,804	5,290
Service workers, including private household...........	3,018	3,531	3,198	3,757

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. II, 3A, Women by Number of Children Ever Born, tables 46, 47, and 49.

The association between fertility and occupation is not as distinct as the association between fertility and education. In this context, the fact is relevant that the number of years of education is not the sole criterion for obtaining employment in a given occupation; moreover, the combination of occupations into major groups tends to blur many of the interesting distinctions which could be made if space permitted the analysis of fertility by detailed occupational categories of women and their husbands. To illustrate, white physicians, who are among the highest paid groups in the country, have a fertility level which is well above average (the rate of children ever born per 1,000 white wives 35 to 44 years of age who are married to physicians is 3,227); Negro physicians, on the other hand, show fertility levels close to the average for all Negro professionals.

Income of husband—In view of the general tendency for the fertility of women to be inversely related to the occupational level of their husbands, it is not surprising that, in general, fertility is also inversely related to the income level of their husbands. This relationship, shown in table 2.12, is stronger among Negro women than among white women whose family building was nearly complete.

Table 2.12 **Children Ever Born per 1,000 Wives 35 to 39 Years Old, by Income of Husband in 1969 and Race: United States, 1970**

Income of husband in 1969	White	Negro
Total..........	3,116	3,851
Income of husband:		
None................	3,168	3,870
$1-$1,999 or less...	3,322	4,652
$2,000-$2,999.......	3,509	4,888
$3,000-$3,999.......	3,430	4,593
$4,000-$4,999......	3,315	4,061
$5,000-$6,999......	3,150	3,761
$7,000-$9,999......	3,082	2,473
$10,000-$14,999....	3,083	3,288
$15,000-$24,999....	3,037	2,797
$25,000 and over...	3,082	2,742

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. II, 3A, Women by Number of Children Ever Born, tables 50 and 51.

In 1970, less than one-half of the families with the wife in the reproductive period of life had the husband as the only earner of income. The wife was an earner in seven out of every eight husband-wife families with more than one earner. The median earnings of the wife were about $3,200, and husbands with wives in this income range had a median income of $7,200 (Census, 1970, II-8A, table 1). Although the standing of a husband-wife family in the community may tend to be determined more often by the income of the chief income recipient in the family (the husband in nine-tenths of these families) than by the total family income, now that so many of the families have two or more earners during the family-building period, the use of family income is a better measure than the income of the chief income recipient for appraising the financial ability of the family to meet its members' needs.

Income of family–Table 2.13 features differences in fertility according to the amount of family income for two groups classified by socioeconomic status and age at marriage. The two groups were selected to represent extremes of high propensity to childbearing and low propensity to childbearing. The additional factors of race and labor force participation are introduced to isolate further the types of demographic characteristics that tend to influence the level of fertility. The fertility rates in the table may be compared with the average of 3,047 children ever born per 1,000 white women ever married 35 to 44 years old, and 3,817 for corresponding Negro women.

The first group is characterized by uniformly higher fertility rates than the second group, within each income, race, and labor force participation category. The lower status white women have had one more child, on the average, than the upper status white women, whereas the corresponding gap for black women is three children. The fertility rates range from a very high level of about six children per woman for Negroes not in the labor force among those in the lower status group to a very low rate of only two children per woman for Negroes in the labor force among those in the upper status group. Thus, the lower status black women had higher rates than their white counterparts, and yet the higher status black women had lower rates than their white counterparts.

In the first group, the fertility rates by family income level followed a uniform pattern of a larger number of children for women in the two highest income intervals than for women in one or more lower income intervals. This finding illustrates the reverse "J-shape" pattern of fertility; where this occurs, women evidently tend to have more children than the average for women of all income levels when their family income has risen above the level where they can maintain a comfortable standard of living even if their family tends to be relatively large. For these lower status women, the range of alternatives to the role of wife and mother is surely more limited than that for upper status women and must be especially limited for those not in the labor force.

In the second group, where all of the fertility rates were low, certain groups manifested a positive relation between fertility and income, whereas other groups manifested the more customary inverse relation. Thus, fertility actually increased consistently as family income increased for upper status white wives who were not in the labor force. At the same time, fertility consistently decreased as family income increased among the upper status Negro women in the labor force; a similar inverse relation between fertility and family income also occurred among the nine-tenths of upper status white women in the labor force with family incomes of $10,000 and over. To repeat, these opposing tendencies occurred in the context of relatively low fertility throughout the entire group of upper status families that were involved.

Table 2.13 **Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women Ever Married 35 to 44 Years Old, for Wives of Household Heads by Education, Occupation, and Family Income Level, and by Labor Force Status, Age at First Marriage, and Race of Wife: United States, 1970**

Subject	White wives		Negro wives	
	Not in labor force	In labor force	Not in labor force	In labor force
Lower status and early marriage[1].....................	3,942	3,317	5,587	4,951
Family income under $4,000...	4,439	3,516	6,083	5,257
$4,000-$5,999.............	4,119	3,619	5,513	4,972
$6,000-$7,999.............	3,912	3,611	5,222	5,181
$8,000-$9,999.............	3,841	3,336	[2]5,336	4,838
$10,000-$14,999...........	[2]3,826	[2]3,220	5,643	[2]4,838
$15,000-$19,999...........	3,986	3,324	6,059	4,925
$20,000 and over..........	4,279	3,403	6,412	5,321
Higher status and late marriage[3].....................	2,911	2,439	2,525	2,013
Family income under $8,000...	2,694	2,382	(Z)	(Z)
$8,000-$9,999.............	2,752	2,462	2,606	2,760
$10,000-$14,999...........	2,818	2,546	[2]2,469	2,040
$15,000-$19,999...........	2,850	2,481	3,032	1,955
$20,000 and over..........	[2]3,040	[2]2,350	2,366	[2]1,907

Z Base fewer than 400 women.

[1] Neither husband nor wife high school graduate; husband blue-collar or service worker; and wife 14 to 21 years of age at first marriage.

[2] Rate based on the largest number of women in the distribution.

[3] Both husband and wife 1 or more years of college; husband white-collar worker; and wife 22 years of age or over at first marriage.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. II, 3A, Women by Number of Children Ever Born, table 57.

These findings support the conclusion that people vary greatly in the extent to which they determine the number of their children according to their means to provide for their children's welfare. For example, working mothers, who must spend many hours each week at their place of employment, do tend to have fewer children to care for than women who do not work outside the home. Well-educated women also tend to have lower fertility than women with less education. Both working women and well-educated women, regardless of the size of their family income, are most likely to be well-informed about and receptive to the means of family limitation through conversations at work or through reading and social activities. Thus, the amount of family income is only one of many variables that are related to fertility rates.

Prospects for the fertility of American women—Assuming that married couples will be able to bring their fertility performance increasingly into line with their plans and desires, an important element in understanding and projecting future fertility is determining how many children people plan ultimately to have. To illuminate this issue, the question of "ideal family size" has been asked in various private polls and surveys in the United States for more than 30 years. Some leading demographers now consider that a more realistic question for determining plans regarding future fertility is to ask about "additional births expected." Table 2.14 shows results obtained by asking the latter question in private surveys conducted in 1955 and 1960 and in governmental surveys conducted in 1967, 1972, and 1973 by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. (Blake, 1966, charts family size ideals in the United States since 1936, and Ryder and Westoff, 1967, raise some problems with the use of data on birth expectations.)

The recent striking decline in fertility performance is matched by a drop in the fertility expectations of American wives. Table 2.14 shows that in 1955 American wives, regardless of age, expected an average family size of about three children per currently married woman. The expectations were the same or slightly higher in 1960 after the peak fertility years in the late 1950's. Even as late as 1967, wives 25 to 39 years of age who reported on their expectations were expecting to have an average family size in excess of three children. These expectations of eventual family size naturally have to take into account fertility already accomplished, and this fact is reflected in the much higher expectations of the Negro wives over 30 years of age.

The years since 1967, however, have been a period in which social movements and values, especially regarding the social role of women, have led to a very sharp drop in birth expectations among American wives in their late teens and twenties. In 1972, white wives under 30 years of age reported that they expected 2.2 to 2.4 children per family, which means one-half a child less per family than was expected in 1967 by women of comparable age at that time. The corresponding drop in expectations recorded for Negro wives appears to be nearly as great as that among whites. There has also been a recent drop in expectations among white and Negro wives 30 to 34 years of age.

Table 2.14 **Actual or Expected Lifetime Number of Children Ever Born per Wife, for White and Negro Women by Age: United States, 1955 to 1973**

Race and year of survey	Age of wife			
	18-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years
WHITE				
1973.............	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.2
1972.............	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.2
1967.............	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2
1960.............	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.0
1955.............	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9
NEGRO				
1973.............	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.9
1972.............	2.4	2.8	3.7	4.0
1967.............	2.8	3.4	4.3	4.2

Source: Data for 1955, 1960, and 1967 from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Fertility Indicators: 1970," Series P-23, No. 36, table 29. Data for 1972 and 1973 from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Birth Expectations and Fertility: June 1972," Series P-20, No. 248, table 1; and ibid., "Birth Expectations of American Wives: June 1973," Series P-20, No. 254, table 1.

White women 35 to 39 years old in 1973 reported that they expected 3.2 children, on the average, and this is exactly the number expected by virtually the same cohort 18 years earlier in 1955 (among those 18 to 24 years of age in 1955). The rise since 1955 in the expected eventual number of children for women 35 to 39 years old largely reflects the rise during this period in the number of children already born before the survey date. Thus, the women who were 35 to 39 years old in 1955 had experienced their peak years of fertility in the later years of the depression of the 1930's, whereas the women of this age range in 1973 had been in their twenties during some of the highest years of fertility in recent U.S. history.

The data under discussion are the reported expectations of women who were living with their husband as of the survey date. Single women as well as women who were separated, widowed, or divorced are not included in the samples. This means that when all women are taken into account, the eventual number of births "expected" per woman in 1973–including single as well as ever-married women–is essentially at the replacement level of approximately 2.1 children per woman for the younger cohorts.

Additional, though highly tentative, evidence of the continuing decline in birth expectations is provided by a recent study of wives who were interviewed in June of both 1971 and 1972. There was an overall lowering of expectations among these women in that 1-year period. Most of the women who were matched in the study gave the same answer on both occasions. But the large majority of those who did change their expectations changed them in the direction of lower fertility (Wetrogan, 1973).

Differential Mortality

Historical decline in mortality–With the development and application of modern biomedical knowledge, the death rate declined sharply in the United States during the first half of the 20th century. The decline in the death rate during that period was pronounced among children and young adults, but the rate also went down substantially at older ages as well. This general pattern has continued since 1950 with a noteworthy exception, namely, a reversal in the trend for males in their late teens and early twenties. For these young men, the death rate increased 12 percent between 1950 and 1969 largely because of the rise in mortality through motor vehicle accidents, homicide, and war.

During the first half of the century, many of the contagious diseases were brought increasingly under control, and this change was particularly effective in reducing infant, childhood, and maternal mortality. Since 1950, further progress was made in reducing these types of mortality, but a larger proportion of serious illness occurred among persons in the older age groups and involved the need for continuing treatment, which is often quite expensive, especially for persons in the disadvantaged and underprivileged groups.

Table 2.15 **Death Rates per 1,000 Population by Selected Age Groups: Death-Registration States, 1900 to 1930, and United States, 1940 to 1969**

Year and sex	All ages	Under 1 year	1-4 years	15-24 years	45-54 years	65-74 years	85 and over
1969...........	9.5	21.5	0.9	1.3	7.3	37.4	190.8
Male.........	11.0	24.2	.9	1.9	9.6	50.3	195.5
Female.......	8.1	18.6	.8	.7	5.1	27.1	188.0
1965...........	9.4	24.1	.9	1.1	7.4	37.9	202.0
1960...........	9.5	27.0	1.1	1.1	7.6	38.2	198.6
1950...........	9.6	33.0	1.4	1.3	8.5	41.0	202.0
Male.........	11.1	37.3	1.5	1.7	10.7	49.3	216.4
Female.......	8.2	28.5	1.3	.9	6.4	33.3	191.9
1940...........	10.8	54.9	2.9	2.0	10.6	48.4	235.7
1930...........	11.3	69.0	5.6	3.3	12.2	51.4	228.0
1920...........	13.0	92.3	9.9	4.9	12.2	52.5	248.3
1910...........	14.7	131.8	14.0	4.5	13.7	55.6	250.3
1900...........	17.2	162.4	19.8	5.9	15.0	56.4	260.9
Ratio:							
1969/1950...	.99	.65	.64	.0	.86	.91	.94
1900/1950...	1.79	4.92	14.14	4.54	1.76	1.38	1.29

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, 1965, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. II, *Mortality*, table 1-3; Robert D. Grove and Alice M. Hetzel, *Vital Statistics Rates in the United States, 1940-1960*, U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, table 56; and U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report--Final Mortality Statistics, 1969," Vol. 21, No. 4, Supplement (2), table 4.

Throughout the 20th century the proportion of the population has been increasing especially rapidly at the older ages, where the death rates have always been among the very highest. The population has increased more slowly at the infant and childhood ages, where the death rates in the early 1900's were also quite high. As the net effect of the changes in the age distribution of the population and in mortality rates by age, the age-adjusted death rates have fallen since 1900 at a more accentuated pace than the crude death rates (table 2.16). In view of the fact that the age-adjusted rates are considered more comparable over time than the crude rates, the adjusted rates are shown in later parts of this section if they are readily available.

able 2.16 Crude Death Rates, and Age-Adjusted Death Rates per 1,000 Population by Race and Sex: Death Registration States, 1900 to 1930, and United States, 1940 to 1969

Year	Total		Age-adjusted death rate			
	Crude death rate	Age-adjusted rate[1]	Sex		Race	
			Male	Female	White	Other
69..........	9.5	7.3	9.5	5.5	6.9	10.5
65..........	9.4	7.4	9.4	5.7	7.1	10.3
60..........	9.5	7.6	9.5	5.9	7.3	10.5
50..........	9.6	8.4	10.0	6.9	8.0	12.3
40..........	10.8	10.8	12.1	9.4	10.2	16.3
30..........	11.3	12.5	13.5	11.3	11.7	20.1
20..........	13.0	14.2	14.7	13.8	13.7	20.6
10..........	14.7	15.8	16.9	14.6	15.6	24.1
00..........	17.2	17.8	18.6	17.0	17.6	27.8
tio:						
1969/1950...	.99	.87	.95	.80	.86	.85
1900/1950...	1.79	2.12	1.86	2.46	2.20	2.26

[1] The age distribution of the total population of the United States as of 40 was used as the standard in adjusting the rates.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, 1965, Vital atistics of the United States, Vol. II, Mortality, tables 1-1 and 1-2; d Monthly Vital Statistics Report, "Advance Report--Final Mortality atistics, 1969," Vol. 21, No. 4, Supplement (2), table 8.

Mortality by sex and race—Death rates have declined more rapidly for women than for men during the 20th century, both before and since 1950. According to Kitagawa (1972, p. 96), the lower mortality among women appears to be related to several factors, including the characteristically greater restraint that has been placed on women's than on men's behavior, especially among those who are unmarried. The decline in the death rate among women has been augmented by the decline in maternal mortality and by the decline in the proportion of women who bear a large number of children or no children at all. According to Kitagawa, data for 1959 to 1961 show that women who had borne two to four children had lower mortality rates than women who had borne either more or fewer children.

White persons have had consistently lower mortality rates than persons of other races (as a whole), and the difference has been greater among the young than the old. This development reflects at least in part the socioeconomic difference between the racial groups, according to results reported by Kitagawa (1972, p. 95), on the basis of the relationship of mortality rates to race and income level considered jointly. Although nine-tenths of the persons of "other" races are Negroes, this racial category includes Asians in the United States, some subgroups of whom have relatively low mortality and relatively high socioeconomic status.

Average length of life by sex and race—A convenient measure for summarizing the differential effects of declining mortality on various segments of the population is the average length of life, or life expectancy at birth, as estimated by the use of actuarial methods. Changes in average length of life in the United States during the 20th century are shown in table 2.17.

Table 2.17 **Estimated Average Length of Life (Years) by Race and Sex: United States, 1900 to 1969**

Year	Total	Male	Female	White	Other
1969..........	70.4	66.8	74.3	(NA)	(NA)
1968..........	70.2	66.6	74.0	71.1	63.7
1960..........	69.7	66.6	73.1	70.6	63.6
1950..........	68.2	65.6	71.1	69.1	60.8
1940..........	62.9	60.8	65.2	64.2	53.1
1920..........	54.1	53.6	54.6	54.9	45.3
1900..........	47.3	46.3	48.3	47.6	33.0

NA Not available.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, 1968, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, Vol. II, *Mortality*, table 5-6; and *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Advance Report--Final Mortality Statistics, 1969," Vol. 21, No. 4, Supplement (2), table 9.

Over the nearly 70-year period, the average length of life increased by one-half, with the improvement being somewhat greater for women than for men and less for white persons than for other persons. Most of the improvement in survivorship occurred during the period before 1950. During the years between 1900 and 1950, life expectancy in general increased by 21 years, but since 1950 it has increased by only about 2 years. However, male life expectancy since 1900 has increased by nearly 21 years as compared with 26 years for women, and has increased by nearly 24 years for white persons as compared with 31 years for other persons. Special computations of life expectancy in 1959 to 1961 by Kitagawa (1972, p. 96) show that Japanese men at birth could expect to live nearly 7 years longer than white men and 13 years longer than Negro men. She also found that Japanese women could expect to live nearly 6 years longer than white women and 13 years longer than Negro women.

Mortality ratios by education and family income—For several reasons, education is perhaps the best variable for use in the analysis of socioeconomic differentials in mortality among adults. It is applicable to both women and men, whereas occupation and personal income are not applicable to the many women who are not in the labor market. Moreover, education is a stable characteristic for nearly all persons over 25 or 30 years of age and is therefore relevant for analyses that extend into old age. By contrast, the recent occupation or income of an elderly person may not reflect the socioeconomic level of the person at the peak, or near the peak, of his or her career; moreover, family income during the year before the death of the chief breadwinner may be considerably lower than it was 2 or 3 years before that person's death. However, the amount of family income is the best indicator of the financial resources available to the family members from which to support their needs for the essentials of life, including the maintenance of their health.

In this section, information is presented on the relationship of mortality to educational attainment and family income for persons of mature adult age (25 to 64 years old). The death rates used in producing the mortality ratios in table 2.18 were prepared through an extensive matching operation, involving deaths for May to August 1960 in the numerators and population bases from the 1960 census of population. (No comparable study has been planned in relation to the 1970 census.) The entries in the first two columns of the table refer to "mortality ratios," which were computed by a method explained in Kitagawa (1972, footnote 19) and more fully in Kitagawa and Hauser (1973, appendix A). Briefly, according to the first reference, "age-specific death rates for the total population in the United States were used to calculate expected deaths in each color-sex-education subgroup of the population. Each ratio . . . is a 'relative' which expresses the ratio of actual to expected deaths for a particular education or income level as a proportion of the comparable ratio for the color-sex-age subtotal to which it belongs. In other words, the ratio to actual deaths for each color-sex-age subgroup (for example, white males 25-64 years of age) was arbitrarily set equal to 1.00 to enable direct comparison of the size and pattern of education and income differentials in different subgroups of the population."

Table 2.18 Mortality Ratios and Percent Distribution of Population by Education and Family Income, for White Persons 25 to 64 Years Old by Sex: United States, May-August 1960

Education in 1960 and family income in 1959	Mortality ratios[1]		Population (percent)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
White, 25-64 years old......	1.00	1.00	100.0	100.0
Elementary:				
0-4 years......................	1.15	1.60	5.0	3.9
5-7 years......................	1.14	1.18	12.0	10.1
8 years........................	1.07	1.08	16.7	15.4
High school:				
1-3 years......................	1.03	.91	20.4	21.0
4 years........................	.91	.87	24.7	32.8
College:				
1-3 years......................	.85	.82	9.8	10.2
4 years or more................	.70	.78	11.4	6.6
FAMILY MEMBERS BY FAMILY INCOME				
White, 25-64 years old......	1.00	1.00	100.0	100.0
Under $2,000....................	1.51	1.20	6.3	8.5
$2,000-$3,999...................	1.20	1.12	12.8	14.1
$4,000-$5,999...................	.99	1.00	23.9	23.0
$6,000-$7,999...................	.88	.98	22.6	21.5
$8,000-$9,999...................	.93	.88	14.2	13.7
$10,000 and over................	.84		20.2	19.3
Under $4,000....................	1.32	1.15	19.1	22.6
$8,000 and over.................	.88	.88	34.4	33.0

[1] The range of education or income differentials in mortality within each age-sex subgroup. See text for further explanation.

Source: Evelyn M. Kitagawa and Philip M. Hauser, 1973, Differential Mortality in the United States: A Study in Socioeconomic Epidemiology, in the Vital and Health Statistics Monograph Series of the American Public Health Association, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, tables 2.1, 2.2, and 2.5. Copyright by the President and Fellows of Harvard College (Cambridge, Mass., 1973). Reprinted by permission.

A strong inverse association between mortality and educational attainment is clearly apparent in table 2.18 among white adults in the United States. The pattern was more consistent among persons 25 to 64 years old than among those 65 and over (not shown in the table), and the range of the education differentials was greater among women than men. Moreover, data not shown in table 2.18 indicate that similar patterns were exhibited by persons of other races as well as by white persons. The most extreme deviation in mortality from a subgroup total was the ratio of 1.60 for white women 25 to 64 years old with less than 5 years of school, indicating that mortality rates tend to be very high among these women—60 percent above the average for all white women in that age group. Above this educational level, the differentials for women were quite similar to those for men.

The mortality differentials were also translated into differences in life expectancy (Kitagawa, 1972, p. 93). The results showed that "at age 25, white females with at least 1 year of college could expect to live almost 10 years longer, on the average, than those who completed less than 5 years of school; whereas the difference in the expectancy of life at age 25 of white males of high and low education, respectively, was only 3.2 years."

Mortality ratios also varied inversely with family income level; the inverse relationship was especially strong among men 25 to 64 years old. White men in this age range with family incomes of less than $2,000 in 1959 had a mortality ratio that was 51 percent higher than the average for all white men 25 to 64 years old and 80 percent higher than the ratio of 0.84 for those in families with incomes of $10,000 and over. The differentials in mortality for white women were more nearly comparable with those for white men among persons above the lowest income interval. This calls attention again to the fact that family income may decline during the year when a terminal illness reduces the employment of the chief breadwinner, who is usually the husband.

These findings show that education and income tend to have the same general impact on mortality, but each of these variables has its own independent and important relationship with mortality.

Major causes of death—Decreasing mortality during recent decades is attributable to both medical and environmental changes, as pointed out earlier, but these changes have been more effective in reducing deaths from some causes than others. Improvements in public health programs, along with rising standards of living and increasing success in identifying and controlling infectious diseases have contributed to the lowering of deaths that result from disease, but less success has been achieved in the control of deaths from accidental and violent causes (Farley, 1972, pp. 126-32).

Death rates for selected leading causes are shown in table 2.19 for 1969 and 1950. These rates have been adjusted for changes in the age composition. Close to one-half of *all deaths* at the two dates were attributable to the major cardiovascular diseases, even though the proportion of all deaths from these diseases did decline by 4 percentage points. At the same time, *death rates* in general declined between 1950 and 1969 by 6 percent for males and 20 percent for females, whereas the rates for cardiovascular diseases declined by 13 percent for males and 27 percent for females. These findings reflect an increasing difference between men and women with respect to mortality from such subcategories of cardiovascular disease as hypertension and vascular lesions, as well as nephritis and renal sclerosis. These findings also reflect the net effect of increases in some subcategories which are more than offset by decreases in other subcategories of mortality from cardiovascular disease.

Malignant neoplasms (various forms of cancer) have been an increasing cause of death among men during the last two decades, and the decline in mortality from this cause among women has been only one-half as great as that for other causes. Mortality from malignant neoplasms of the respiratory system, commonly associated with the use of cigarettes, has risen rapidly during this period and is about seven times as frequent among men as among women. Offsetting declines have been recorded in deaths from malignant neoplasms of the digestive organs and of the genital organs.

Despite vigorous campaigns to reduce motor vehicle accidents in the United States, such accidents have been a much more frequent cause of death in recent years than in 1950. Other accidental causes of death (such as falls, drowning, and fires) have declined since 1950. Another violent cause of death, homicide, has become much more frequent, especially among men. Fully 4 percent of the deaths among Negroes in the United States in 1969, but only 1 percent of those among whites, occurred from homicide. Although suicide has been occurring more often among Negroes in recent years, whites are still about twice as likely as Negroes to die from this cause.

Deaths from tuberculosis were among the half dozen most frequent causes of death in 1950, but by 1969 they had become much less frequent, the rate being only one-tenth as large for this cause in 1969 as in 1950. Although modern medical treatment has proved to be quite effective against tuberculosis, the length of time required to cure the disease is often long, and persons of limited financial means cannot always afford the cost of the treatment. Partly because of this reason, the death rate from tuberculosis remains four times as high among Negroes as whites.

Table 2.19 Age-Adjusted Death Rates per 100,000 Population and Percent Distribution of Deaths by Cause of Death, Race, and Sex: United States, 1969 and 1950

Cause of death, race, and sex	Death rates[1]			Percent of all deaths	
	1969	1950	1969/1950	1969	1950
Male, all causes	945	1,002	0.94	100.0	100.0
Major cardiovascular diseases	458	525	.87	48.5	52.4
Malignant neoplasms	156	131	1.19	16.5	13.1
Motor vehicle accidents	43	36	1.19	4.6	3.6
Other accidents	40	47	.85	4.2	4.7
Homicide	14	8	1.75	1.5	.8
Suicide	17	17	1.00	1.8	1.7
Influenza and pneumonia	31	31	1.00	3.3	3.1
Diabetes mellitus	14	11	1.27	1.5	1.1
Cirrhosis of liver	19	11	1.73	2.0	1.1
Bronchitis, emphysema, asthma	21	[2]9	2.33	2.2	.9
Tuberculosis	4	29	.14	.4	2.9
All other	128	147	.82	13.5	14.6
Female, all causes	548	688	.80	100.0	100.0
Major cardiovascular diseases	263	359	.73	48.0	52.2
Malignant neoplasms	109	121	.90	19.9	17.6
Motor vehicle accidents	15	11	1.36	2.7	1.6
Other accidents	14	21	.67	2.6	3.1
Homicide	4	3	1.33	.7	.4
Suicide	7	5	1.40	1.3	.7
Influenza and pneumonia	19	22	.86	3.5	3.2
Diabetes mellitus	15	17	.88	2.7	2.5
Cirrhosis of liver	10	6	1.67	1.8	.9
Bronchitis, emphysema, asthma	5	[2]3	1.67	.9	.4
Tuberculosis	1	15	.07	.2	2.2
All other	86	105	.80	15.7	15.3
Male, white	905	963	.94	[3]95.8	[3]96.1
Male, other	1,300	1,359	.96	[3]135.6	[3]135.6
Female, white	516	645	.80	[3]94.2	[3]93.8
Female, other	826	1,096	.75	[3]150.7	[3]159.3

[1] The age distribution of the total population of the United States as of 1940 was used as the standard in adjusting the rates.

[2] Rate for 1954.

[3] Death rate for the group as percent of death rate for all persons of the specified sex.

Source: Robert D. Grove and Alice M. Hetzel, Vital Statistics Rates in the United States, 1940-1960, U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, table 62; U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, "Advance Report--Final Mortality Statistics, 1969," Vol. 21, No. 4, Supplement (2), table 8; and NCHS records.

At the same time that tuberculosis deaths have fallen, deaths from another group of respiratory diseases—bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma—have risen sharply, perhaps in part as a consequence of the increase in use of tobacco and in part because of a decline in deaths from other causes related to weaknesses of the respiratory system. The marked increase in deaths from cirrhosis of the liver has probably been related to increased consumption of alcoholic beverages.

Changes since 1950 in death rates from a particular cause can be properly analyzed only in the context that age-adjusted death rates from all causes have declined by 13 percent since 1950. Moreover, as people age, they are increasingly subject to death from one cause or another. Accordingly, if death rates from some causes have declined more than 13 percent since 1950, it should not be surprising if the death rates from some other causes have either decreased less than 13 percent or have actually increased. For example, between 1950 and 1970 infant and maternal mortality have decreased very sharply; the infant death rate fell from 29 to 20 per 1,000 children under 1 year old, and the maternal mortality rate fell from 8 to only 2 per 1,000 live births. Therefore, as fewer children and mothers die soon after the birth of the children, more of the deaths that do occur are among persons in other age groups.

International Migration

Historical perspective—At the beginning of the 20th century, the volume of net immigration to the United States was at its peak. The 6.3 million net immigration between 1900 and 1910 represented 8 percent of the Nation's population at the beginning of the decade; however, net immigration dropped to 2.5 million over the 1910 to 1920 decade, rose to 3.2 million during the 1920's (Taeuber and Taeuber, 1958, p. 294), and then fell sharply to 140,000 during the depression years of the 1930's (Census, **Current Population Reports**, 1972d, p. 15). Since 1940, immigration has increased in each successive decade; between 1960 and 1970, net civilian immigration amounted to 3.9 million or 2 percent of the population at the beginning of the decade.

Although immigration as a proportion of the total population is lower than it was at the first of this century, the rate of natural increase (births minus deaths) has declined and, therefore, immigration is now accounting for a greater proportion of total population growth than in the past several decades. Between 1940 and 1950, for example, only 9 percent of the total national increase was due to immigration; this proportion rose to 11 percent during the 1950's and to 16 percent during the 1960's (Census, **Current Population Reports**, 1972d, p. 9).

As defined by the Bureau of the Census, net civilian immigration consists of alien immigration, net arrivals from Puerto Rico, parolees (as described below), emigration, and net arrivals of civilian citizens affiliated with the U.S. Government. Annual figures for the decade ending June 30, 1970, are presented in table 2.20 for total net civilian immigration as well as for each of its five components.

Table 2.20 **Net Civilian Immigration by Component: United States, 1960 to 1970**

(Numbers in thousands)

Year (July 1)	Net civilian immigration	Alien immigration	Net arrivals from Puerto Rico	Net arrivals of civilian citizens	Parolees	Emigration
Total......	3,931	3,168	165	460	393	255
1969-1970......	505	361	44	92	46	37
1968-1969......	383	347	-7	34	42	33
1967-1968......	420	355	19	29	45	29
1966-1967......	429	331	34	43	46	26
1965-1966......	425	323	30	62	34	24
1964-1965......	323	297	11	34	5	23
1963-1964......	341	292	4	48	19	23
1962-1963......	356	306	5	51	16	22
1961-1962......	365	284	11	14	75	20
1960-1961......	385	271	14	53	64	18

Source: Richard Irwin and Robert Warren, 1972, "Demographic Aspects of American Immigration," in Charles F. Westoff and Robert Parke, Jr., eds., Demographic and Social Aspects of Population Growth, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, table 5.

Alien immigration—Alien immigration, the major component of net civilian immigration, comprises aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States under the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act. As stated earlier, the Immigration Act of 1965 replaced the Immigration Act of 1924. In place of quotas based on national origins, an annual ceiling of 170,000 alien immigrants was established for all countries outside the Western Hemisphere, with an annual ceiling of 20,000 per country. Immigrants from these countries would enter within a system of preference categories. For the first time, an annual restriction (120,000) was imposed on immigrants from the Western Hemisphere, but there was no individual country limitation, and the intending immigrants were not subject to the preference system. Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens were exempt from any limitation. The altered law has influenced the numbers, the origins, and the characteristics of alien immigrants to the United States.

The changes introduced by the 1965 Act increased the volume of net alien immigration. The provisions of the new Act were fully operative on July 1, 1968, and between fiscal years 1969 and 1972, immigration averaged 372,000. This was compared with an average of only 290,000 for the first half of the 1960's. The 1972 immigration figure of 385,000 was 30 percent higher than the 297,000 immigrants admitted in 1965 (INS, 1972, table 1).

The 1965 Immigration Act also shifted the distribution of immigrants by country of origin. Table 2.21 compares the geographic origin of immigrants for fiscal year 1965 (under the old law) with the distribution for FY 1972 (under the present law). In this time period, there was a marked shift from northern countries to southern and eastern countries of Europe as was evidenced by the large percentage decreases in alien immigration for Germany and the United Kingdom and the corresponding large percentage increases for Greece, Italy, and Portugal. In 1965, only 7 percent of alien immigrants came from Asia; in 1972, that proportion had more than quadrupled. Over 70 percent of the increase in Asian immigration was accounted for by four countries: China and Taiwan, India, Korea, and the Philippines. The share of immigration from North America diminished between 1965 and 1972, but within this category there were notable increases in the proportions of immigrants from the West Indies and Mexico, with a decided decrease in the proportion from Canada. South America's contribution to total immigration to the United States was cut in half, and even though Africa and Oceania witnessed substantial percentage gains in numbers of immigrants, their role in the total geographic distribution was still minor.

Although the origins of immigrants have changed significantly since the passage of the 1965 Immigration Act, as table 2.22 illustrates, the distribution of immigrants by major destination in the United States was not as significantly affected. For both 1965

Table 2.21 Alien Immigrants Born in Countries and Areas from Which 10,000 or More Migrated to the United States in the Years Ending June 30, 1972 and 1965

Country or region of birth	Number		Percent		Percent change, 1965-1972
	1972	1965	1972	1965	
Total immigrants	384,685	296,697	100.0	100.0	29.7
Northern and Western Europe	24,501	73,318	6.4	24.7	-66.6
Germany	6,848	24,045	1.8	8.1	-71.5
United Kingdom	10,078	27,358	2.6	9.2	-63.2
Other N. and W. Europe	7,575	21,915	2.0	7.4	-65.4
Southern and Eastern Europe	65,492	40,106	17.0	13.5	63.3
Greece	11,021	3,002	2.9	1.0	267.1
Italy	21,427	10,821	5.6	3.6	98.0
Portugal	10,343	2,005	2.7	.7	415.9
Other S. and E. Europe	22,701	24,278	5.9	8.2	-6.5
Asia	121,058	20,683	31.5	7.0	485.3
China and Taiwan	17,339	4,057	4.5	1.4	327.4
India	16,926	582	4.4	.2	2,808.2
Korea	18,876	2,165	4.9	.7	771.9
Philippines	29,376	3,130	7.6	1.1	838.5
Other Asia	38,541	10,749	10.0	3.6	258.6
North America	144,375	126,729	37.5	42.7	13.9
West Indies	61,372	37,583	16.0	12.7	63.3
Cuba	20,045	19,760	5.2	6.7	1.4
Dominican Republic	10,760	9,504	2.8	3.2	13.2
Jamaica	13,427	1,837	3.5	.6	630.9
Other West Indies	17,140	6,482	4.5	2.2	164.4
Canada	10,776	38,327	2.8	12.9	-71.9
Mexico	64,040	37,969	16.6	12.8	68.7
Other North America	8,187	12,850	2.1	4.3	-36.3
South America	19,359	30,962	5.0	10.4	-37.5
Africa	6,612	3,383	1.7	1.1	95.4
Oceania and other	3,288	1,516	.9	.5	116.9

Source: U S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1972, *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization*, page 4 and table 14.

and 1972, New York and California were the States of intended permanent residence for about 45 percent of all alien immigrants. A large number of Italian, Polish, Chinese, Cuban, and British immigrants have favored New York as their intended residence; many immigrants from Mexico, Canada, the Philippines, Taiwan, Mainland China, and other Asian countries have chosen to settle in California (Gibson, 1970, pp. 23-24). The seven States listed in table 2.22 accounted for over 70 percent of the intended destinations for both 1965 and 1972. However, Illinois, Texas, New Jersey, and New York all had percentage gains greater than the national increase in the volume of immigrants received when compared to that in 1965; in contrast, the percent increases for

California, Massachusetts, and Florida were less than for the Nation as a whole. In interpreting these patterns of residence, it has been noted that immigrants have tended to settle near close family members and employment opportunities; both of these features were found in the most populous States and in larger cities. Immigrants, therefore, seemed to have settlement patterns similar to those of the receiving population (Keely, 1972, pp. 198-99).

Table 2.22 **Alien Immigrants Admitted by State of Intended Permanent Residence: United States, Years Ending June 30, 1972 and 1965**

State of intended permanent residence	Number		Percent		Percent change, 1965-1972
	1972	1965	1972	1965	
Total	384,685	296,697	100.0	100.0	29.7
California	80,121	67,671	20.8	22.8	18.4
Florida	17,027	15,077	4.4	5.1	12.9
Illinois	25,611	15,587	6.7	5.3	64.3
Massachusetts	13,364	11,455	3.5	3.9	16.7
New Jersey	24,011	15,096	6.2	5.1	59.1
New York	93,833	69,011	24.4	23.3	36.0
Texas	23,624	14,674	6.1	4.9	61.0
All other	107,094	88,126	27.8	29.7	21.5

Source: U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1972, Annual Report of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, table 12.

Table 2.23 presents data which suggest that the provisions contained in the 1965 Act have had little impact on the distribution of immigrants by age and sex. Traditionally, a predominant number of immigrants have been young adults, and immigrants admitted in the periods 1961-65 and 1969-72 were no exception. For both time periods, three-fourths of immigrants were less than 35 years of age. Only 2 percent were over age 65. Likewise, in both time periods female immigrants were more numerous than males, continuing a trend which began around 1930. Prior to 1930, males outnumbered females among the immigrants (Taeuber and Taeuber, 1971, p. 97).

One of the major goals of the 1965 Immigration Act was the placement of greater emphasis on family relationships as a basis for admitting immigrants. This aim was to be achieved by the addition of parents of U.S. citizens over age 21 to the list of immigrants exempt from any numerical limitation and by the alteration of the size and order of the preference categories to facilitate the reunification of family members (Keely, 1971, p. 159). These new specifications seem to have shifted the marital status distribution slightly with regard to the proportions of immigrants who were single and married. In the first half of the 1960's under the old system, an average of 52 percent of alien immigrants were single, and 44 percent were married. For the period 1969-72 under the new system, 50 percent of the immigrants were married, and 47 percent were single.

Table 2.23 **Alien Immigrants by Age, Sex Ratio, and Marital Status: United States, Annual Averages for 1969 to 1972 and 1961 to 1965**

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	Annual average, 1969-1972[1]	Annual average, 1961-1965[2]	Percent of total	
			1969-1972	1961-1965
All ages	372	290	100.0	100.0
Under 18 years	116	79	31.2	27.1
18-24 years	65	70	17.4	24.1
25-34 years	96	72	25.9	24.7
35-44 years	46	34	12.4	11.8
45-64 years	39	30	10.5	10.4
65 years and over	9	6	2.4	2.0
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	88	80	(X)	(X)
Marital status, all classes	372	290	100.0	100.0
Single	175	151	47.1	52.2
Married	187	128	50.3	44.2
Widowed	7	7	1.9	2.3
Divorced	3	4	.7	1.2

X Not applicable.
[1] Average of 4 years ending June 30, 1972.
[2] Average of 5 years ending June 30, 1965.

Source: U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1965ff., Annual Report of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, tables 10 and 10A.

The preference system under the 1965 Immigration Act favored professional workers. Table 2.24 indicates that between 1965 and 1972 there was an increase in the proportion of all alien immigrants who were professional, technical, and kindred workers, with a corresponding decline in the proportion who were clerical and sales workers. Proportions of immigrants in other occupational categories were approximately the same.

The increase in the professional category was attributable mainly to the gain in the number of professionals from Asia. In 1972, a larger proportion of immigrants from Asia were professionals than in 1965 (table 2.24), and a larger proportion of immigrant professionals came from Asia (table 2.25). The proportion of professional workers from Africa also rose considerably, but because Africa's numbers were small, its contribution to the tota growth of the professional category was not as significant. South America, North America, and Europe evidenced declines in the number of professional workers immigrating to the United States

Table 2.24 **Alien Immigrants by Major Occupation Group from All Countries and Asia: United States, Years Ending June 30 1972 and 1965**

Major occupation group	All countries		Asia	
	1972	1965	1972	1965
Aliens reporting an occupation........	157,241	130,811	50,756	5,987
Percent............................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers................................	31.1	22.0	61.7	35.3
Farmers and farm managers..............	.1	1.4	.1	1.3
Managers, officials, and proprietors....	4.9	5.4	5.6	11.1
Clerical and kindred workers...........	7.9	18.8	6.9	13.7
Salesworkers..........................	1.6	4.0	1.7	3.9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.	12.0	13.4	5.5	5.5
Operatives and kindred workers.........	12.1	10.8	4.5	8.7
Private household workers..............	6.7	7.4	2.8	1.2
Service workers, other.................	9.8	8.2	7.1	15.1
Farm laborers and foremen..............	4.1	2.0	1.8	1.5
Laborers, except farm and mine.........	9.7	6.5	2.3	2.8

Source: U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1965ff., Annual Report of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, table 8.

The large growth in Asian immigration of professional workers can be accounted for by changes embodied in the 1965 Act. In the first place, numerical restrictions were lifted for Asia as each country outside the Western Hemisphere was given an equal annua immigration quota of 20,000. The effect of this provision, as stated above, was an increase in both the total numbers of Asian immigrants and Asia's proportion of total immigration. Secondly or Asian immigrants entering with occupational preferences (third nd sixth), the greater emphasis given to professionals under the 1965 Act resulted in a preponderance of professionals from Asian countries (Keely, 1971, p. 167).

Table 2.25 **Distribution by Region of Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers Who Migrated to the United States in the Years Ending June 30, 1972 and 1965**

Region of birth	Number		Percent		Percent change, 1965-1972
	1972	1965	1972	1965	
All countries.......	48,887	28,790	100.0	100.0	69.8
urope..................	7,781	12,941	15.9	44.9	-39.9
sia....................	31,303	2,113	64.0	7.3	1,381.4
orth America...........	5,672	9,840	11.6	34.2	-42.4
outh America...........	1,594	3,172	3.3	11.0	-49.7
frica..................	1,974	505	4.0	1.8	290.9
ceania and other.......	563	219	1.2	.8	157.1

Source: U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1965ff., Annual eport of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, table 8.

Net arrivals from Puerto Rico—Since natives of Puerto Rico re U.S. citizens, no official attempt is made to record permanent movement from Puerto Rico to the mainland or vice versa. The Census Bureau uses ship and plane passenger data to and from Puerto Rico collected by the Puerto Rican Planning Board to stimate net permanent residence changes. Net movement indicated by these passenger data between 1960 and 1970 by year is shown in able 2.20. The decade total was only a little over one-third as large s the total of 456,000 net arrivals during the 1950's (Irwin and Warren, 1972, p. 173).

There are certain limitations in using passenger data as stimates of net movement from Puerto Rico. These statistics nclude all persons arriving and departing, and tourists are more umerous than migrants. To the extent that the numbers of tourist rrivals and departures offset one another, the remainder should be he net number of permanent residence changes. Nevertheless, the ross movement is so large that a small bias in the figures for either rrivals or departures could result in serious errors in the estimates f permanent movement. In addition, although passenger movements between the United States and Puerto Rico predominate, traffic between Puerto Rico and other countries is also included. However, the major portion of foreign travel is estimated to be tourist movement (Irwin and Warren, 1972, p. 173).

Parolees—During the 1960's a large number of aliens from Cuba, Hong Kong, and certain other areas were admitted to the United States as parolees under the authority of the Attorney General. After 2 years of continuous residence in the United States, parolees are eligible to adjust their status to that of permanent resident alien. The Bureau of the Census adds parolees to immigration totals in the year of arrival, whereas the Immigration and Naturalization Service adds parolees to the alien immigration category in the year that permanent resident status is acquired (Irwin and Warren, 1972, pp. 174-75). The estimated number of parolees by year of arrival in the United States is presented for the decade 1960 to 1970 in table 2.20 above.

About 96 percent (378,000) of the estimated 393,000 persons who were paroled during the 1960's were from Cuba. More than 150,000 Cubans came to the United States between July 1960 and October 1962 via commercial and private means. Between November 1965 and June 1970, the Cuban airlift (a commercial airline running two flights daily, 5 days a week) brought about 200,000 Cubans to the United States.

Emigration—Emigration includes permanent departures of both citizens and resident aliens from the United States. Collection of data on emigration of resident aliens, that is, the permanent return movement of immigrants lawfully admitted for permanent residence, was discontinued by the Immigration and Naturalization Service in 1957. Since then, the Bureau of the Census has developed estimates of emigration shown in table 2.20, using information provided by the Social Security Administration and data presented in statistical publications of various foreign countries (Irwin and Warren, 1972, p. 175). These estimates of emigration are currently being revised.

Chapter III. **POPULATION COMPOSITION**

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Age and Sex Structure

Although the total population of the United States increased by 18.7 percent during the 1950's and 13.4 percent during the 1960's, the changes in various age groups differed greatly from these overall figures, due largely to past fluctuations in fertility. The following discussion is focused on the data in table 3.1 for 1970, 1960, and 1950 which correspond to selected functional age groups. Table 3.2 shows a more conventional distribution of the population by sex and 5-year age groups for 1970. The population pyramid, figure 3.1, shows the changes that have occurred in the age profile between 1950 and 1970 by 5-year age groups.

The population of preschool age is regarded here as children under 5 years of age. Approximately 84 percent of the children 5 years of age in October 1972 were enrolled in school (including kindergarten), and 98 percent of those 6 years of age were in school. The number of children under 5 increased by 24 percent during the 1950's because the crest of the post-World War II "baby boom" was not reached until the late 1950's. Then, during the 1960's, the number of children under 5 declined by 16 percent as a consequence of a pronounced drop in the birth rate. As a result, the population of preschool age dropped from 11 percent to 8 percent of the total population between 1960 and 1970.

Table 3.1 Estimates of the Population by Sex and Selected Functional Age Groups: United States, 1950 to 1970

(Numbers in thousands. As of July 1. Includes Alaska, Hawaii, and Armed Forces overseas)

Sex and age	Population			Percent distribution		
	1970	1960	1950	1970	1960	1950
Total..............	204,879	180,671	152,271	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years..........	17,167	20,337	16,410	8.4	11.3	10.8
5-17 years.............	52,505	44,188	30,867	25.6	24.5	20.3
18-64 years............	115,030	99,468	92,597	56.1	55.1	60.8
65 years and over.......	20,177	16,679	12,397	9.8	9.2	8.1
Under 18 and 65+ per 100 18-64.............	78.1	81.6	64.4	(X)	(X)	(X)
Male...............	100,264	89,319	75,849	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years..........	8,752	10,336	8,362	8.7	11.6	11.0
5-17 years.............	26,746	22,447	15,684	26.7	25.1	20.7
18-64 years............	56,315	48,992	45,947	56.2	54.9	60.6
65 years and over.......	8,450	7,544	5,856	8.4	8.4	7.7
Female.............	104,615	91,352	76,422	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years..........	8,415	10,001	8,048	8.0	10.9	10.5
5-17 years.............	25,758	21,740	15,183	24.6	23.8	19.9
18-64 years............	58,715	50,476	46,650	56.1	55.3	61.0
65 years and over.......	11,727	9,135	6,541	11.2	10.0	8.6
15-44 years............	42,630	36,147	34,344	40.7	39.6	44.9

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Single Years of Age, Color, and Sex: 1900 to 1959," Series P-25, No. 311; and ibid., "Preliminary Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age and Sex: April 1, 1960 to July 1, 1971," Series P-25, No. 483, tables 1, 7, and 8.

The population of school age (5 to 17 years) as defined here relates essentially to the population between kindergarten and precollege age. This group increased by 43 percent during the 1950's as the comparatively small birth cohorts of the depression years were replaced in this age group by larger cohorts, many of which were born during the "baby boom." The increase during the 1960's was 19 percent. Thus, by compounding the growth, the population 5 to 17 years of age increased by nearly three-fourths within the span of two decades while the population of all ages grew by only about one-third. Between 1950 and 1970, this population of school age increased from 20 percent to 26 percent of the total population. The large variations in the population of school age during the last two decades have created serious problems in the administration of schools, in the supply of goods consumed by children of school age, and in many other respects.

Table 3.2 **Estimates of the Population by Age and Sex: United States, 1970**

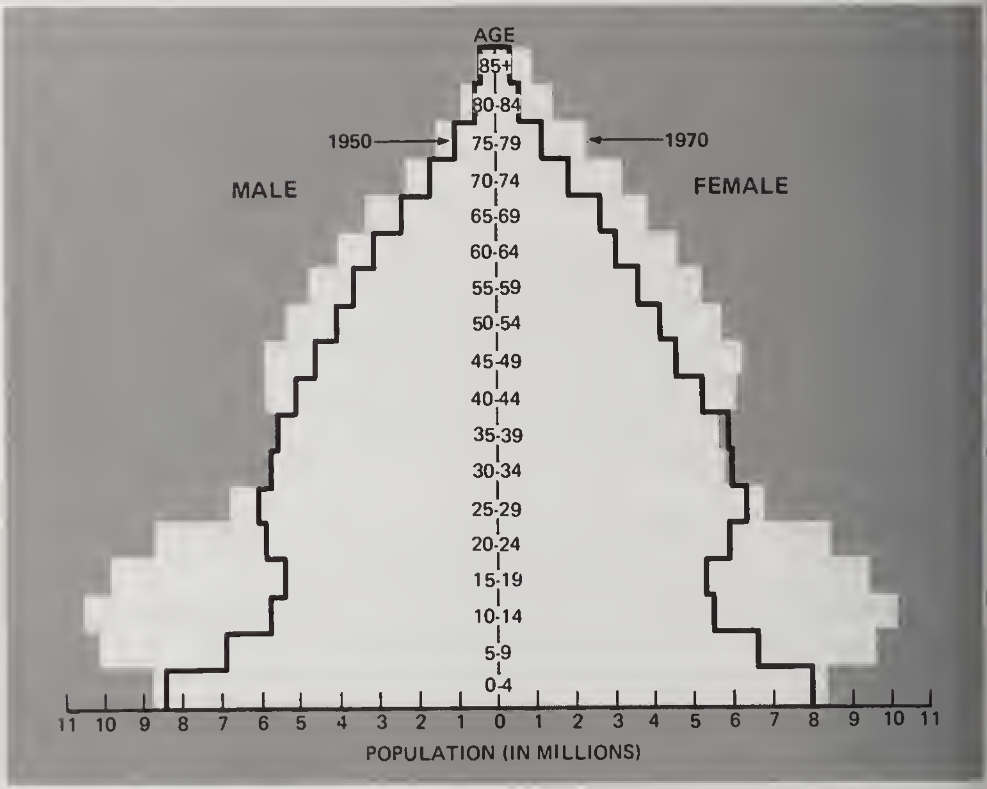
(Numbers in thousands. As of July 1. Includes Alaska, Hawaii, and Armed Forces overseas)

Age	Population			Percent distribution		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages	204,879	100,264	104,615	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	17,167	8,752	8,415	8.4	8.7	8.0
5-9 years	19,888	10,134	9,754	9.7	10.1	9.3
10-14 years	20,800	10,595	10,205	10.2	10.6	9.8
15-19 years	19,301	9,802	9,499	9.4	9.8	9.1
20-24 years	17,192	8,649	8,543	8.4	8.6	8.2
25-29 years	13,687	6,796	6,891	6.7	6.8	6.6
30-34 years	11,570	5,708	5,862	5.6	5.7	5.6
35-39 years	11,174	5,484	5,690	5.5	5.5	5.4
40-44 years	11,982	5,838	6,143	5.8	5.8	5.9
45-49 years	12,136	5,865	6,271	5.9	5.8	6.0
50-54 years	11,151	5,371	5,780	5.4	5.4	5.5
55-59 years	9,999	4,776	5,223	4.9	4.8	5.0
60-64 years	8,652	4,041	4,611	4.2	4.0	4.4
65-69 years	7,008	3,131	3,877	3.4	3.1	3.7
70-74 years	5,474	2,323	3,151	2.7	2.3	3.0
75 and over	7,695	2,996	4,699	3.8	3.0	4.5
Median age	28.0	26.6	29.3	(X)	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Preliminary Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age and Sex: April 1, 1960 to July 1, 1971," Series P-25, No. 483, table 7.

Figure 3.1 **Population by Age and Sex: United States, 1970 and 1950**



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports,** "Estimates of the Population of the United States and Components of Change, by Age, Color, and Sex: 1950 to 1960," Series P-25, No. 310; ibid., "Preliminary Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age and Sex: April 1, 1960 to July 1, 1971," Series P-25, No. 483; and unpublished data.

The female population of childbearing age (15 to 44 years) increased by only 5 percent during the 1950's but by 18 percent in the following decade as persons born during the "baby boom" began to enter the childbearing ages. Consequently, this segment of the population grew more slowly than the total population in the 1950's but more rapidly in the 1960's. In 1970, females in the childbearing ages constituted 21 percent of the total population compared with 20 percent in 1960 and 23 percent in 1950.

The population of working age (18 to 64 years old) increased during the period 1950 to 1970, as persons born in the high fertility years after World War II replaced much smaller cohorts who had in the meantime advanced beyond the age of 65. However, this intermediate age group declined as a proportion of the total population from 61 percent to 56 percent during these two decades, because of the more rapid growth of the younger and older age groups.

The combined number of young persons (under 18) and elderly persons (65 and over) per 100 persons of working age (18 to 64 years old) increased rapidly during the 1950's from 64 to 82 and, although it declined to 78 in 1970, it still remained well above the 1950 level.

The elderly population (65 years old and over) increased by 35 percent during the 1950's and 21 percent during the 1960's. In 1970, 10 percent of the total population was 65 years old and over, as compared with 8 percent in 1950.

From 1950 to 1970, the sex ratio of the population (males per 100 females) dropped from 99 to 96 (table 3.3). The most pronounced change occurred in the age group 65 years and over, which fell from 90 in 1950 to 72 in 1970. This decline was largely attributable to the greater improvement in survival rates among females than among males in the older age groups. Another contributing factor was the decreasing number of survivors of the heavy immigration that occurred during the early years of the 20th century when far more men than women migrated to the United States.

Table 3.3 Sex Ratio of the Population of the United States, for Selected Functional Age Groups: 1950 to 1970

(As of July 1. Includes Alaska, Hawaii, and Armed Forces overseas)

Age	Males per 100 females		
	1970	1960	1950
All ages.............	95.8	97.8	99.3
Under 5 years...........	104.0	103.3	103.9
5-17 years...............	103.8	103.3	103.3
18-64 years..............	95.9	97.1	98.5
65 years and over........	72.1	82.6	89.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Single Years of Age, Color, and Sex: 1900 to 1959," Series P-25, No. 311; and ibid., "Preliminary Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age and Sex: April 1, 1960 to July 1, 1971," Series P-25, No. 483, tables 1, 7, and 8.

Marital Status

At any point in time, the distribution of the population by marital status usually reflects the changing impact of vital events over many previous years. The pattern of these events, in turn, is largely determined by the interaction of demographic variables with social, psychological, economic, and political pressures. But of special significance in the present analysis is a classification of marital status by age and sex.

When the distribution of the population by age and sex changes substantially as a consequence of sharp changes in birth, death, or migration rates, the availability of potential marital partners of the preferred age range tends to be adversely affected. Thus, in periods of rapid population growth through natural increase, the supply of women who are eligible for marriage increases a few years sooner than that of eligible men, because women generally marry at a younger age than men. In periods of prolonged decline in the rate of natural increase, the reverse situation develops. Moreover, cyclical changes in economic conditions and in attitudes concerning the desirability of living in the married state have incremental effects on the propensity of adults to marry and to remain married.

Recent trends standardized for age—The effects of the changing age structure on the marital status distribution since 1950 are clearly shown in table 3.4. For example, the unstandardized figures show an increase between 1950 and 1970 in the percent single for both men and women and a decrease in the percent married for both sexes, whereas the figures that were standardized for age show, in effect, that the opposite changes were occurring within most age groups. Among women, for whom the data are more consistently comparable (as noted below), the age-adjusted percent single shows a decline during the 1950's while the percent married shows a rise; but during the 1960's the percent single went up while the percent married went down. Thus, the more refined age-adjusted pattern for all adult women as a whole was one of increasing marriage in the 1950's and decreasing marriage in the 1960's. The continuing decline since 1950 in the percent of the population who were widowed, according to the age-adjusted figures, reflects improved survival rates through the middle years of life.

The results for men in table 3.4 are affected by the changing coverage of young men in the Current Population Survey, because the survey excludes men in military barracks and in military service overseas, whereas the number of men in barracks and overseas increased substantially between 1960 and 1970. For this reason these results for men are difficult to analyze.

The increase in divorce–The proportion of men and women who were divorced and had not remarried by the survey date increased considerably between 1950 and 1970, with most of the increase occurring in the 1960's, when divorce rates went up sharply. Although the proportion currently divorced is relatively small (between 2 and 4 percent), this measure disregards the fact that about three-fourths of the women and five-sixths of the men remarry after divorce. Data from the 1970 census show that 10 percent of the men and 11 percent of the women 14 years old and over had obtained a divorce at some time in their lives (Census, 1970, II-4C, table 1; also, table 3.12 below). This means that only a small proportion of the adults who had ever experienced divorce were still divorced at the time of the 1970 census.

Table 3.4 **Percent Distribution by Marital Status of the Population 14 Years Old and Over by Sex, Standardized for Age and Unstandardized: United States, 1950 to 1970**

Marital status	Male			Female		
	1970	1960	1950[1]	1970	1960	1950[1]
Percent of total......	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unstandardized:						
Single..................	28.1	25.3	26.2	22.1	19.0	19.6
Married.................	66.7	69.1	68.0	61.9	65.6	66.1
Widowed.................	2.9	3.7	4.2	12.5	12.8	12.2
Divorced................	2.2	1.9	1.7	3.5	2.6	2.2
Standardized:[2]						
Single..................	23.9	25.3	26.2	19.3	19.0	20.0
Married.................	70.8	69.1	67.4	64.9	65.6	63.9
Widowed.................	3.0	3.7	4.7	12.0	12.8	14.0
Divorced................	2.4	1.9	1.7	3.8	2.6	2.1

[1] Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

[2] Standardized on the basis of the age distribution in 1960.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Marital Status, Economic Status, and Family Status: March 1957," Series P-20, No. 81, table 1; ibid., "Marital Status and Family Status: March 1965," Series P-20, No. 144, table 1; and ibid., "Marital Status and Family Status: March 1970," Series P-20, No. 212, table 1.

The proportions "ever divorced" that were cited above, however, refer to the population of all adult ages, including single persons who have not been subject to divorce and many elderly persons who were exposed to low rates of divorce three or more decades ago when they were in the age range during which most divorces occur. The results of a 1971 study that was designed to throw more light on the marriage history of adults in the United States were published in Census, **Current Population Reports**, 1971b. A projection of the results of this study, made by Glick and Norton (1973), showed that an estimated 25 to 29 percent of the women about 30 years old in 1971 would eventually end their first marriage in divorce. But in view of the further increase in the divorce rate since 1971 and allowing for the small proportion of women who will end a second marriage in divorce after their first had ended in widowhood, it seems reasonable to expect that somewhere between one-fourth and one-third of the women in the United States about 30 years old in 1973 may eventually end a marriage in divorce.

The postponement of marriage–Variations since 1950 in the median ages at which men and women have first married are shown in table 3.5. The median age declined between the early and middle 1950's by about one-half of a year for men and by about three-tenths of a year for women. The median ages at first marriage in 1956 for men (22.5 years) and women (20.1 years) were the lowest recorded in the history of the United States. Between 1960 and 1966 the median age at first marriage for men remained relatively constant at about 22.8 years, but during this period the corresponding age for women rose from 20.3 to 20.5 or 20.6 years.

This contrasting development may reflect an attempt to resolve the demographic phenomenon referred to as the "marriage squeeze" (Parke and Glick, 1967). This situation arose because during the mid-1960's more women 18 and 19 years old were entering the "marriage market" than men 21 and 22 years old; in this period, therefore, the number of women of prime marriageable ages was large in relation to the number of men of prime marriageable ages. This scarcity of young men was accelerated during this period by certain other factors, including the substantial increase in the size of the Armed Forces of the United States and by the increase in the proportion of persons enrolled in college. (In some other countries, a change in age at marriage by one sex is sometimes accompanied by a similar change by the other sex.)

Besides the differential increase in the proportion of men and women who were remaining single, another partial solution to the scarcity of young marriageable men in the 1960's was for women to marry men more nearly their own age. The possibility that this course was followed is inferred from the declining differential between the ages of husbands and wives at first marriage. As recently as 1952, the median age of men at first marriage was 2.8 years older than that of their wives, according to the Current Population Survey (table 3.5). By the early 1970's, this difference was about one-half year smaller.

Table 3.5 **Median Age at First Marriage by Sex: United States, 1950 to 1973**

Year[1]	Male[2]	Female	Year[1]	Male[2]	Female
1973...........	23.2	21.0	1961..........	22.8	20.3
1972...........	23.3	20.9	1960..........	22.8	20.3
1971...........	23.1	20.9	1959..........	22.5	20.2
1970...........	23.2	20.8	1958..........	22.6	20.2
1969...........	23.2	20.8	1957..........	22.6	20.3
1968...........	23.1	20.8	1956..........	22.5	20.1
1967...........	23.1	20.6	1955..........	22.6	20.2
1966...........	22.8	20.5	1954..........	23.0	20.3
1965...........	22.8	20.6	1953..........	22.8	20.2
1964...........	23.1	20.5	1952..........	23.0	20.2
1963...........	22.8	20.5	1951..........	22.9	20.4
1962...........	22.7	20.3	1950..........	22.8	20.3

[1] Data for 1950-1959 exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

[2] Based on Current Population Survey data supplemented by data from the Department of Defense on marital status by age for men in the Armed Forces.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1973," Series P-20, No.255, table D.

It is reasonable to believe that the marriage squeeze may have also been a contributing factor in the observed postponement of many youthful marriages in the 1960's, as compared with earlier marriage patterns. Thus, the recent rise in the age at first marriage has been associated with a rise in the percent single among young women (table 3.6). The proportion single among women under 35 years old increased by 20 percent between 1960 and 1970, with the largest increases occurring among women in the age groups 20 to 21 and 22 to 24 years old (25 percent and 28 percent, respectively).

Among the consequences of the delay of marriage has been the encouragement it has given to many young persons—especially young women—to pursue advanced educational goals or career aspirations before entering into a family-living situation. Moreover, by delaying marriage young persons may be developing a tendency toward more careful mate selection; and, since early marriages are more often unstable than later marriages, the postponed marriages of recent years may have more stability. Another possible consequence is that more of the young people who delay marriage will decide never to marry, but it is too early to state with confidence that this will occur.

Among women 35 years old and over, the impressive display of consistently smaller—rather than larger—proportions single in 1970 than in 1960 deserves special comment. These older women were born during a long period of declining fertility. Therefore, the number of women of the principal marriageable ages tended to be relatively scarce, year after year, because men of the appropriate age for them to marry were born earlier when births were more numerous. Thus, the marriage squeeze operated in opposite directions for those above age 35 and for those under age 35 in 1970. In future years, persons under 10 years old in 1970, who were born during a period of declining fertility, will undergo a new phase of the marriage squeeze as they approach marriage; at that time, there will be another general scarcity of women of principal ages for marriage.

Table 3.6 **Percent Single by Age, for Women 14 Years Old and Over: United States, 1970 and 1960**

Age	1970	1960	Change, 1960-70	Ratio: 1970 / 1960
All women, 14 years old and over................	22.6	19.0	3.6	1.19
Under 35 years old...........	45.1	37.6	7.5	1.20
14-17 years................	96.2	94.6	1.6	1.02
18-19 years................	76.6	67.8	8.8	1.13
20-21 years................	50.7	40.5	10.2	1.25
22-24 years................	26.0	20.3	5.7	1.28
25-29 years................	12.2	10.5	1.7	1.16
30-34 years................	7.4	6.9	.5	1.07
35 years old and over.........	6.5	7.3	-.8	.89
35-39 years................	5.9	6.1	-.2	.97
40-44 years................	5.4	6.1	-.7	.89
45-49 years................	5.3	6.5	-.2	.82
50-54 years................	5.7	7.6	-.9	.75
55 years and over..........	7.5	8.3	-.8	.90

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. II, 4C, Marital Status, table 1; and 1960 Census of Population, Vol. II, 4E, Marital Status, table 1.

Social and economic variations in age at first marriage—One of the reports of the 1970 census shows variations in mean age at first marriage for persons 30 to 49 years old (Census, 1970, I-U.S., table 211). This report shows that white men and women generally married at younger ages than Negroes; foreign-born persons were about 2 years older at first marriage, on the average, than native persons; persons who were married more than once originally married younger than those married only once; persons who married a spouse of a different race were older at first marriage than those who married a spouse of the same race; men with a college education and women with at least 4 years of high school first married at an older age than persons with fewer years of school completed; and those with high incomes had the highest mean age at first marriage.

Marriage, divorce, and remarriage trends and variations—As a net effect of recent changes in the age composition and marriage propensities of young persons, the (first) marriage rate per 1,000 single women 14 to 44 years of age decreased by 20 percent between 1948-50 and 1969-71 (table 3.7). However, during the same period the divorce rate per 1,000 married women under 45 years old rose by about one-half, and the remarriage rate per 1,000 divorced or widowed women under 55 years old increased by one-fourth. The increasing remarriage rate is undoubtedly associated with the rising divorce levels. The 1969-71 annual rate of 26 divorces per 1,000 married women under 45 has exceeded the post-World War II high level of 24 per 1,000.

The rapid increase in the divorce rate during the 1960's came at a time when divorce laws were being liberalized and when the social structure at large was in a transitory state. Young persons were confronted with issues like the war in Vietnam, growing social and economic problems in urban centers, and the changing role of women in American society, including the declining role of motherhood and the increasing role of gainful worker. Meantime, there has been an overall lessening of negative social sanctions with respect to divorce. In short, it was a time when basic social institutions, values, and ascribed roles were being questioned and tested.

The occurrence of divorce has been far from even among the several social and economic groups, as may be seen in Census, 1970, II-4C, table 8. More than one-fourth of the men ever married 35 to 44 years old who had first married at a relatively young age (before

Table 3.7 **Number and Rate of First Marriages, Divorces, and Remarriages: United States, 3-Year Averages, 1921 to 1971**

Period	First marriages		Divorces		Remarriages	
	Thous.	Rate[1]	Thous.	Rate[2]	Thous.	Rate[3]
1921-23........	990	99	158	10	186	98
1924-26........	992	95	177	11	200	99
1927-29........	1,025	94	201	12	181	84
1930-32........	919	81	183	10	138	61
1933-35........	1,081	92	196	11	162	69
1936-38........	1,183	98	243	13	201	83
1939-41........	1,312	106	269	14	254	103
1942-44........	1,247	108	360	17	354	139
1945-47........	1,540	143	526	24	425	163
1948-50........	1,326	134	397	17	360	135
1951-53........	1,190	122	388	16	370	136
1954-56........	1,182	120	379	15	353	129
1957-59........	1,128	112	381	15	359	129
1960-62........	1,177	116	407	16	372	133
1963-65........	1,323	110	452	17	404	139
1966-68........	1,488	110	535	20	463	150
1969-71........	1,604	107	702	26	569	168

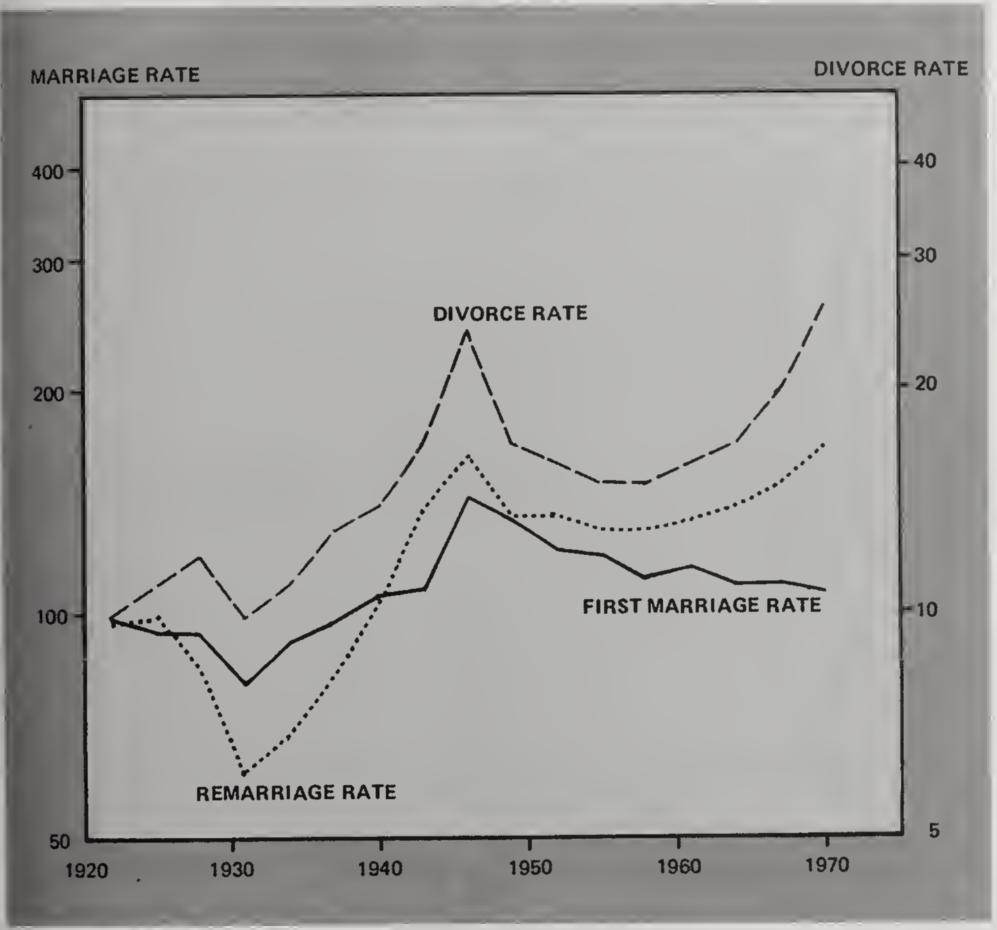
[1] First marriages per 1,000 single women 14 to 44 years old.
[2] Divorces per 1,000 married women 14 to 44 years old.
[3] Remarriages per 1,000 widowed and divorced women 14 to 54 years old.

Source: Paul C. Glick and Arthur J. Norton, 1973, "Perspectives on the Recent Upturn in Divorce and Remarriage," Demography, Vol. 10, No. 3, table 1. Copyright by the Population Association of America (Washington, D.C., 1973). Reprinted by permission.

20) were known to have had a divorce before the census date, whereas only about 14 percent of those who first married while in their 20's were known to have been divorced. In addition, men of this age range were more likely to have been divorced if they had a low level of educational attainment and a low income than were men with higher levels of education and income. Women generally showed the same pattern of likelihood of divorce as their male counterparts with respect to age at first marriage and years of school completed. Also, a higher proportion (22 percent) of women 35 to 44 years old who were in the labor force in 1970 were known to have been divorced than women of the same age who were not in the labor force (13 percent); but information is not available to show how many of these women entered the labor force after becoming divorced (to support themselves and their children, if any) and how many were already working before they took steps to become divorced. Moreover, about twice as large a proportion of the women of this age range who had no children living with them

were known to have been divorced as compared with those who had some children.

Figure 3.2 **First Marriage, Divorce, and Remarriage Rates: United States, 1921 to 1971**



Source: Paul C. Glick and Arthur J. Norton, 1973, "Perspectives on the Recent Upturn in Divorce and Remarriage," Demography, Vol. 10, No. 3, table 1. Copyright by the Population Association of America (Washington, D.C., 1973). Reprinted by permission.

The data discussed here seem to demonstrate that a fundamental modification of life styles and values relating to marriage has been taking place during the last two decades. Early marriage has declined, whereas marital disruption by divorce has increased. The predictability of events in this sphere during the next decade is tenuous at best, particularly since marital behavior is so strongly affected by prevailing social, psychological, and economic conditions. Although the number of divorces in the United States has continued to increase about 10 percent per year over the last 5 years, there are several indicators that may portend a period of greater marital stability before another decade has passed. Insofar as low income, low education, and early age at marriage increase the probability of eventual divorce, current trends away from these conditions are consistent with a favorable prognosis of future marital stability. Furthermore, American adults as a whole apparently prefer being married as judged by the large proportion of divorced persons who remarry.

Families, Households, and Living Arrangements

The "typical" family undergoes numerous substantial changes during the cycle of married life, from marriage through childbearing, the departure of the children, and the eventual dissolution of marriage with the death of one spouse. The typical family itself has changed greatly over the past 20 years because marriage is now occurring about a year later, couples are having approximately one less child, and more couples are surviving jointly for longer periods after their children marry (Norton, 1974, and Glick and Parke, 1965). Many more unmarried persons, especially young people and the elderly, have been establishing or continuing to maintain separate living arrangements.

Sex and marital status of family head—From 1950 to 1970, the number of families in the United States has increased from 38 to 51 million (table 3.8). (Here a family is defined as two or more related persons who occupy a house or apartment.) During the 1950's and 1960's, most of the increase in the number of families consisted of husband-wife families; however, more of the increase consisted of families with a female head during the 1960's than during the 1950's. Of all families, the great majority—six out of every seven—were still maintained by a married couple in 1970. The average size of the family declined slightly over the two decades because an increase in the number of children per family was more than balanced by a decline in the number of adults.

The number of families with a female head increased particularly rapidly—by nearly one-third—during the 1960's and early 1970's (table 3.9), with the increase concentrated largely among families of divorced or separated women. Among white women in 1970, there were twice as many divorced heads of families as separated heads, whereas among Negro women the situation was reversed. The substantial increase in the number of families with a female head is related to many factors, including the rapid rise in female employment during the 1960's, the absence of many husbands from the home for service in the Armed Forces, the continued increase in unwed mothers, and the sharply upward trend n separation and divorce since 1960.

Table 3.8 Families by Type: United States, 1950 to 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Type of family	1970	1960	1950	Change	
				1960-1970	1950-1960
l families.............	51,143	45,149	38,453	5,994	6,696
Husband-wife...........	44,002	39,657	33,486	4,345	6,171
Other male head........	1,626	1,295	1,396	331	-101
Female head............	5,515	4,196	3,571	1,319	625
erage size.............	3.56	3.63	3.72	-.07	-.09
Members under 18.......	1.35	1.41	1.21	-.06	.20
Members 18 and over....	2.21	2.22	2.51	-.01	-.29

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. II, , Family Composition, table 5; 1960 Census of Population, Vol. II, 4A, milies, table 4; and 1950 Census of Population, Vol. IV, 2A, neral Characteristics of Families, table 4.

Table 3.9 Female Family Heads by Marital Status: United States, 1973, 1970, and 1960

(Numbers in thousands)

Marital status	1973	1970	1960	Change, 1970-73		Change, 1960-70	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
ale family heads...............	6,607	5,515	4,196	1,092	19.8	1,319	31.4
arried, spouse absent..........	1,579	1,247	914	332	26.6	333	36.4
Separated......................	1,289	922	588	367	39.8	334	56.8
Other..........................	290	325	326	-35	-10.8	-1	-.3
idowed.........................	2,468	2,265	2,093	203	9.0	172	8.2
ivorced........................	1,712	1,312	702	400	30.5	610	86.9
ingle..........................	848	691	487	157	22.7	204	41.9
children under 18 r family.....................	1.40	1.28	1.51	.12	9.4	-.23	-15.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. II, 4A, Family position, table 7; 1960 Census of Population, Vol. II, 4A, Families, table 6; and Current ulation Reports, "Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1973," Series P-20, No. 255, les 4 and 7.

Along with the increase in families with a female head has come an increase during the 1960's from 8 percent to 12 percent in the proportion of persons under 18 years of age who were living with their mother only (table 3.10). Meantime, the proportion of children under 18 living with both parents has declined from 88 to 83 percent. Among Negro children under 18 years of age in 1973, the proportion living with both parents was quite small—52 percent—whereas 38 percent were living with their mother only and 10 percent lived apart from their mother. The sharp decline in the birth rate since 1960 has brought a corresponding decrease in the proportion of all children in the home who are of preschool age and an increase in the proportion who are of school age. The unmarried mother can more easily provide care for older children while she works in order to maintain a separate home for hersel and her children.

Table 3.10 **Persons Under 18 Years of Age, by Presence of Parents: United States, 1970 and 1960**

(Numbers in thousands)

Presence of parents	1970		1960	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percen
Persons under 18 years old..........	69,523	100.0	64,310	100.
Living with both parents..........	57,744	83.1	56,287	87.
Living with father only..........	1,339	1.9	726	1.
Living with mother only..........	7,979	11.5	5,105	7.
Living with neither parent........	2,461	3.5	2,192	3.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. II, 4B, Persons by Family Characteristics, table 1; and 1960 Census of Population, Vol. I, U.S. Summary, table 185.

Family composition—The number of families having 3 or mo own children under 18 years old increased by 3.8 million, or 7 percent, in the decade 1950 to 1960; however, between 1960 ar 1970, the largest numerical and proportional increases (3.5 millio or 18 percent) were for those families having no own children (tab 3.11). A corresponding trend is seen in the distribution of famili by size over the period 1950 to 1970. In the earlier decade, most the increase in families was among those having four or mo members, whereas in the more recent decade over half of th increase in families was among those having only two membe

Table 3.11 Families by Number of Own Children Under 18 Years Old and by Size (Entire Number of Family Members): United States, 1950 to 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Number of own children under 18 and size of family	1970	1960	1950	Percent change	
				1960-1970	1950-1960
All families........	51,143	45,149	38,453	13.3	17.4
Own children under 18:					
No own children.......	22,924	19,458	18,607	17.8	4.6
1 own child...........	9,226	8,310	8,058	11.0	3.1
2 own children........	8,700	8,119	6,340	7.2	28.1
3 or more.............	10,294	9,261	5,449	11.2	70.0
Size of family:					
2 persons.............	18,119	14,748	12,886	22.9	14.4
3 persons.............	10,622	9,761	9,535	8.8	2.4
4 persons.............	9,689	8,998	7,697	7.7	16.9
5 persons.............	6,153	5,757	4,142	6.9	39.0
6 persons.............	3,392	3,042	2,034	11.5	49.6
7 or more.............	3,166	2,842	2,159	11.4	31.6
Median size...........	2.70	2.80	2.66	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. II, 4A, Family Composition, tables 5 and 6; 1960 Census of Population, Vol. II, 4A, Families, tables 4 and 5; and 1950 Census of Population, Vol. IV, 2A, General Characteristics of Families, tables 4 and 9.

These developments reflect, in large part, the changes in fertility between the mid-1930's, when the oldest children involved in the comparison were born, and the late 1960's, when the youngest children were born. In between these two periods of low fertility there had been a sustained period of high fertility.

Composition of households and group quarters—The results of the 1970 census show that of all persons 14 years old and over about 96 percent lived in households, with 86 percent being members of families (table 3.12). About two out of every three persons of this age range were classified as being either the head of a family or the wife of the family head. Considering all persons 14 and over, about 1 in every 10 had been widowed, and 1 in 10 had been divorced after the person's first or most recent marriage or both. However, persons who had been widowed or divorced constituted a much larger proportion of persons living as primary individuals (that is, persons maintaining their own household while living alone or with nonrelatives only). Among these persons, 48 percent were known to have been widowed and 20 percent to have been divorced. A particularly large proportion of persons in homes for the aged had been widowed (63 percent), whereas a large proportion in correctional institutions had been divorced (22 percent).

The increase in households since 1950 has been greater than that of families, because the number of primary individuals has grown at a more rapid pace than that of families. According to the Current Population Survey, about 81 percent of all household heads in 1970 were also heads of families; the remaining 19 percent of household heads consisted of primary individuals (table 3.13). By contrast, in 1950 about 89 percent of households included a family head, whereas only 11 percent included a primary individual. The 1970 census showed that only 4 percent of household heads shared their living quarters with nonrelatives. However, only 2 percent of families but 11 percent of primary individuals had one or more unrelated household members. Altogether, one out of every six household heads in 1970 lived entirely alone.

Table 3.12 **Composition of Household and Group Quarters Residents 14 Years Old and Over, by Whether Known To Have Been Widowed or Divorced: United States, 1970**

(Numbers in thousands)

Composition	Total	Known to have been--		Total	Percent known to have been--	
		Widowed	Divorced		Widowed	Divorced
Total, 14 and over	149,396	15,282	15,790	100.0	10.2	10.6
In households	143,766	14,506	15,447	100.0	10.1	10.7
In families	128,686	8,309	12,528	100.0	6.5	9.7
Head	51,143	4,296	6,727	100.0	8.4	13.2
Wife	43,891	1,613	4,432	100.0	3.7	10.1
Other relatives	33,652	2,400	1,369	100.0	7.1	4.1
Primary individuals	12,430	5,903	2,535	100.0	47.5	20.4
Secondary individuals	2,650	294	384	100.0	11.1	14.5
In group quarters	5,630	776	343	100.0	13.8	6.1
Secondary individuals	3,585	86	118	100.0	2.4	3.3
Inmates of institutions	2,045	690	225	100.0	33.7	11.0
Mental hospital	585	59	56	100.0	10.1	9.6
Home for the aged	934	589	81	100.0	63.1	8.7
Correctional institution	332	12	74	100.0	3.6	22.3
Other	194	31	14	100.0	16.0	7.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. II, 4B, Persons by Family Characteristics, table 2.

Table 3.13 Households by Type: United States, 1970 and 1950

(Numbers in thousands)

Type of household	1970		1950		Change, 1950-1970	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households....	63,401	100.0	43,554	100.0	19,847	45.6
imary families........	51,456	81.2	38,838	89.2	12,618	32.5
Husband-wife..........	44,728	70.5	34,075	78.2	10,653	31.3
Other male head.......	1,228	1.9	1,169	2.7	59	5.0
Female head...........	5,500	8.7	3,594	8.3	1,906	53.0
imary individuals.....	11,945	18.8	4,716	10.8	7,229	153.3
Male..................	4,063	6.4	1,668	3.8	2,395	143.6
Female................	7,882	12.4	3,048	7.0	4,834	158.6
erage size............	3.14	(X)	3.37	(X)	-.23	-6.8

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "House-
lds and Families, by Type: March 1973," Series P-20, No. 251, table 4.

Because the rate of household increase has exceeded the rate population growth since 1950, the average size of household has clined from 3.37 persons per household in 1950 to 3.14 persons r household in 1970 and to 3.01 persons in 1973. This decline s occurred because of the decrease in the birth rate since the id-1950's, which lowered the number of children per household, d the concurrent large increase in the number of one-person useholds among both the young and the elderly.

Living arrangements—One of the new developments in the ing arrangements of the household population since 1950 has en the marked increase in the number of elderly persons, pecially widows, who maintain their own households as primary dividuals while living alone or with persons unrelated to them. iese female household heads 65 years old and over increased from 3 million in 1960 to 4.0 million in 1970, or 73 percent (table 14), while the total number of females of this age increased by ly 28 percent (table 3.1). This development indicates that elderly rsons have been better able to care for themselves since receiving proved health care benefits and more adequate social security or her benefits for the aged over the past two decades. In earlier nes, many of these persons would have lived in the homes of atives (generally their own children).

Also impressive has been the increase over the past decade in the number of young adults who have been maintaining their own households apart from relatives. Although the number of female primary individuals under 35 years old increased by almost 27 percent between 1950 and 1960, the corresponding increase was 114 percent for the decade 1960 to 1970. Meanwhile, male primary individuals under 35 years old have more than doubled their numbers in each of the past two decades, with an increase of 119 percent between 1950 and 1960 and 144 percent between 1960 and 1970. This recent rapid growth of apartment dwelling on the part of young "unmarrieds" has occurred at a time when college enrollment has been rising and when more and more young people have been postponing marriage (or remarriage) until after they have had a few more years of work experience.

Table 3.14 **Proportion of Household Heads Who Were Primary Individuals, by Age and Sex: United States, 1950 to 1970**

(Numbers in thousands)

Type of household	Under 35 years old		35-64 years old		65 years old and over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Household heads, 1970......	13,813	2,144	28,622	6,043	7,153	5,099
Primary individuals......	1,068	859	1,710	2,950	1,191	3,985
Percent of total.......	7.7	40.1	6.0	48.8	16.7	78.2
Household heads, 1960......	11,090	1,150	25,920	5,059	6,061	3,330
Primary individuals......	438	401	1,282	2,425	904	2,304
Percent of total.......	3.9	34.9	4.9	47.9	14.9	69.2
Household heads, 1950......	10,356	693	22,210	3,767	4,366	2,077
Primary individuals......	200	316	977	1,526	576	1,144
Percent of total.......	1.9	45.6	4.4	40.5	13.2	55.1
Percent increase in primary individuals:						
1960 to 1970............	143.8	114.2	33.4	21.6	31.7	73.0
1950 to 1960............	119.0	26.9	31.2	58.9	56.9	101.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Marital Status and Household Characteristics: March 1950," Series P-20, No. 33, table 9; ibid., "Household and Family Characteristics: March 1960," Series P-20, No. 106, table 9; and ibid., "Household and Family Characteristics: March 1970," Series P-20, No. 218, table 17.

Another significant change in living arrangements is the increasing number of couples, especially young couples, who are reported as sharing the same house or apartment without legalizing their union by means of a formal ceremony. (The following data exclude persons reported as living in a common-law union; according to U.S. census usage, persons reported as members of a common-law union are classified in the same category as those with a formal marriage.) The data on this subject were collected only in the 1970 and 1960 censuses and show the number of adults sharing their living quarters with an unrelated "partner" of the opposite sex. Thus, in 1970, of the 12.4 million primary individuals (household heads with no relatives present), 1.3 million had 1 to 4 nonrelatives in the household. Of the 1.3 million, 143,000, or 11 percent, were reported as sharing their living quarters with an adult partner of the opposite sex; the corresponding number in 1960 was only one-eighth as large, 17,000, representing 2 percent of the 0.9 million primary individuals with nonrelatives present (Census, 1970, II-4B, table 11, and 1960, II-4B, table 15). In 1970, 105,000 (nearly three-fourths) of those sharing their quarters with such a partner were men with a woman as a partner. The largest proportional increase during the 1960's was recorded for men under 25 years old. However, only 10 percent of these younger men as compared with 20 percent of the older men in 1970 with nonrelatives present had an adult woman as a partner in their household. Generally the partner was in the same age group as the household head or in an adjacent age group.

Also, throughout the 1960's a substantial but unknown number of communes or other experimental group living arrangements have sprung up throughout the Nation in both urban and rural areas. The commune movement has been a serious attempt by many young adults to find more satisfying relationships in their living arrangements than they could achieve through traditional family life.

Other family characteristics—While there is much evidence of change in patterns of living arrangements from 1950 to 1970, there is also evidence of improvement in the quality of family living. The median family income has increased from around $3,100 in 1949 to $9,600 in 1969. The number of married couples who were sharing the living quarters of others has declined from over 2 million in 1950 to 600,000 in 1970. The family head of today is better educated, the median number of years of school completed being 12.1 years in 1970 as compared with 9.1 years in 1950. The wife's task as a homemaker, with smaller families and modern appliances, is easier, so that she is able to accept greater responsibilities outside the home. The percent of husband-wife families with the wife in the labor force has increased from 21 percent in 1950 to 40 percent in 1970. The role of the wife as a labor force participant is discussed further in the chapter on "The Labor Force."

Literacy, Education, and School Enrollment

The three indicators–literacy, educational attainment, and school enrollment–relating to the education of the population are derived from information collected in population censuses and surveys. Literacy is the ability to read and write. Educational attainment shows the highest level of formal schooling that the population has completed in terms of elementary school, high school, or college. School enrollment is measured by the number of persons of school age who are enrolled in school at each educational level.

Literacy–A question on literacy was last asked in the decennial census of the United States in 1930, when only 4 percent of the population 10 years old and over was illiterate. Subsequent censuses have provided more informative data on the number of years of school completed. National data on literacy in the United States since 1930 have been collected through periodic sample surveys. The latest sample information, collected by the Bureau of the Census in November 1969, shows that the proportion of the population in the United States 14 years old and over who could not read and write had declined to only 1 percent, or 1.4 million persons (table 3.15).

Literacy rates in the United States differ by age, sex, race, and amount of education. Persons with little or no formal schooling are, of course, the most likely to be reported as illiterate. Yet, only 57 percent of those 14 years old and over in 1969 who had never attended school were reported as illiterate; this fact provides evidence that many persons learn to read and write somewhere outside the regular school system. Moreover, the illiteracy rate was much smaller with each additional year of school completed. Among those with 2 years of school, only 22 percent were reported as illiterate, and only 2 percent of those with 5 years of school. Some of these persons may have been able to read several years earlier but had lost their ability to do so through lack of practice. Persons who had completed 6 or more years of school were assumed to be currently literate, although the degree of literacy for some may have been minimal.

Table 3.15 Percent Illiterate in the Population, by Race: United States, 1870 to 1969

(Data for 1870 to 1940 are for the population 10 years old and over; data for 1947, 1952, 1959, and 1969 are for the population 14 years old and over)

Year	Total	White	Other
1969..........	1.0	0.7	[1]3.6
1959..........	2.2	1.6	7.5
1952..........	2.5	1.8	10.2
1947..........	2.7	1.8	11.0
1940..........	[2]2.9	[2]2.0	[2]11.5
1930..........	4.3	3.0	16.4
1920..........	6.0	4.0	23.0
1910..........	7.7	5.0	30.5
1900..........	10.7	6.2	44.5
1890..........	13.3	7.7	56.8
1880..........	17.0	9.4	70.0
1870..........	20.0	11.5	79.9

[1] Negro only in 1969.
[2] Estimated.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Illiteracy in the United States: November 1969," Series P-20, No. 217, table A.

The illiteracy rate was highest among older persons. Those 65 ears old and over were three times as likely to be illiterate as those nder 65. The older persons had completed their schooling when a igh school education was not the norm as it is today. A significant art of the decline in the proportion illiterate in the total opulation has resulted from the declining proportion of underchooled persons in the middle and younger years of life. ccordingly, a larger proportion of illiterates was concentrated in he oldest age group in 1969 than in earlier years.

Both the number of illiterates and the illiteracy rates were bout the same for men and women in 1969. This was in contrast ith the situation 10 years earlier when men were more likely to be lliterate than women. The change is attributable in part to the fact hat women are living longer than men. Older persons with little chooling are being replaced by better educated younger persons ith more schooling at a faster rate for men than for women.

In 1969, Negroes were more likely than whites to be reported s illiterate, but the proportion (4 percent) for Negroes was quite small. The formal schooling received by the black population seem not to have been as effective in producing lasting literacy as tha received by the white population. This inference is based on th fact that the proportion of Negroes who were reported as illiterat despite having completed some years of school was higher than tha for whites. Among the illiterate Negroes, one-half reported tha they had completed some years of school, as compared with onl about one-third of the illiterate whites.

Educational attainment—In the recent history of the Unite States, constantly increasing levels of education have been attaine by the population. Larger numbers and proportions of the population are now completing high school and college than ever before These larger numbers of well-educated adults have provided an increasingly skilled labor force and a more articulate and well informed public.

The educational level of the adult population has changed i the last 20 years from one where a majority had not completed higl school to one where a majority has completed high school anc where an increasing proportion has completed some years o college. The proportion of adults 25 years old and over who wer high school graduates was only 39 percent in 1952 (table 3.16). Ir 1966, for the first time in the history of the United States, half o the adults were at least high school graduates, and in 1972 thi proportion had increased to 58 percent.

About one-fourth of the adults in the United States have had some college or university training; 23 percent of the population 25 years old and over in 1972 had completed at least 1 year of college. Half of these persons (12 percent) had completed 4 or more years of college. Twenty years ago only 15 percent of the adult population had completed any years of college and 7 percent had completed at least 4 years of college. The total number of persons in the United States who have completed some years of college is considerable—33.2 million in 1972, including 15.2 million who had completed 4 or more years of college.

The modal, or most frequently occurring, year of school completed by the population has changed over time. When today's elders were young, it was customary to discontinue education after the completion of elementary school, which was generally the eighth grade. Accordingly, the eighth grade was the modal year of school completion for persons 65 years old and over in 1972. However, for adults who were under 65 years of age in 1972, the modal year of completion was the 12th grade. Each younger cohort has been staying in school longer. Among adults who were young enough in 1972 to have recently graduated from college (those 25 to 29 years old), 8 out of every 10 (80 percent) had graduated from high school; nearly half (45 percent) of the high school graduates of this age had completed at least a year of college; more than half (53 percent) of those who had completed at least a year of college had graduated from college; and one-third (36 percent) of those who had graduated from college had completed 1 or more years of graduate school training.

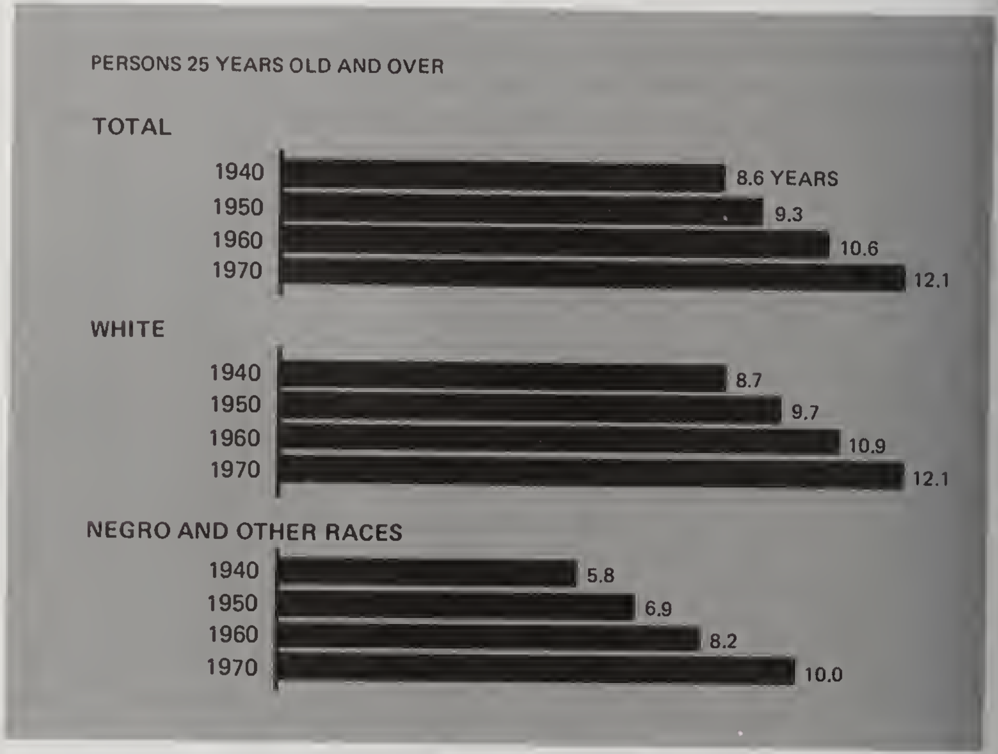
Table 3.16 **Level of School Completed by Persons 25 Years Old and Over: United States, 1940 to 1972**

Year	Total (thous.)	Percent distribution				
		Total	Not high school graduate	High school graduate		
				4 years of high school or more	1 year of college or more	4 years of college or more
1972..........	111,133	100.0	41.8	58.2	22.9	12.0
1971..........	110,627	100.0	43.6	56.4	22.1	11.4
1970..........	109,310	100.0	44.8	55.2	21.2	11.0
1969..........	107,750	100.0	46.0	54.0	20.5	10.7
1968..........	106,469	100.0	47.4	52.6	20.1	10.5
1967..........	104,864	100.0	48.8	51.1	19.5	10.1
1966..........	103,876	100.0	50.1	49.9	18.7	9.8
1965..........	103,245	100.0	51.0	49.0	18.3	9.4
1964..........	102,421	100.0	52.0	48.0	18.0	9.1
1962..........	100,664	100.0	53.7	46.3	18.1	8.9
1959..........	97,478	100.0	56.3	43.7	16.3	8.1
1957..........	95,630	100.0	58.4	41.6	15.1	7.6
1952..........	88,358	100.0	61.2	38.8	14.7	7.0
1947..........	82,578	100.0	67.0	33.1	12.2	5.4
1940..........	74,776	100.0	75.5	24.5	10.1	4.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Educational Attainment: March 1972," Series P-20, No. 243, table A.

Gains have been made by both sexes in educational attainment during the past 20 years, but adult men have made greater gains than adult women. In 1952, 41 percent of the women but only 35 percent of the men were high school graduates. However, in 1972, 58 percent of both men and women were high school graduates. In 1952, the men who did graduate were more likely than the women to have continued their education in college. The net effect was that in 1952 the men were slightly more likely than the women to have completed some years of college and also to have completed 4 or more years of college. By 1972, the men were even more likely to have completed some years of college. The difference between the sexes in the proportion with some college or university training was 7 percentage points in 1972, whereas it had been only 2 percentage points in 1952.

Figure 3.3 **Median Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: United States, 1940 to 1970**



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **1970 Census of Population**, Vol. I, **U.S. Summary**, figure 57.

There are ethnic differences in the level of educational attainment in the United States (figure 3.3). The white, the Japanese, and the Chinese populations in the United States are more likely to have completed high school and also more likely to have had some college training than are the Negro and American Indian populations and persons of Spanish heritage. However, all groups are making significant gains in educational attainment. Among the younger adult whites (those 25 to 29 years old in 1972), 82 percent were high school graduates as contrasted with 63 ercent of those 45 to 54 years old. The corresponding proportions f the whites who had completed some years of college were 37 ercent for the younger adults and 22 percent for the older adults. n the meantime, the younger Negroes have doubled the proportion vho were high school graduates (64 percent of those 25 to 29 years ld versus 31 percent of those 45 to 54 years old) and doubled the roportion who had completed some years of college (21 percent of he younger age group versus 10 percent of the older group). Thus, he rate of increase was greater for the Negroes in both high school nd college attainment, but the absolute amount of the difference n college attainment actually increased. Among adults of Spanish eritage, the average educational level of men was slightly above hat of Negro men, but the average educational level of women was lightly below that of Negro women.

School enrollment—In the United States, most States have ompulsory attendance laws that require all children to attend chool from ages 7 to 16. In fact, almost all children 5 through 17 ears of age are enrolled in school and thus receive an extensive ducation throughout their childhood and adolescence before ntering into the labor market and/or marriage.

Formal schooling in the United States can begin at age 3 in ursery school, where enrollment has been a fast-growing phenom-non. In less than a decade, between 1964 and 1972, the number of hildren enrolled in nursery school increased by 171 percent to a ecord high of 1.3 million. Sharply rising enrollment rates more han offset the effect of the decline in the annual number of births. bout 69 percent of the children in nursery school were in private chools; most public schools (supported by a State or local overnment) do not have nursery school facilities. Despite the harp rise in nursery school enrollment, three out of every four hildren 3 and 4 years of age were not enrolled in nursery school in he fall of 1972 (table 3.17).

Most of the children in kindergarten are 5 years old. Five out f every six 5-year-olds in the fall of 1972 attended kindergarten or lementary school. Most public school systems in the United States nclude kindergarten instruction, and most (84 percent) of the 3.1 nillion children enrolled in kindergarten in the fall of 1972 were nrolled in public schools.

In the U.S. elementary schools (grades 1 to 8) 32.2 million upils were enrolled in October 1972. Because of the decline in the number of births in the United States during the 1960's, th number of pupils enrolled in elementary school in 1972 wa somewhat lower than in 1970 when there was an historic high c nearly 34 million pupils. Most of the elementary school pupils ar enrolled in public schools (89 percent); the number of pupi enrolled in private elementary schools has also been declining i recent years after reaching a peak in 1965. The students who atten elementary school are usually 6 to 13 years old; nearly all (9 percent) of the children in this age range are enrolled in school.

Table 3.17 **Enrollment Status of the Population 3 to 34 Years Old, by Age: United States, October 1972**

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age	Total population	Enrolled in school				
		Total		Below college level	In college	
		Number	Percent of population		Total	Full time
Total, 3-34 years....	109,585	60,142	54.9	51,829	8,313	6,314
3-4 years................	6,782	1,655	24.4	1,655	-	-
5-6 years................	6,896	6,340	91.9	6,340	-	-
7-9 years................	11,602	11,488	99.0	11,488	-	-
10-13 years..............	16,532	16,419	99.3	16,419	-	-
14-15 years..............	8,295	8,098	97.6	8,093	5	5
16-17 years..............	8,064	7,169	88.9	6,879	290	276
18-19 years..............	7,462	3,458	46.3	778	2,680	2,517
20-21 years..............	6,955	2,187	31.4	71	2,116	1,886
22-24 years..............	10,162	1,505	14.8	44	1,461	956
25-29 years..............	14,702	1,259	8.6	30	1,229	507
30-34 years..............	12,132	563	4.6	33	531	167

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "School Enrollment in the United States: 1972," Series P-20, No. 247, table 1.

The number of students enrolled in high school (grades 9 t 12) in 1972 was 15.2 million, of whom nearly all (92 percent) wer enrolled in public schools. Among the population of high school ag (those 14 to 17 years old), 93 percent were enrolled in school including both the white and black population of this age range Only a very few students drop out of school when they reach ag 16; in 1972, 85 percent of the 18- and 19-year-olds were either stil enrolled in school or had completed their high school education.

Most of the adults in the United States who have attended school below the college level were enrolled in 12-year school systems with 8 years of "elementary school" and 4 years of "high school." During recent decades, however, the trend is for the enrollment in the seventh and eighth grades to shift from an elementary to a "secondary" organization, with a resultant 6-year elementary and 6-year secondary distribution. However, throughout the independent school systems in the United States, many different combinations of grades are found in the "junior" and "senior" high schools that, together, constitute the secondary school level. For this reason, nationwide statistics on school enrollment are still generally presented in terms of 8 years of elementary school and 4 years of high school.

Colleges and universities in the United States had an enrollment in the fall of 1972 of 8.3 million students under 35 years old. Both the number of persons of the principal ages for college attendance and the percent of these persons who are enrolled in college have increased tremendously in the past 20 years. The 13.0 million persons 18 to 24 years old in 1952 were born during the period 1928 to 1934 when the birth rate was relatively low. However, the 24.6 million persons 18 to 24 in 1972 were born during the "baby boom" after World War II. The number of persons of this age range who were enrolled in college increased from 1.5 million in 1952 to 6.3 million in 1972, not only because there were 11.6 million more persons of college age, but also because the proportion enrolled in college increased from 11 percent to 25 percent. In addition, about 3 percent of the 18- to 24-year olds were college graduates in 1950 as compared with 6 percent in 1970. Incidentally, the 1970 census showed that nearly one-half million persons 35 years old and over were attending college and that one-third of a million were attending school below the college level (Census, 1970, II-5A, table A-8).

The recent past has seen a dramatic increase in the number and percent of Negroes in the United States who are enrolled in college. In the 8 years between 1964 and 1972 the number of black students enrolled in college increased from 234,000 to 727,000, or by more than 200 percent. Although the proportion of 18- to 24-year-old black persons enrolled in college increased from 8 percent in 1964 to 18 percent in 1972, it was still substantially below the 1972 level of 28 percent for white persons of comparable age.

Differences between white and black college enrollment rates reflect, among other things, differences in family income. In 1971, the median income for black families ($6,440) was only 60 percent of the median income for white families ($10,670). Moreover, college enrollment data show that only 15 percent of college-age family members in 1971 were attending college where the family income was below $3,000, as compared with 28 percent where it was between $3,000 and $10,000 and 58 percent where it was $15,000 and over.

In summary, recent developments have brought about the virtual disappearance of illiteracy in the United States, significant increases in educational attainment levels with a high school education becoming the norm, and impressive increases in school enrollment at all levels. In the next 20 years, improvements in the educational achievement of the population will probably be less dramatic. This is true in part because the population above age 65 by 1990 will consist largely of the surviving population above age 45 in 1970, and the contrasts in education among the old and the young at that later date should be much less marked than they are today. Moreover, the contrasts in education among the racial and economic groups in the population should have diminished further by 1990.

National Origin, Race, and Religion

Most of the people in the United States are immigrants or descendants of immigrants from Europe, Africa, or Asia. Even the American Indians, who were already living here when the first European explorers and settlers came to America, were themselves descendants of earlier Asian immigrants. Approximately 7 out of every 8 persons in the United States are descendants of European immigrants, 1 out of every 9 is a descendant of African immigrants, and 1 in 100 is a descendant of American Indians or of immigrants who came during the last century from Asian countries.

This section presents some highlights on the composition of the population of the United States in terms of national origin, race, and religion. These facts throw light on the extent to which the groups differ with respect to their geographic distribution and their social and economic characteristics. Most of the discussion of national origin and race is based on various tables in the **1970 Census of Population**, Vol. I, **U.S. Summary**, or from annual reports of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. The discussion of religion is based on data from the Current Population Survey.

National origin—Decennial census data permit stratification of the population into three major components: (1) first-generation Americans—those who were born outside the United States (the foreign born); (2) second-generation Americans—those who were born in the United States but had a parent or parents who were born outside the United States (the native of foreign or mixed parentage); and (3) third and subsequent generation Americans—those born in the United States with both parents also born in the United States (the native of native parentage).

The typical resident in the United States has grandparents who lived in this country. The 1970 census results show that of the 203.2 million persons living in the United States, 9.6 million, or 5 percent, were foreign born and that 24.0 million, or 12 percent, were born in the United States of a parent or parents who were foreign born. Altogether, 33.6 million persons in 1970 were first- or second-generation Americans, that is, either they were foreign born or they were native persons of foreign-born parents. The remaining 169.6 million, or 83 percent, were native persons of native parentage. One-eighth of the "native-native" persons were Negroes, and nearly seven-eighths were white; less than 1 percent were of other races.

Between 1820 and 1965, 10 countries contributed more than a million immigrants to the United States. Eight of these 10 countries were European—Germany, Italy, Ireland, Great Britain, Austria, Hungary, U.S.S.R., and Sweden; the other 2 were Western Hemisphere countries—Canada and Mexico—and most of those who came from these countries had European ancestors. The peak decade of immigration from most of these countries occurred during the latter half of the 19th century and the first three decades of the 20th century. The decade of greatest immigration from Ireland occurred from 1851 to 1860, and the peak decade of immigration from Germany, Great Britain, and Sweden was from 1881 to 1890. The peak decade of immigration from the other countries occurred during the 20th century—Italy, Austria, Hungary, and U.S.S.R. from 1901 to 1910 and Canada and Mexico from 1921 to 1930.

At the beginning of the 20th century the number of foreign-born persons in the United States was larger than in 1970 and constituted a much larger proportion of the total population The *proportion* foreign-born in the population of the United State reached a peak of 15 percent in 1910. The *number* of foreign-bor persons reached a peak of 14.3 million persons in 1930; by tha time, however, only 12 percent of the population were of foreig birth. Between 1930 and 1960 the number of foreign-born person in the United States declined by 4.5 million, but during the 1960' the foreign-born population remained essentially unchanged.

Of the 33.6 million people in the United States in 1970 wh were of foreign birth or parentage, the predominant countries o national origin were the following: Italy, 4.2 million, or 13 percent Germany, 3.6 million, or 11 percent; Canada, 3.0 million, or percent; United Kingdom, 2.5 million, or 7 percent; Poland, 2. million, or 7 percent; Mexico, 2.3 million, or 7 percent; U.S.S.R. 1.9 million, or 6 percent; and Ireland, 1.5 million, or 4 percent. I addition, there were 1.7 million, or 5 percent, from all Asia countries combined.

Many significant changes have occurred recently in the sourc of immigrants to this country. Between 1951-60 and 1961-70, th following changes in the proportions of all immigrants to th United States were recorded: 53 percent had come from Europe i the 1950's but only 34 percent in the 1960's; only 6 percent ha come from Asia in the 1950's but 13 percent in the 1960's; 4 percent had come from other American countries in the 1950's bu 52 percent in the 1960's; only 0.1 percent had come from Africa i the 1950's but a full 1 percent in the 1960's; and 1 percent ha come from other countries in both the 1950's and 1960's.

Closely related to national origin is the mother tongue, that i the language used in the person's home during the person' childhood. As would be expected, the 1970 census showed tha most persons reported English as their mother tongue—160. million, or 79 percent, of the total population of 203.2 million. Th most common mother tongue other than English was Spanish reported by 7.8 million. Other languages reported by more than million persons included German, 6.1 million; Italian, 4.1 millio French, 2.6 million; Polish, 2.4 million; and Yiddish, 1.6 millio Usage of a language other than English has depended on suc factors as recency of immigration to the United States and strengt of identification with the culture that was brought over from th Old World.

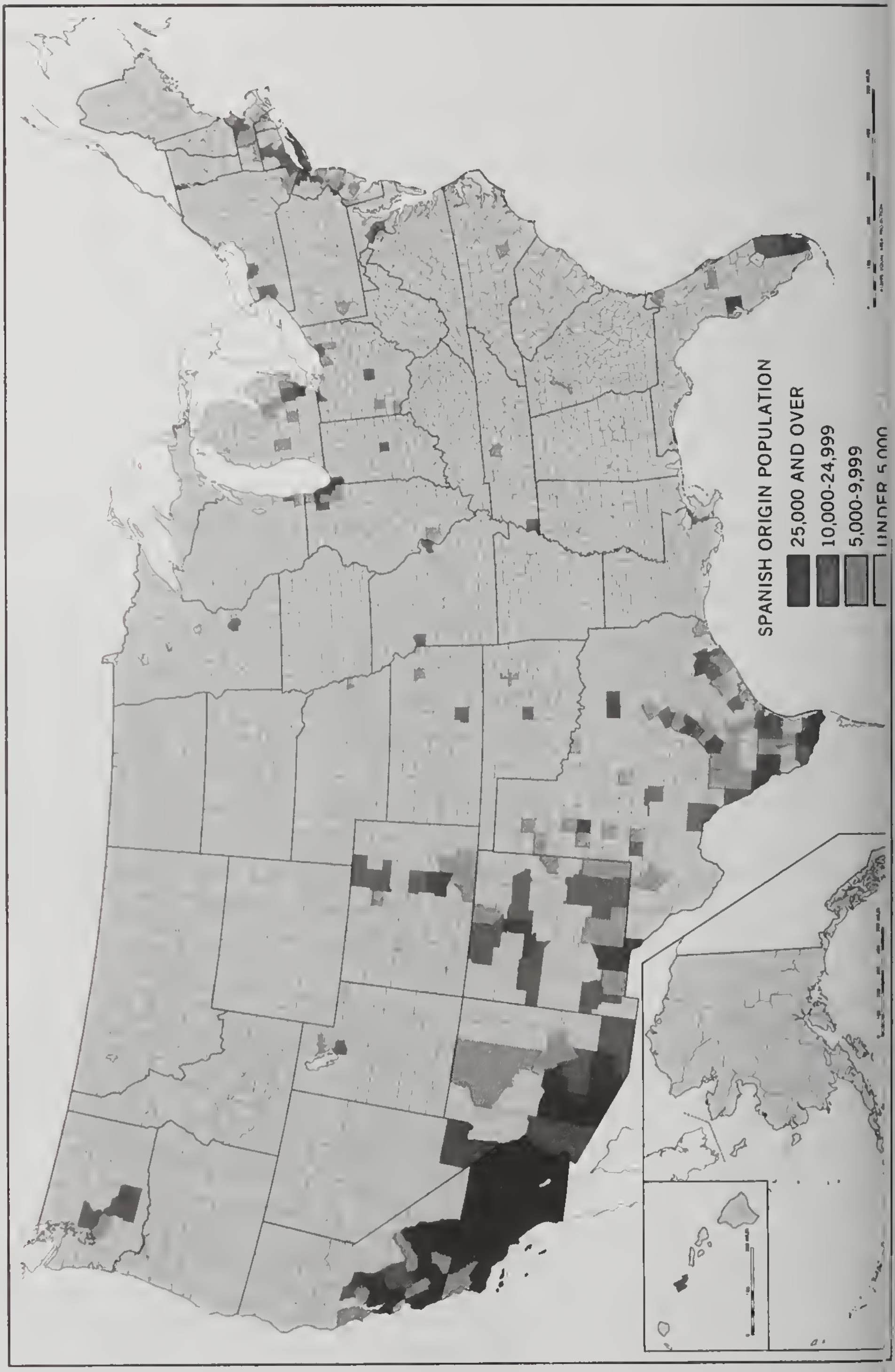
The foreign-born population of the United States is widely, ut not uniformly, distributed throughout the United States. lthough the foreign born comprised 5 percent of the population f the United States in 1970, in New York State the foreign born nstituted 12 percent. They also constituted at least 7 percent of e population in the States of California, Connecticut, Florida, awaii, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. The States ith the smallest proportion of their population of foreign birth ere primarily the Southern States. In 10 States—Alabama, rkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Okla-oma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and West Virginia—less than 1 rcent of their total population was foreign born. The State with e largest number of foreign-born persons in 1970 was New York ith 2.1 million. The only other State with more than a million reign-born persons was California with 1.8 million.

Recent Current Population Surveys conducted by the Bureau the Census provide data on the national origin reported for all rsons, including not only the first and second, but also bsequent generations. These data show that in 1971 the following mbers of persons in the United States were identified by the spondents as being of European origin or descent: English, ottish, or Welsh, 31.0 million; German, 25.7 million; Irish, 16.3 llion; Spanish, 9.0 million; Italian, 8.7 million; French, 5.2 llion; Polish, 4.9 million; and Russian, 2.1 million. Furthermore, out 23 million were Negroes, and about 61 million additional rsons were classified as of "Other" origin. The "Other" category luded persons of specific origins not listed on the questionnaire ch as Finnish, Danish, Japanese, Chinese, and American Indian) d persons who reported multiple origins.

Moreover, the 1970 census included a question to identify rsons who were of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other anish origin (or descent). The numbers of persons so reported gure 3.4) were as follows: All persons of Spanish origin, 9.1 llion; Mexican, 4.5 million; Puerto Rican, 1.4 million; Cuban, 0.5 llion; and other Spanish origin, 2.6 million.

Tables 3.18 and 3.19 present summary measures of social and nomic characteristics for the groups discussed in this section and the next section. These tables throw light on differences which l are found among the several groups.

Figure 3.4 **Population of Spanish Origin by Counties: United States, 1970**



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Geography Division and Population Division, United States Maps, GE-50, No. 52.

Table 3.18 General Characteristics of Persons of Selected Ethnic and Racial Groups: United States, 1970

Ethnic or racial group	All persons				Persons per household	Cumulative fertility rate[1]
	Number (thous.)	Percent under 16 years old	Percent 65 years and over	Percent urban		
Total population	203,212	30.5	9.9	73.5	3.1	2,749
Native of native parentage	169,635	34.1	7.7	71.0	3.4	2,776
White	146,231	33.4	7.9	69.5	3.4	2,679
Persons of foreign stock:						
Second generation in U.S.	23,956	14.9	16.3	84.4	2.2	2,774
First generation in U.S.	9,619	7.0	32.0	90.7	2.1	2,345
Second generation from--						
United Kingdom	1,779	15.4	23.7	82.4	2.2	2,694
Ireland	1,199	8.8	30.2	90.5	2.0	3,123
Germany	2,789	13.7	36.7	76.3	2.0	2,677
Poland	1,826	6.0	9.0	89.0	2.0	2,601
U.S.S.R.	1,480	3.0	12.4	90.8	1.9	2,397
Italy	3,232	8.9	6.4	91.6	2.1	2,572
Canada	2,222	18.6	15.8	79.2	2.4	2,889
Mexico	1,579	38.0	2.1	86.2	3.8	3,848
First generation from--						
United Kingdom	686	5.4	34.3	87.7	2.1	2,303
Ireland	251	1.5	41.6	94.3	2.0	2,648
Germany	833	3.1	30.1	85.7	2.2	2,066
Poland	548	1.8	48.9	93.5	1.7	2,246
U.S.S.R.	463	.3	63.9	94.1	1.6	2,191
Italy	1,009	3.2	46.7	94.7	1.9	2,411
Canada	812	9.8	24.5	85.1	2.2	2,506
Mexico	760	13.0	14.4	87.4	2.4	3,768
Persons of Spanish origin[2]	9,073	39.9	4.5	87.2	3.9	3,235
Mexican	4,532	43.6	4.2	85.5	4.2	3,792
Puerto Rican	1,429	42.8	2.4	97.7	3.7	3,052
Cuban	545	29.1	6.4	98.5	3.4	1,961
Racial groups:						
White	177,749	29.5	10.3	72.5	3.2	2,673
Negro	22,580	37.8	7.0	81.3	3.5	3,390
American Indian	793	40.7	5.7	44.6	4.0	3,846
Asian:						
Japanese	591	25.4	8.0	89.1	3.4	2,056
Chinese	435	28.4	6.2	96.6	3.4	2,380
Filipino	343	32.7	6.3	85.6	3.5	2,541

[1] Children ever born per 1,000 women ever married, 25 to 44 years old.
[2] Self-identification regardless of number of generations in the United States.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, various parts of Vol. I and Vol. II.

Race—The 1970 census of population showed that the two principal racial groups in the United States were white persons, who consisted of 177.7 million, or 87 percent, of the total population, and Negroes, who included 22.6 million persons, or 11 percent. Other racial groups with substantial numbers were the American Indians, 793,000, and Southeast Asians (Japanese, 591,000; Chinese, 435,000; and Filipinos, 343,000). In addition, the 1970 census identified four smaller racial groups: 100,000 Hawaiians and

Table 3.19 Education, Employment, and Income of Selected Ethnic and Racial Groups: United States, 1970

Ethnic or racial group	Median years of school completed		Employment		Income in 1969	
	Persons 25 years old and over	Persons 25-44 years old	Nonworker-worker ratio[1]	Percent unemployed[2]	Median family income	Percent of families below poverty level
Total population...........	12.1	12.4	1.45	4.4	$9,590	10.7
Native of native parentage......	12.1	12.4	1.55	4.6	9,324	11.6
White.........................	12.2	12.5	1.51	4.2	9,761	9.0
Persons of foreign stock:						
Second generation in U.S......	12.1	12.5	1.00	3.5	11,354	6.2
First generation in U.S.......	9.1	12.3	1.25	4.4	9,026	11.0
Second generation from--						
United Kingdom................	12.3	12.7	1.23	3.2	11,374	5.4
Ireland.......................	12.2	12.7	1.15	3.0	11,776	5.1
Germany.......................	10.3	12.6	1.62	3.2	9,350	8.4
Poland........................	11.6	12.6	.64	3.0	12,275	3.8
U.S.S.R.......................	12.6	13.1	.58	2.8	14,280	3.8
Italy.........................	11.8	12.4	.65	3.3	11,855	4.5
Canada........................	12.2	12.6	1.12	4.1	10,826	6.2
Mexico........................	9.2	10.4	1.62	6.8	7,844	20.7
First generation from--						
United Kingdom................	12.2	12.6	1.33	3.3	10,347	7.4
Ireland.......................	9.2	12.2	1.35	2.9	10,112	7.0
Germany.......................	11.9	12.4	1.17	3.4	10,064	8.6
Poland........................	8.2	11.8	1.48	4.1	9,631	8.5
U.S.S.R.......................	8.6	12.3	1.83	4.5	8,571	9.9
Italy.........................	6.9	8.6	1.58	5.0	8,397	10.9
Canada........................	11.6	12.4	1.18	3.9	10,695	6.7
Mexico........................	5.8	6.9	1.17	6.8	6,440	25.7
Persons of Spanish origin[3]......	9.1	10.5	1.84	6.5	7,348	21.2
Mexican.......................	8.1	9.4	2.04	7.2	6,962	24.4
Puerto Rican..................	8.7	9.4	2.24	6.8	6,165	26.9
Cuban.........................	10.3	12.0	1.12	5.7	8,529	13.3
Racial groups:						
White.........................	12.1	12.4	1.42	4.1	9,961	8.6
Negro.........................	9.8	11.5	1.76	7.1	6,063	29.9
American Indian...............	9.8	11.1	2.41	11.2	5,832	33.3
Asian:						
Japanese....................	12.5	12.8	1.12	2.5	12,515	6.4
Chinese.....................	12.4	13.0	1.23	3.3	10,610	10.3
Filipino....................	12.2	13.0	1.16	4.8	9,318	11.5

[1] The ratio of persons not in the labor force, including persons under 14 years of age, to persons in the labor force.
[2] Percent unemployed for civilian labor force, 14 years old and over.
[3] Self-identification regardless of number of generations in the United States.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, various parts of Vol. I and Vol. II.

66,000 Koreans (excluding Alaska), and 28,000 Eskimos and 6,000 Aleuts in Alaska.

The various racial groups that comprised the population of the United States in 1970 were not evenly distributed among the four major regions of the country nor were they evenly distributed among the 50 States. Negroes were more likely to live in the

Southern States of the Nation than in other regions, as 12.0 million, or 53 percent of the 22.6 million Negroes in the United States in 1970, lived in the South. By contrast, 31 percent of the total population resided in the South. Black persons comprised 19 percent of the South's population, as compared with only 11 percent of the entire Nation's population. There has been a substantial migration of Negroes from the South to the North and West in recent decades. This migration has resulted in a more general redistribution of the black population throughout the States. For example, the proportion of all Negroes in the Nation iving in the South declined from 68 percent in 1950, to 63 percent n 1960, and to 53 percent in 1970.

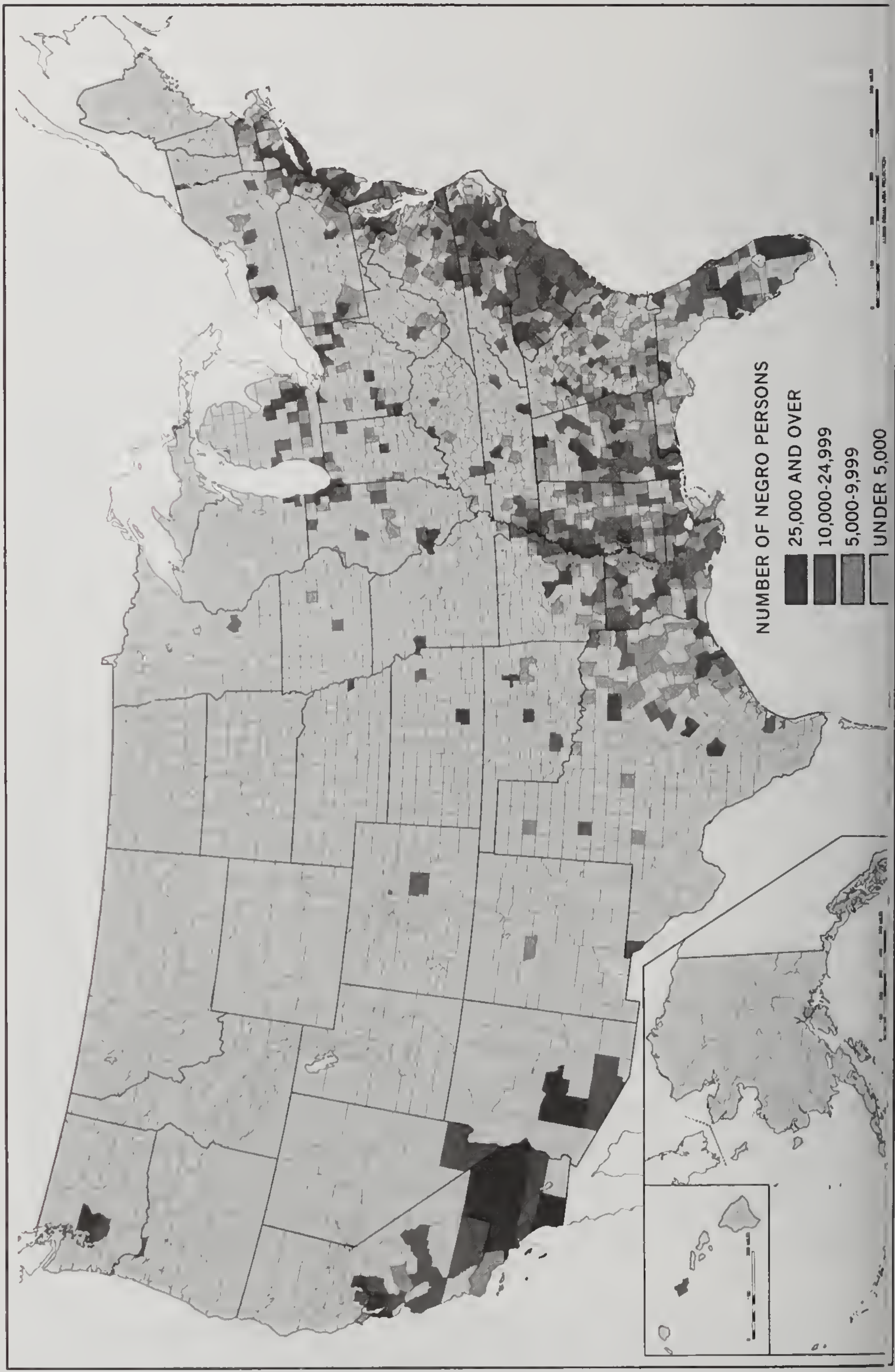
Although the majority of the Negroes in the United States ived in the South in 1970, the 3 States with the largest numbers of Negroes were not in the South: New York State, 2.2 million; llinois, 1.4 million; and California, 1.4 million. There were 9 States n the United States that had over 1 million Negroes in 1970. These tates, ranked in order of their black population, were New York, llinois, California, Texas, Georgia, North Carolina, Louisiana, lorida, and Pennsylvania (figure 3.5).

Negroes in the United States in 1970 were more likely to be ity dwellers than were whites; thus, 18.4 million, or 81 percent, of he Nation's 22.6 million Negroes lived in urban areas as compared ith 72 percent of the white population. Negroes were especially kely to be concentrated in the central cities of metropolitan areas. n 1970, 13.1 million Negroes, or 58 percent of the black opulation, lived in central cities as compared with 28 percent of he white population.

Between 1950 and 1970 the number of American Indians numerated in the United States more than doubled, rising from 57,000 to 793,000. This rapid growth reflects the especially high rtility rate and the declining mortality rate among Indians. Other ctors related to the sharp increase may have been the change from cording race by observation to recording by self-enumeration, and cent Federal laws pertaining to increased benefits available to dians.

Indians are more likely to be living in the West than in any of e other three regions of the Nation; in 1970, nearly half, or 1,000, were living in the West. Three States had more than ,000 Indians–Oklahoma, Arizona, and California. The majority

Figure 3.5 Negro Population by Counties: United States, 1970



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **1970 Census of Population, Supplementa Reports**, Series PC(S1)-1, "Distribution of the Negro Population, by County."

of Indians–nearly 437,000, or 55 percent–were living in rural areas in 1970. However, a significant number of Indians had moved to the larger urban areas; 308,000, or 39 percent, lived in standard metropolitan statistical areas.

At the time of the census of 1900, only 86,000 Japanese lived in the United States. In 1970, however, 591,000 Japanese resided in the Nation. Most of the Japanese were living in Western States–479,000, or 81 percent–with particular concentrations in Hawaii (217,000) and California (213,000). The only other States in the Nation with more than 10,000 Japanese were New York, with 20,000; Washington, with 20,000; and Illinois, with 17,000. Almost all of the Japanese in the United States reside in cities, as 524,000, or 89 percent, lived in urban areas in 1970.

The number of Chinese in the United States totaled 435,000 in 1970. The Chinese, like the Japanese, are more likely to live in the West than in any of the other three regions in the United States; in 1970, 246,000, or 56 percent, lived in the West. However, a considerable number of Chinese resided in the Northeast region–116,000, or 27 percent. California had more Chinese in 1970 than did any other State–170,000. Other States with more than 10,000 Chinese in 1970 were New York, with 81,000; Hawaii, with 52,000; Illinois, with 14,000; and Massachusetts, with 14,000. Nearly all–419,000, or 96 percent–of the 435,000 Chinese in the United States in 1970 lived in urban areas.

Relatively few Filipinos lived in the United States in the early part of the 1900's; the 1910 census showed only about 3,000 Filipino residents. However, by 1970, 343,000 Filipinos were living in the United States. The Filipinos, like the Japanese, the Chinese, and the Indians, live primarily in the West, as 252,000, or 73 percent, of all Filipinos in the United States in 1970 lived in that region. Also, like the Chinese and the Japanese, a majority of the Filipinos were living in California or Hawaii. California had more Filipinos than any other State–139,000. Other States with more than 10,000 Filipinos were Hawaii, with 94,000; New York, with 14,000; and Illinois, with 13,000. The Filipinos, like the other major racial groups in the United States, except the Indians, were primarily city dwellers, as 293,000, or 85 percent, of the Filipinos lived in urban areas, and only 50,000, or 15 percent, lived in rural areas.

A special tabulation of the 1970 census data showed how respondents reported the race of children living with both parents (including stepparents and adopted parents) when the parents and their children were not of the same race. The results showed that about 1 percent of the children had a different race from that of one or both of the parents with whom they lived; of these children, nearly three-fifths were classified according to the race of their father and a little more than one-fourth according to the race of their mother; of the remaining one-seventh of the children, about four out of every five had a father and a mother of the same race who had evidently adopted a child or children of a different race, and the others may have been stepchildren from an earlier racially mixed marriage.

Table 3.20 Selected Characteristics of Persons by Religion: United States, 1957

Religion	Civilian population			14 years and over, percent urban	Population per household	Cumulative fertility rate[1]
	Number (thous.)	Percent under 18 years	Percent 65 years and over			
Total	168,122	34.9	8.7	63.9	3.4	2,218
Protestant	111,533	35.1	9.2	56.6	3.4	2,220
White	95,330	34.0	9.8	55.2	3.3	(NA)
Other	16,203	41.8	5.7	66.1	3.9	(NA)
Roman Catholic	44,040	36.3	6.9	78.8	3.7	2,282
Jewish	5,013	27.8	10.0	96.1	3.0	1,749
No religion	4,272	30.0	10.3	54.2		
Other religion	1,929	24.9	12.5	77.4	2.9	2,069
Not reported	1,335			68.2		

Religion	Persons 14 years old and over			25 years old and over: median years of school completed	Income in 1956	
	Percent other than white	Males per 100 females	Percent unemployed		Median family income	Percent of families below $3,000
Total	10.0	93	4.3	10.6	$4,825	25
Protestant	13.3	89	4.2	10.7	4,586	28
White	(X)	89	3.6	11.3	4,852	24
Other	(X)	86	7.5	8.0	2,651	57
Roman Catholic	2.5	93	4.4	10.4	5,265	19
Jewish	.2	93	3.0	12.3	6,494	14
No religion	13.0	281	6.5	8.6	(NA)	(NA)
Other religion	11.7	101		8.9	(NA)	(NA)
Not reported	10.6	99		(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

X Not applicable. NA Not available.

[1] Children ever born per 1,000 women ever married 15 to 44 years old.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Religion Reported by the Civilian Population of the United States: March 1957," Series P-20, No. 79; Paul C. Glick, 1960, "Intermarriage and Fertility Patterns Among Persons in Major Religious Groups," Eugenics Quarterly, Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 31-38 (civilian population copyright by the Society for the Study of Social Biology, New York, 1960; reprinted by permission); and Census Bureau records.

Religion—The only survey made by the Bureau of the Census in which a sample of persons 14 years old and over in the United States were asked "What is your religion?" was conducted in 1957. On the basis of this survey, estimates were made of the distribution of the civilian population of all ages according to religious preference. The results showed that 66 percent regarded themselves as Protestant, 26 percent as Roman Catholic, 3 percent as Jewish, 1 percent as having some other religion, 3 percent as having no religion, and 1 percent not reporting. The survey showed that among those 14 years old and over, 23.5 million regarded themselves as Baptist, 16.7 million as Methodist, 8.4 million as Lutheran, and 6.7 million as Presbyterian. The remaining 23.7 million Protestants 14 years old and over were distributed among many smaller denominations.

A summary of social and economic characteristics of persons in each of the major religious groups is presented in table 3.20 as of 17 years ago in March 1957.

Chapter IV. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND INTERNAL MIGRATION

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Population Density and Regional Distribution

U.S. and world population density—In the world populatio summary published by the United Nations for mid-1971, th population of the United States was estimated as 207 million, little less than 6 percent of the world total of 3,706 million. Th area of the United States, 9.4 million square kilometers (3.6 millic square miles), comprised almost 7 percent of the land area of th world, so that its share of the world's population and land area we roughly similar. Its population density of 22 persons per squa kilometer (57 per square mile) was somewhat below the worldwi mean of 27 persons.

The United States ranks fourth among countries in both ar and population. Both China and the Soviet Union have larger are and larger populations; the gross density of 82 per square kilomet for China is almost four times as great as that for the United State while the Soviet Union's density, 11 per square kilometer, is on half as great. India also has a larger population than the Unit

States, but a smaller area and a much higher density, 168 per square kilometer; Canada has a slightly larger area, but only about one-tenth the population and density. Among these very large countries, then, the United States comes close to having a density that is about average for the planet as a whole.

If the comparison is made on the basis of arable land rather than total area, the United States (1.8 million square kilometers) has over 12 percent of the world total. It ranks second only to the Soviet Union (2.2 million squre kilometers) and exceeds the total arable area of Europe excluding the Soviet Union.

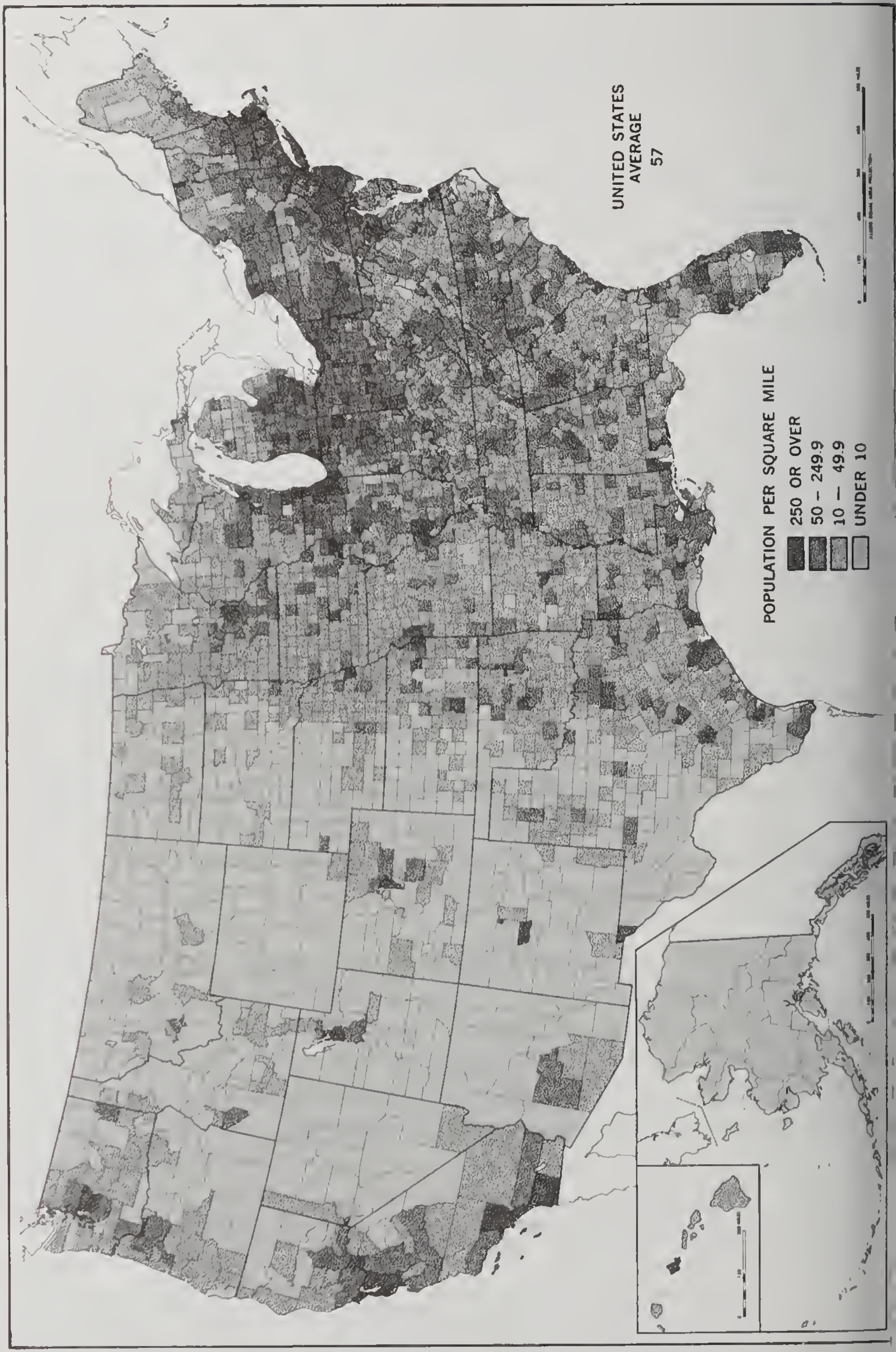
Within the hemisphere of the Americas, the magnitude of the United States is relatively more evident. Occupying about 22 percent of the combined area of the two continents, it has 39 percent of their population, so that its density of 22 is much greater than the overall average of 12. By way of comparison, the density of Europe excluding the Soviet Union is 94 per square kilometer, and of Asia excluding the Soviet Union, 76.

The major U.S. regions—Because the United States is a very arge country in both area and population, it is not surprising that there are important regional differences in the distribution and characteristics of its population. As background for the remainder of this chapter, this section will present a brief description of the major regions, stressing the salient geographical and historical circumstances that have had a continuing influence on their demographic characteristics.

Figure 4.1 shows 1970 population density for small subdivisions of States (counties). On this map the most noticeable break in density occurs along a north-south line approximately in the middle of the country, close to the 100th meridian of west ongitude. This line represents a significant geographic boundary. To the east of it, rainfall is sufficient almost everywhere to permit agriculture. In this eastern half of the country, there are scarcely any areas with less than 50 persons per square mile, the exceptions occurring in a few northern, upland, or swampy areas.

West of the 100th meridian line, rainfall is typically less than 20 inches per year, except in some areas close to the Pacific Coast. n the interior west, agriculture is possible only with irrigation, and ettlement is of an oasis character, concentrated in limited areas to

Figure 4.1 **Population Density by Counties: United States, 1970**



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **1970 Census of Population**, Vol. I, U.S. Summary figure 27.

ich it has been possible to supply water. Irrigated areas have been
panded somewhat in the 20th century, but much of the western
lf of the country remains very sparsely populated, with cattle or
eep ranching, mining, tourist, and resort activity accounting
gely for what settlement exists. Most of this western area has less
an 10 persons per square mile, and there are considerable desert
cts in which the density drops below 2 per square mile.

A physiographic map of the country does not show a close
rallel to a population map because density and distribution have
en less affected by uplands than by rainfall. Thus, in the East the
palachian Mountain system includes many densely settled
lustrial areas in its northern portion and some densely settled
ral areas throughout its length. In the West, although the Rocky
ountains and the Sierra Nevada range are generally sparsely
tled, they are no more so than many arid areas which adjoin
m.

Within this broad division into a humid East and a West that is
d except for its Pacific coastal fringe, the 50 States have been
uped into 6 large regions for the purpose of this discussion of
pulation distribution. (The additional two regions, as compared
th the Census Bureau's four conventional regions, come from a
division of the West into three parts, to distinguish areas of
atly differing population density; also, the boundary line
tween the Northeast and the South has been modified.) Within
h of the six regions, the density and character of settlement are
ghly similar and, in addition, the regions have considerable
toric and cultural individuality and a broad degree of local
ognition. This is true although the exact boundaries of the
ions are open to much discussion by both specialists and laymen;
fact, each region shades gradually into its neighbors with few
tances of a sharp break. It is convenient to discuss the regions in
ms of entire States, although in several instances (notably Texas)
ferent portions of one State belong to different regions from a
graphic and historic point of view.

The *Northeast*, as defined here, comprises 11 States and the
strict of Columbia, including the 6 States commonly referred to
New England, together with the Middle Atlantic States (New
rk, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania) and Delaware, Maryland, and
District of Columbia just to the south of them. Prominent in
s region is the chain of major cities along the northeastern

seaboard, extending from Boston through New York and Philadelphia to Washington. The region also includes the northern par of the Appalachian upland area as far west as Buffalo an Pittsburgh. This region has a total of 54.3 million people (197 census) on a land area of 175,200 square miles. In extent an population it is roughly comparable to France (211,200 squar miles and 51 million population). The high density of the region 310 persons per square mile, is over five times the national averag of 57 persons per square mile. The Potomac River, at the souther boundary of the region, corresponds approximately to the histori line of division between the North and the South, a boundary o much cultural and demographic significance down to the presen time.

Historically, the settlement pattern of this region assumed it present form earlier than that of any of the other region Permanent European settlement of the Northeast began on th seaboard shortly after 1600, with several of the earliest settlement corresponding to the largest seaboard cities of today. The fronti of settlement had reached the western boundary of the Northeas by about 1800, and settlement of new agricultural land within th region had practically halted by 1830. After colonial times it w the Northeast to which the majority of immigrants from Euro first came; most of those who remained in the region settled i cities and industrial towns rather than in rural areas. In contra with the South, this region had few Negroes until the 20th centur Today, it is dominated by large commercial and industrial citie and agriculture is important in only a few areas. The regi accounts for 29 percent of the Nation's manufacturing (val added) but only 8 percent of its farm output (total value of far products sold).

To the west of the Northeast region extends the North Cent region, commonly known as the Middle West, or *Midwest*, whi comprises 12 States adjacent to the Great Lakes and in the upp Mississippi River basin. This region has about the same populati as the Northeast, 56.6 million, but its area of 751,800 square mil is over four times as great and its density is only 75 per square mi The southern boundary of the Midwest follows the Ohio River, li the Potomac a line of historic significance that is still perceptible demographic data. Within the region, population density shades o gradually from east to west; the West North Central States conta only a few large cities, while the East North Central, or Gre kes, States include Chicago, Detroit, and many other large dustrial centers. In addition to large-scale manufacturing, the idwest contains a major portion of the country's most productive rmland; it accounts for 35 percent of the Nation's manufacturing d 44 percent of its farm output.

The four westernmost States of the region are divided by the -inch rainfall line, so that each has most of its population ncentrated in its eastern part and a large sparsely settled western rtion. Omitting these four Great Plains States from the region ould deduct 307,000 square miles, 40 percent of the total, but ly about 5 million people, less than 10 percent of the total. The reat Plains, then, are a border zone, with cultural and economic finities to the Midwest but with a settlement pattern similar to at of the arid West, and vestiges of a frontier tradition not found the States just to the east.

Most of the early settlers of the Midwest came from the ortheast and Middle Atlantic States, although some areas along e Ohio and Mississippi Rivers underwent settlement from the uth. In addition to settlers of British stock from the eastern aboard, the Midwest's population soon included immigrants from e continent of Europe, some of whom settled in farming areas specially Scandinavians and Germans). The rural settlement of the idwest had scarcely begun in 1800 and was largely completed by 00. Like the Northeast, the Midwest had practically no Negroes fore 1900, except in a few cities along the southern margin of the gion. In both the Northeast and the Midwest, there are still almost blacks in rural areas and not many outside the larger etropolitan areas. Together, the Northeast and the Midwest are metimes denoted the North, as contrasted to the South or the est.

South of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers and extending west om the Atlantic seaboard to Texas lie the 14 States of the *South,* obably the most distinctive of the major regions. Although elaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia have some storical and cultural affinities with the South, in this discussion ey have been included with the Northeast on the basis of their ntemporary economic orientation. The total population of the uth as defined here is 57.6 million, not greatly different from at of the first two regions; the area is 862,000 square miles, mewhat larger than that of the Midwest. The overall density is 67 per square mile, but at the western margin of the region, the Grea Plains sections of Oklahoma and Texas lie beyond the arid margi and have an average population density of less than 15 per squa mile.

The chronology of European settlement of the South pa alleled that of the North, beginning on the eastern seaboard in th early 1600's and continuing until most arable lands had been settle by the late 19th century. Some significant contrasts may be note however. First, the European settlement of the South did not hav the ethnic diversity of the North. There were a few very earl Spanish settlements in Florida and along the Gulf of Mexico coas and an important settlement of French and associated groups i Louisiana beginning in 1714. But 19th-century white settlement i the South was predominantly of British Protestants, although the were Mexican, German, and other settlements in Texas and number of local exceptions in other areas.

The most distinctive aspect of the South's demograph development was its large Negro population. Present in sma numbers from the earliest days of British settlement, blac comprised over 25 percent of the South's population by 1700 a over 40 percent by 1750. By the time immigrants from countri other than the British Isles were coming in large numbers to t Northeast, the existence of this supply of cheap Negro labor in t South was a major factor in the region's failure to attract a substantial number of new European immigrants.

Another contrast with the North is the fact that the South early Atlantic and Gulf seaboard settlements rarely grew into lar cities (New Orleans representing the most conspicuous exceptio The Civil War of 1861-65 and its "Reconstruction" aftermath d much to arrest the development and particularly the urbanizati of the region; in fact, the South developed few major cities un after the First World War. The period since 1917 has been one rapid urban growth within the South, but has also witness large-scale outmigration of Southern blacks to industrial cities the other regions. During this same period, Florida and some oth parts of the South have experienced considerable inmigration whites from the North, many of them older persons drawn by th mild climate. In recent decades, the proportion of the population Mexican origin has increased in some cities and rural portions Texas, and already existing Cuban communities in Florida citi received many new immigrants beginning in 1960-61.

Originally, the South's economy was almost synonymous with cotton and tobacco production. Today, its agriculture is considerably less significant, but farming remains important in a number of local areas, and the region accounts for 27 percent of the Nation's total farm output as well as 23 percent of its total manufacturing.

Historically, there has not been the same degree of contrast between the southeastern seaboard States and the South Central States of the Mississippi Basin as between the Northeast and the Midwest. Within the region, southern Louisiana has a distinctiveness associated with its French settlement, and Florida shows many signs hat most of its settlement has occurred since 1900. In the western part of the region, Texas and Oklahoma form a transition zone, in which characteristics of the South, the Great Plains, and the West can all be distinguished.

To the west of the 20-inch rainfall line are the eight *Mountain States,* corresponding approximately to the thinly settled portion of he arid West. This region includes a variety of physiographic areas besides mountains, with plateaus, deserts, and irrigated valleys and foothill belts; population is highly concentrated in a few areas and very thinly spread throughout the remainder. The total area of 356,000 square miles contains 8.3 million people, with an average density of less than 10 per square mile. Although the area around Santa Fe, New Mexico, was colonized by the Spanish before 1600, European settlement of most of this region occurred during the 9th century; expansion of irrigation followed by metropolitan growth and resort development have brought substantial population ncreases in Arizona, Nevada, and some other areas down to the present time. In parts of Arizona and New Mexico there are large concentrations of American Indians, of various tribes and tradiions. In 1970, the State with the largest proportion of Indians (7 percent) was New Mexico. However, the State with the largest number of Indians in 1970 (98,000) was Oklahoma, a portion of which was designated until 1907 as an Indian territory for various ribes.

One of the more distinctive small geographic areas of the United States is the State of Utah, focusing on the irrigated lowland near Great Salt Lake, which has been populated from the period of settlement (after 1847) to the present day largely by members of he Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, or Mormon Church.

This close-knit community has retained considerable demographic distinctiveness, including a high birth rate and a high level of education.

Constituting the fifth region are the three *Pacific States,* and the distant island State of Hawaii. Together these States have a total of 26.2 million people, roughly half that of any of the first three regions discussed above, and an area of 325,500 square miles, for a density of 81 per square mile, roughly comparable to that of the South or the Midwest. Settlement of the Pacific Coast is rather discontinuous, however, with heavy concentrations in a few lowland or irrigated areas separated by thinly settled upland or desert areas. Within the region, there are many contrasts between Washington and Oregon, known as the Pacific Northwest, and California or Hawaii. Settlement in the two northwestern States is concentrated in a lowland with a cool rainy climate, extending along Puget Sound and into the Willamette Valley of Oregon; the low coastal mountain ranges, the high Cascade ranges to the east, and the arid plateau areas east of the Cascades are all thinly settled. Extensive European settlement of this region did not take place until the late 19th century and was closely linked with the Northeast. There are general affinities of climate and economy with the adjacent Canadian Province of British Columbia.

Much of California, in contrast to the Northwest, enjoys a Mediterranean-type climate that is generally too dry for farming without extensive irrigation. Sparsely settled by the Indians, Spanish, and Mexicans prior to its acquisition by the United States in 1848, most of California's people are migrants or descendents of migrants from the eastern regions of the country. Some large groups of Orientals established themselves in the 19th century, mainly in the larger cities, and in recent decades there has been substantial immigration of Mexicans to both cities and agricultural areas. Like the Northeast and the Midwest, the Pacific States now have a substantial black population in urban areas, developed largely since 1940.

Far off to the southwest, Hawaii's population (769,000) is notable demographically for the varied Oriental and European ethnic background of its population. Almost half (47 percent) of the residents of Hawaii in 1970 were reported as Japanese, Chinese, or Filipinos; and native Hawaiians had declined to only 9 percent of the State's population. However, many residents of Hawaii have more than one Oriental strain.

The irrigated portions of the Mountain and Pacific States are ighly productive farming areas, the two regions accounting for 20 ercent of the Nation's agricultural output, compared with 13 ercent of its total manufacturing.

The last of the six regions is *Alaska,* purchased by the United tates from the Russian Empire in 1867 and made a State in 1959. ts 566,400 square miles comprise 16 percent of the total land area f the United States, but its population has only recently surpassed 00,000. Most inhabitants are recent migrants from the conter-inous 48 States, although important Eskimo, Aleut, and Alaskan ndian minorities remain in the more remote areas. Almost half of laska's population lives within 50 miles of its largest city, nchorage, and much of its area lacks any settled or permanent opulation.

Center of population—As has been briefly outlined, since the eriod of European discovery, the historic course of settlement of e country has been westward from the original foci of coloni-ation on the eastern seaboard. The westward movement has been aphically portrayed after successive decennial censuses by the ift in the center of population, defined as the point at which an naginary flat, weightless, and rigid map of the United States would alance if weights of identical value were placed on it so that each eight represented the location of one person. At the time of the rst census in 1790, almost two centuries after the first settlements, ost of the population still lived close to the Atlantic coastline; ouisiana was not yet part of the United States; and the center of opulation was located in Chesapeake Bay east of Baltimore, aryland. Ten years later, at the opening of the 19th century, the nter had moved west to a point quite close to Washington, which d just been established as the new capital city. In each succeeding cade, the center moved westward, crossing the crest of the ppalachians in the 1830's and the Ohio River in the 1850's. estern settlement accelerated after the Civil War, but from 1890 1940 it was much slower, as new rural settlement in the West minished and was counterbalanced by large-scale European migration to the cities of the East. After World War II the estward movement again accelerated through the rapid growth of e Pacific Coast States, and by 1970 the center of population had most reached the Mississippi River in the vicinity of St. Louis. In ntrast to the very slow movement in the 183 years from 1607 to '90, in the 180 years between 1790 and 1970 the center had moved about 700 miles west. In that period it had moved only 60 miles south, however, emphasizing the relative evenness with which settlement proceeded westward from both the northern and southern portions of the Atlantic seaboard.

The measure represented by the center of population i affected by relative distance as well as by size of population, so tha California and Hawaii exert a proportionally greater effect simply because they are far away from the center. Close to half the people in the country live in the 17 States on or near the Eastern seaboard (including Vermont, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia) together with Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio immediately west o the Appalachians. In crude terms these 20 States and the District o Columbia represent the area in which significant settlement had taken place before the close of the 18th century. (Louisiana and some areas even farther west had important settlements at that time but were not yet part of the United States.)

Compared with practically 100 percent of the Nation' population in 1800, the share of these 20 States and the District o Columbia had been reduced to about 50 percent in 1900, with th other 50 percent living farther west. Between 1900 and 1970 however, their share of the national total fell only slightly. With most new agricultural settlement accomplished, the 20th century has seen increasing concentration of the population on the East and West coasts, but a relative thinning out in many areas of th interior. In terms of the distribution of the population within th Nation as a whole, the westward movement has not been a pronounced in the 20th century as the shift of the center o population might suggest.

Urban-Rural, Farm-Nonfarm, and Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence

The distinction between incorporated municipalities and othe areas has little demographic validity in the United States because o the wide variation in the size of municipalities and the fact tha extensive suburban areas have no separate municipal status. Thre distinct types of classification have been used in recent censuses t indicate the distribution of the population according to “residence or type of community. These are urban-rural, metropolitan nonmetropolitan, and farm-nonfarm. The contrasts between thes measures can be exemplified by comparing census data for eac classification. In 1970 the population was 73.5 percent urban an

26.5 percent rural. The metropolitan proportion was 69 percent, with metropolitan territory including much of the urban territory along with some rural territory. The farm population accounted for only 4 percent of the total; part of the farm population, however, resided within areas designated as metropolitan.

Urban and rural territory—The makeup of urban and rural territory is summarized in table 4.1. Urbanized areas represent a census concept, defined to correspond approximately to the agglomeration or built-up area in and around each large city. Each urbanized area includes a "central city" or cities, usually of 50,000 or more population, and an "urban fringe"—any adjacent territory with a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile, together with some less dense territory if devoted to specified urban uses. The outer boundary of the area is defined in terms of small census enumeration districts, not in terms of administrative units, and is frequently quite irregular. A new urbanized-area boundary is defined around each city immediately after each decennial census and is reflected in publications of that census. Every city of 50,000 or more is either the central city of an urbanized area or is included within the urbanized area of some larger city; several urbanized areas have two or more central cities.

Table 4.1 **Population by Selected Residence Categories: United States, 1970**

Area	Population, 1970 (thousands)	Percent of U.S. total
Total population	203,212	100.0
Urban population	149,325	73.5
Urbanized areas	118,447	58.3
Central cities of urbanized areas	63,922	31.5
Urban fringe:		
Places of 2,500 or more	38,612	19.0
Other urbanized territory	15,912	7.8
Places of 2,500 or more outside urbanized areas	30,878	15.2
Rural population	[1]53,887	26.5
Nonfarm	45,591	22.4
Farm	8,287	4.1

[1] Nonfarm and farm populations based on a 20-percent sample and hence do not add exactly to rural pouplation total.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, U.S. Summary, tables 4 and 68.

Barely half the total population of urbanized areas live in their central cities. Of the rest, 38.6 million live in suburban incorporated or unincorporated communities of 2,500 or more, and 15.9 million in additional densely populated territory not recognized legally or by the census as constituting a community.

Also included in the urban population, besides these urbanized areas of larger cities, are individual places of 2,500 or more population, most of which are small cities and country towns. Together they have a population of 30.9 million, 15 percent of the national total.

In recent census publications the "urban" concept has been extended back to every census beginning with that of 1790, when the population in places of 2,500 or more was 5 percent of the total. It first surpassed 50 percent in 1920. Prior to 1950 the definition was limited essentially to incorporated places of 2,500 or more and did not include most of the "other urbanized territory." The urbanized areas were established for the 1950 census in recognition of the fact that urban development around major cities was outdistancing the ability of the existing definition to keep up with urban expansion. The changes in definition added about 6.7 million population to the urban category as of 1950, and 12.2 million as of 1960. Precise data based on the new definition are not available before 1950, but a very large portion of the "other urbanized territory" acquired its character after 1920, and it is likely that if the new definition could be applied to the censuses of 1900 or 1910 it would not add a great deal to the urban population compared with the old definition. The rural population in 1910 (old definition) was 50.2 million, compared with 53.9 million in 1970; thus, essentially all the gain in the national population since that time (totaling 111.0 million) has accrued to the urban population.

Although the urban population now comprises almost three-quarters of the total, the actual land area of urban territory is quite small, totaling a mere 54,102 square miles, or 1.5 percent of the national total. This was a 34 percent increase from 1960 (40,238 square miles), when 1.1 percent of the total land area was classified as urban.

Within the Nation, the highest proportions of population classified as urban naturally occur in States with very large cities hese include the two States with the largest total populations, alifornia (91 percent urban) and New York (86 percent). High roportions also occur in certain small States (New Jersey, 89 ercent, and Rhode Island, 87 percent) and the District of olumbia (100 percent). However, some States with large areas also ave very high urban proportions, notably Nevada (81) and Texas 0), because their rural portions are so thinly settled. Some States ith large cities also have a large rural population, notably ennsylvania (71 percent urban), which contains many small mining nd industrial communities as well as farming areas. Pennsylvania as the largest rural population of any State (3.4 million), followed y North Carolina (2.8 million), a State with a sizable population ut few large cities and containing an important tobacco-growing gion with a rather densely settled farming population.

The selection of 2,500 as the critical size for classifying a cality as urban can be traced to the late 19th century. In recent ears, some have suggested that 2,500 is too small to reflect true rban character. There have also been suggestions that the istinction between concentrated (urban) communities and attered (rural) areas has lost much of its one-time significance. erhaps the chief value of the urban/rural distinction, besides the ontinuity of data for 180 years, is the fact that it continues to flect quite well the distinction between high- and low-density ttlement. This is clearly brought out by the fact that the overall ensity of urban territory is 178 times as great as that of rural rritory.

Farm and nonfarm residence—The United States continues to e one of the largest producers of agricultural commodities in the orld, but the population living on farms has been falling, both latively and absolutely, for many years. To be classified as a farm sident, a person must live in rural territory on a property that tually produces at least a small volume of agricultural goods for le. Residents of rural properties that are not being operated as rms are counted by the census as rural-nonfarm population. (No rban residents are classified by the census as farm population.)

In 1970 only 8.3 million persons, or 4 percent of the total opulation, lived on farms. Moreover, the farm population comrised only 15 percent of the total rural population. The increase in echanization in farming activities and the widespread use of tomobiles by nearly all segments of the population have combined to produce a situation where most of the open-country residents no longer live on farms. Although a portion of these rural-nonfarm residents are in effect supported by the agricultural or recreational activities that take place in their vicinity, in most regions a larger share are employed in nearby cities and towns but have chosen to live in the open country. A significant contributing factor is that the cost of housing in such surroundings is often cheaper than in nearby urban centers.

The farm population continues to comprise a significant share of the rural population in certain regions, and exceeds 30 percent in a block of six States in the western Midwest (Minnesota, Iowa North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas). Between 20 and 30 percent of the rural population live on farms in three additional groups of States adjacent to the first (Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky to the east, Montana Wyoming, and Idaho to the west, and Oklahoma to the south) Elsewhere, the farm proportion of the rural population is especially low (below 10 percent) in the Northeast, the Southeast, and the desert portions of the West. The largest farm population (512,000 is found in Iowa, which is often regarded as the prototype agrarian State.

Between 1960 and 1970 the farm population as defined by the census fell by 5.2 million, or 38 percent. This precipitous decline was shared by every State, with no State having less than a 20 percent decline. The highest relative losses occurred in the most rural parts of the South (South Carolina, 68 percent; Mississippi, 6 percent). Much smaller losses occurred in the most productive farm regions of the Midwest (Iowa, 23 percent; South Dakota, 2 percent). There is some evidence that the fall in farm population has become less steep since 1970; it may be that the supply of available outmigrants from the farm population has been nearly exhausted after a long period of heavy outflow.

Metropolitan and nonmetropolitan area—As noted above, 5 percent of the total population live within urbanized areas, the agglomerations of cities over 50,000. Because they are defined almost entirely on a density basis, the urbanized areas somewhat understate the actual extent of individual metropolitan communities. Especially around the urbanized areas of the larger cities, there is a penumbra of fringe settlement with a density which is quite high but less than 1,000 persons per square mile. This zone comprises small groups of houses and scattered dwellings interspersed with open land still in use for farming or simply unused. In contrast to the urbanized area proper, where most of the land is devoted to urban uses, in this "urban-rural fringe" the bulk of the land is still rural in use, but a heavy majority of the population is urban or suburban in economic support and style of life.

This zone of rural-urban transition is difficult to measure precisely, particularly since it is an area of very rapid change, the growing edge of the expanding urbanized area. But its existence means that the urbanized area is a somewhat underbounded definition of the actual metropolitan area.

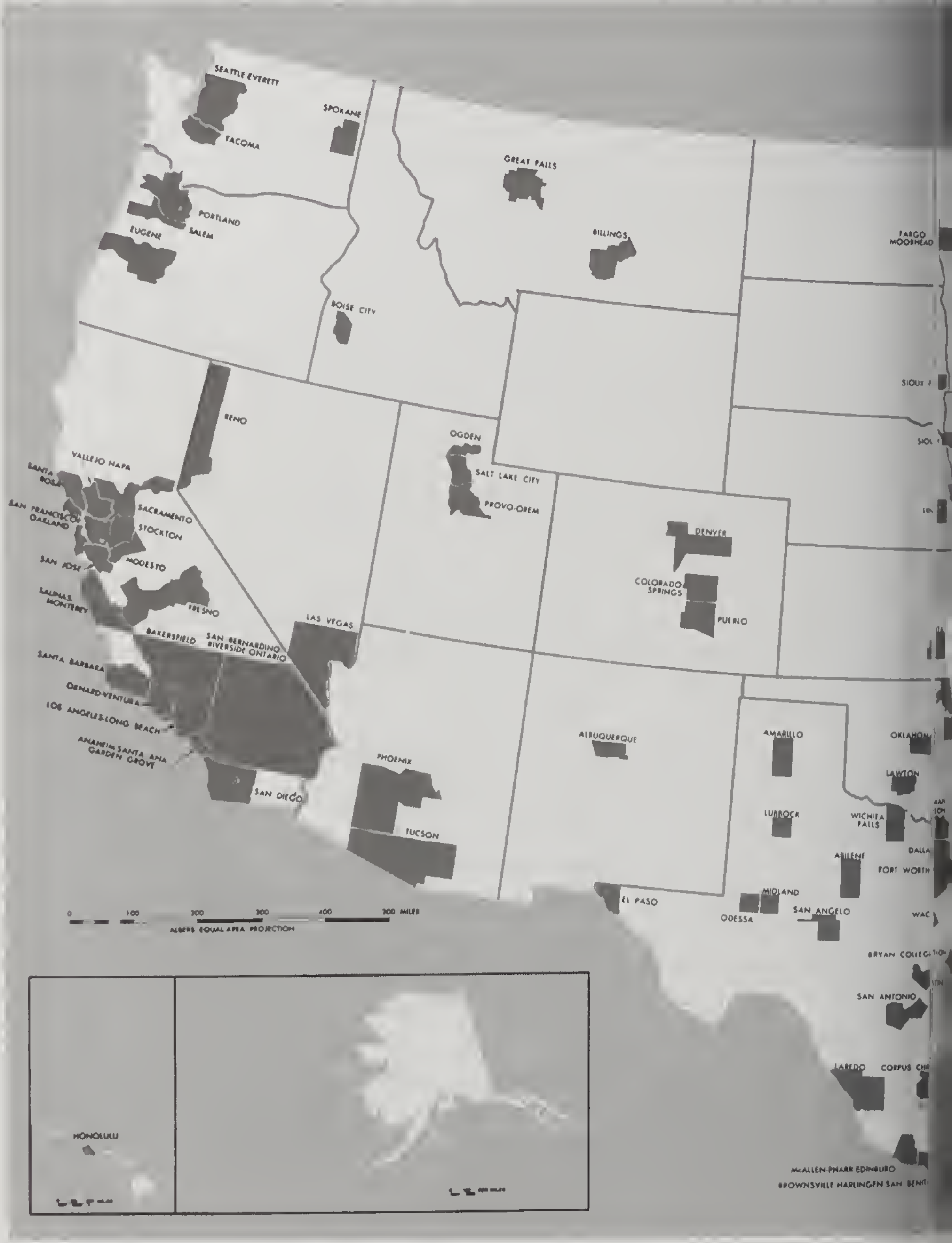
Moreover, many metropolitan complexes now effectively include neighboring small cities that were once independent of them, and which may still be separated by semirural territory that does not qualify for inclusion in an urbanized area.

Recognition of the need for a more inclusive definition of "metropolitan area" has also been prompted by the inconvenience of the urbanized areas as units for analysis because their limits are not administrative boundaries, so that other statistical data cannot be gathered for them. Even intercensal comparisons are difficult because the urbanized area boundaries naturally expand from census to census.

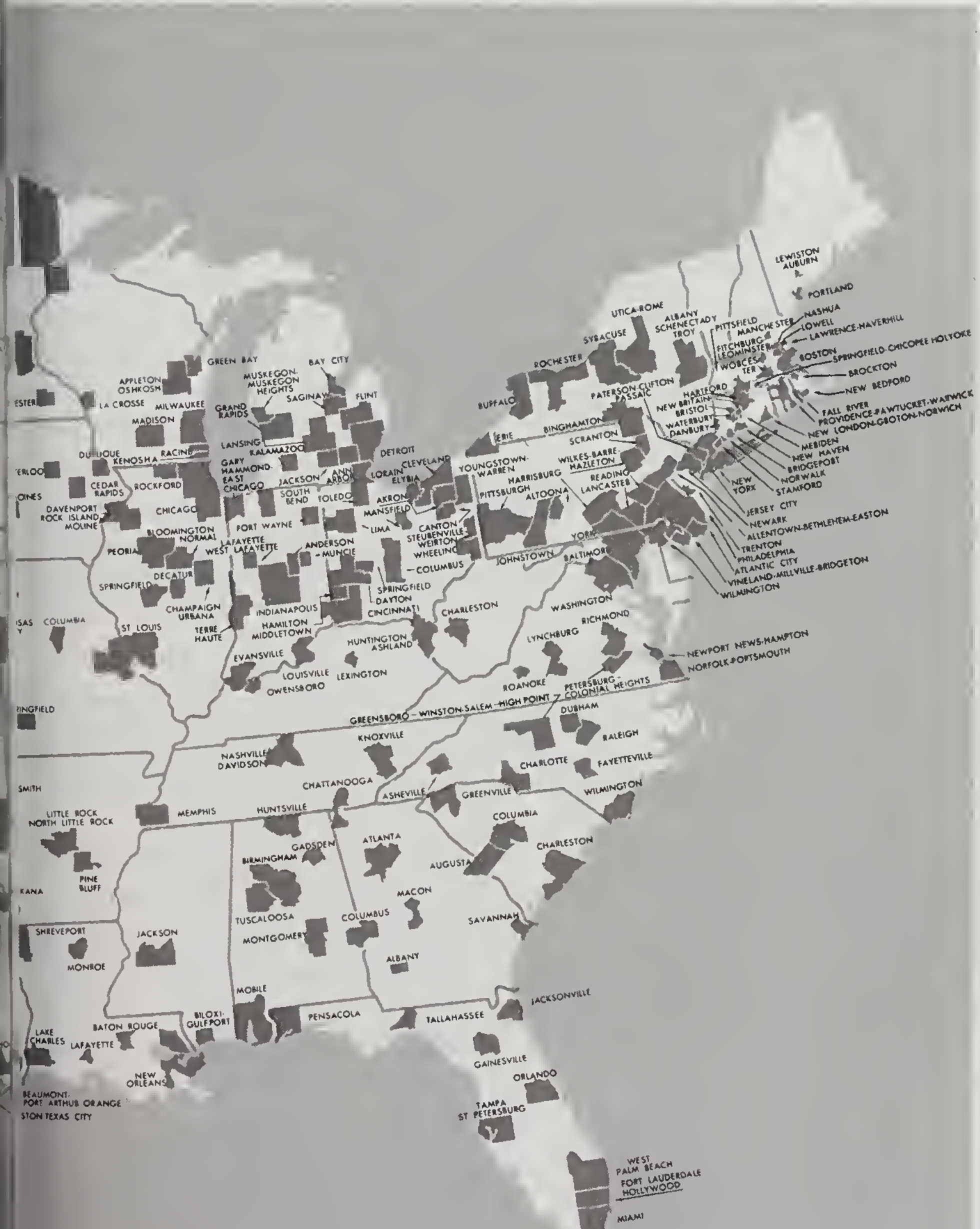
To meet the need for a somewhat larger "metropolitan area" around each important city, and to have a statistical unit whose boundaries could be used to gather a range of other data, the standard metropolitan statistical area concept has been developed (figure 4.2). The SMSA's are established for essentially the same list of cities of 50,000 or more as the urbanized areas. However, their boundaries are defined in terms of entire counties. The county was selected as the building block because in most States it is the smallest territorial unit for which statistical data are regularly gathered. (In the six New England States, subcounty units known as "towns" are well recognized locally, and many types of statistical data are available for them; consequently in these States the SMSA building blocks are "towns" rather than counties.)

In addition to the county containing the central city itself, other counties are included in the SMSA if they demonstrate a specified degree of economic and social integration with the central

Figure 4.2 **Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: United States, 7**



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, U.S. Summary,** f ure


LEWISTON
AUBURN
PORTLAND
NASHUA
LOWELL
LAWRENCE-HAVERHILL
MANCHESTER
PITTSFIELD
FITCHBURG-LEOMINSTER
WORCESTER
BOSTON
SPRINGFIELD-CHICOPEE HOLYOKE
BROCKTON
NEW BEDFORD
FALL RIVER
PROVIDENCE-PAWTUCKET-WARWICK
NEW LONDON-GROTON-NORWICH
MERIDEN
NEW HAVEN
BRIDGEPORT
NORWALK
STAMFORD
HARTFORD
NEW BRITAIN
BRISTOL
WATERBURY
DANBURY
NEW YORK
JERSEY CITY
NEWARK
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM-EASTON
TRENTON
PHILADELPHIA
ATLANTIC CITY
VINELAND-MILLVILLE-BRIDGETON
WILMINGTON
UTICA-ROME
ALBANY
SCHENECTADY
TROY
SYRACUSE
ROCHESTER
BUFFALO
PATERSON-CLIFTON
PASSAIC
BINGHAMTON
ERIE
SCRANTON
WILKES-BARRE-HAZLETON
READING
LANCASTER
HARRISBURG
ALTOONA
PITTSBURGH
YOUNGSTOWN-WARREN
YORK
JOHNSTOWN
BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON
RICHMOND
LYNCHBURG
NEWPORT NEWS-HAMPTON
NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH
ROANOKE
PETERSBURG-COLONIAL HEIGHTS
GREENSBORO – WINSTON-SALEM – HIGH POINT
DURHAM
RALEIGH
CHARLOTTE
FAYETTEVILLE
WILMINGTON
GREEN BAY
APPLETON
OSHKOSH
LA CROSSE
ESTER
MILWAUKEE
MADISON
DUBUQUE
KENOSHA
RACINE
ERLOO
CEDAR RAPIDS
ROCKFORD
OINES
DAVENPORT
ROCK ISLAND
MOLINE
CHICAGO
BLOOMINGTON
NORMAL
PEORIA
DECATUR
SPRINGFIELD
CHAMPAIGN
URBANA
ISAS
Y
COLUMBIA
ST LOUIS
TERRE HAUTE
BAY CITY
MUSKEGON-MUSKEGON HEIGHTS
SAGINAW
FLINT
GRAND RAPIDS
LANSING
KALAMAZOO
GARY
HAMMOND-EAST CHICAGO
JACKSON
ANN ARBOR
DETROIT
SOUTH BEND
TOLEDO
LORAIN
ELYRIA
CLEVELAND
AKRON
MANSFIELD
CANTON
STEUBENVILLE-WEIRTON
WHEELING
LIMA
FORT WAYNE
LAFAYETTE
WEST LAFAYETTE
ANDERSON
MUNCIE
COLUMBUS
SPRINGFIELD
DAYTON
CINCINNATI
INDIANAPOLIS
HAMILTON
MIDDLETOWN
CHARLESTON
HUNTINGTON
ASHLAND
EVANSVILLE
LOUISVILLE
LEXINGTON
OWENSBORO
INGFIELD
NASHVILLE
DAVIDSON
KNOXVILLE
CHATTANOOGA
ASHEVILLE
GREENVILLE
SMITH
MEMPHIS
HUNTSVILLE
LITTLE ROCK
NORTH LITTLE ROCK
PINE BLUFF
KANA
GADSDEN
BIRMINGHAM
ATLANTA
COLUMBIA
AUGUSTA
CHARLESTON
MACON
TUSCALOOSA
COLUMBUS
MONTGOMERY
SAVANNAH
SHREVEPORT
MONROE
JACKSON
ALBANY
MOBILE
PENSACOLA
TALLAHASSEE
JACKSONVILLE
BILOXI-GULFPORT
BATON ROUGE
LAKE CHARLES
LAFAYETTE
NEW ORLEANS
BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR ORANGE
STON TEXAS CITY
GAINESVILLE
ORLANDO
TAMPA
ST PETERSBURG
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT LAUDERDALE
HOLLYWOOD
MIAMI

county. The chief statistical evidence that has been used in implementing these criteria relates to the proportion of workers who commute daily to the central county. Outlying counties must also possess a specified degree of "metropolitan character" defined in terms of population density, recent population growth, and percentage of the population that is urban. Many SMSA's have been defined around two or even three central cities, but the criteria for determining whether neighboring cities should be recognized as having separate or combined SMSA's are general rather than precise.

Table 4.2 compares the population and area of these two measures of metropolitan extent. Of the total 1970 SMSA population of 139.4 million, 116.9 million (84 percent) lived in urbanized areas. This included practically all of the population of urbanized areas, but because of variations resulting from the use of county building blocks and some other minor differences between the two definitions, there were 1.6 million persons in urbanized areas but outside SMSA's.

Table 4.2 **Population, Land Area, and Density of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Urbanized Areas: United States, 1970**

Area	Population (thousands)	Land area (square miles)	Density (population pe square mile)
United States..........	203,212	3,536,855	5
Inside SMSA's................	139,419	387,616	36
Urbanized areas............	116,882	34,391	3,39
Other......................	22,537	353,225	6
Urban....................	6,125	(NA)	(NA
Rural....................	16,412	(NA)	(NA
Outside SMSA's..............	63,793	3,149,239	2
Urbanized areas...........	1,565	690	2,26
Other.....................	62,228	3,148,549	2
Urban...................	24,753	(NA)	(NA
Rural...................	37,475	(NA)	(NA
Urbanized areas.............	118,447	35,081	3,37
Outside urbanized areas......	84,765	3,501,774	2

NA Not available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, U.S. Summary, table 17 and appendix A, table E; and Census Bureau records.

The urbanized areas within SMSA's occupied only 34,385 square miles, or 9 percent of the total SMSA territory. The urbanized areas, therefore, had a population density over 50 times as great as the remainders of SMSA's, emphasizing the striking contrast between the two definitions as to the amount of area covered.

Of the remainder of the SMSA population, 6.1 million lived in urban territory (other places of 2,500 or more within SMSA's but outside urbanized areas), and 16.4 million were classified as rural. Most of the 6.1 million urban population and much of the rural component may accurately be termed "suburban" in character. However, some SMSA's include a great deal of territory, again because of adventitious aspects related to the use of counties as building blocks; as a result, some extensive farming areas and some small cities not closely related to the main city may be included.

In the portion of the country outside the SMSA's, the population totals 63.8 million, of whom 26.3 million are urban, including the 1.6 million overflow of urbanized areas. The remaining 37.5 million are rural.

Almost 12 percent of the SMSA population is classed as rural. However, this accounts for nearly 30 percent of the total rural population of the country. The total SMSA area of 387,616 square miles represents 11 percent of the total national area.

Since the 1970 census, the boundaries of many SMSA's have been redefined on the basis of 1970 data on commuting to work, and some additional areas have been included on the list. By the end of 1973, the total SMSA population (according to 1970 census data) was 148 million (73 percent of the total), residing on an area of 489,831 square miles (14 percent of the total).

One unexpected result of the use of SMSA's for the portrayal of metropolitan data has been a tendency to exaggerate the impression of widespread areal growth of American metropolitan centers. Despite emphasis on the fact that some SMSA counties unavoidably include extensive rural areas, there is a tendency to assume that most of the SMSA territory shown on figure 4.2 is urbanizing if not already urbanized. Strong evidence to counteract such an inference is the low average density of the portions of SMSA's outside urbanized areas–64 per square mile, not much greater than the national average of 57. If the population and area of the remaining urban territory (places of 2,500 or more in SMSA's but outside urbanized areas) were to be subtracted, the density of the rural SMSA population would drop below 50 per square mile.

Prior to the establishment of the SMSA's in 1949, a succession of decennial censuses had presented data for metropolitan areas defined in terms of minor civil divisions below the county level; in other words, the building block was a much smaller unit, although the basic criteria for inclusion in the metropolitan area were much the same. The result was an area intermediate in extent between the present SMSA and the urbanized area, omitting the thinly settled territory that occurs in the outer parts of some large SMSA counties, but including the rural-urban fringe zone just beyond the edge of the urbanized area proper. No official metropolitan delimitations have been made on this basis since 1949.

Some general comparisons may be made between the definitions used for types of settlement in the United States and those used for census purposes by other countries. First, cities and other incorporated municipalities in the United States are generally more likely to be underbounded (understating the actual extent of the physical urban area) than cities of Latin America, Asia, the Soviet Union, or Southern Europe. In this respect they are generally comparable to the cities of the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and West Germany, which are also frequently underbounded. U.S. cities in the South, however, show a significantly smaller degree of the underbounding than those of other regions. There are, of course, many individual exceptions to these generalizations.

The urban definition used by the United States is somewhat more inclusive than that of most countries in extending to places as small as 2,500 population. However, less than 10 percent of total urban residents live in places of less than 10,000 population outside urbanized areas; if the lower limit used for urban population were 10,000 instead of 2,500, the urban proportion would still be 67 percent. This reflects the concentration of the urban population in large agglomerations which would be classified as urban under practically any rule. Compared with definitions of metropolitan-type areas used in other countries, the urbanized areas are a relatively narrow definition, roughly comparable to the *agglomérations urbaines* of France and similar areas in Australia (Urban

Areas), Belgium, Norway, and India. They are not quite as narrowly defined as the Densely Inhabited Districts of Japan, which use a density minimum of 4,000 per square kilometer, and in 1970 included 55.5 million population (54 percent of the total) on only 1.7 percent of the area of a much smaller and more densely settled country (Japan, Bureau of Statistics, 1972, p. 15).

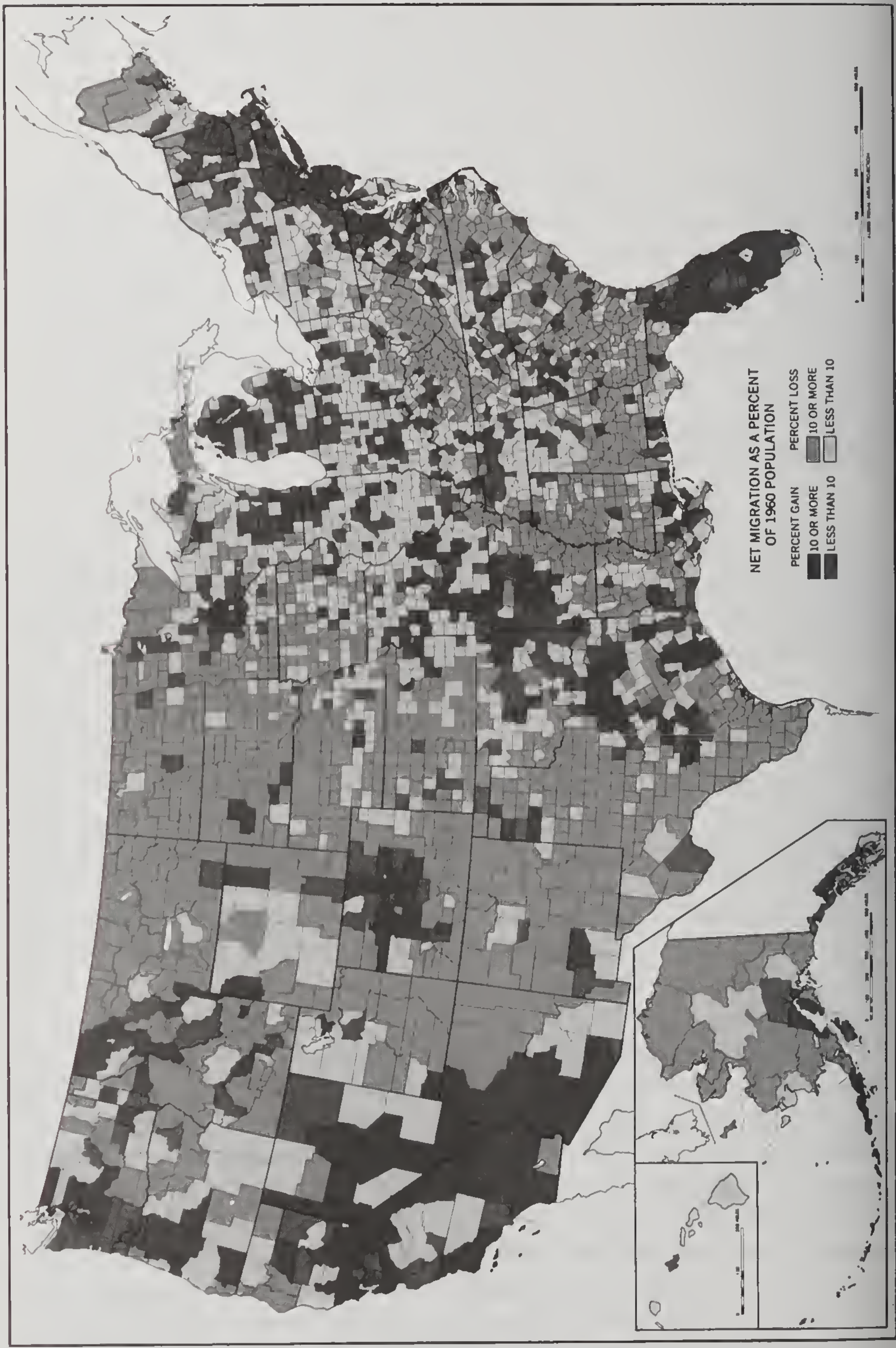
The metropolitan areas defined for census purposes in Canada, Switzerland, Mexico, Sweden, France, and Finland, and the conurbations presented in the United Kingdom census are all somewhat more broadly defined than the U.S. urbanized areas. They are roughly analogous to the areas with minor civil divisions as building blocks that were published in the U.S. censuses prior to 1949. Somewhat similar definitions have been published unofficially for the Soviet Union (Davidovich, 1962) and for West Germany (Boustedt, 1960).

Finally, the U.S. SMSA's are considerably broader in definition and extent than the metropolitan areas defined by most other countries. Some countries with a relatively low population density have defined similar areas, including Australia (Statistical Divisions), Brazil, and Argentina (Gran Buenos Aires).

Regional and metropolitan population change—In the two decades from 1950 to 1970, the total increase in the U.S. population was 51.9 million. This followed an increase of 19.2 million in the 1940-50 decade, so that in the 30 years after 1940 the total increase amounted to 71 million, about 54 percent of the 1940 population and more than the combined total prewar population of Italy and Spain.

This large population increase was not shared equally by all regions of the country or all types of community, of course. There were also significant differences in the degree to which population growth resulted from internal migration. For the Nation as a whole, most of the 20-year increase was due to natural increase, and only about 5.7 million, or 11 percent, was due to net immigration from abroad. However, in some areas the contribution of migration was much greater, while other areas had a net loss from migration and grew in population only because of a continuing excess of births over deaths. Figure 4.3 shows net migration by county for the 1960-70 decade.

Figure 4.3 Net Migration by Counties: United States, 1960 to 1970



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Geography Division and Population Division, United States Maps, GE-50, No. 44.

This section will give a brief outline of the patterns of population growth by region and metropolitan status, with attenion to the contribution made by net migration to total growth. As n the preceding discussion, data for the Northeast include Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, and data for the South exclude these three areas, although the rapidly growing Virginia suburbs of Washington, D.C., with a population of nearly 1 million in 1970, are included in the South. The Mountain States, Pacific States, and Alaska are treated as a single region, the West, in he following discussion.

During the 20-year period, all four major regions gained ubstantially in total population. The Northeast increased by 11.3 million (24 percent), the North Central region (Midwest) by 12.1 million (27 percent), and the South by 13.8 million (34 percent). However, the largest rate of growth occurred in the West, which ose from 20.2 million population in 1950 to 34.8 million in 1970, n increase of 14.6 million population, or 72 percent.

In both the Northeast and North Central regions, most of the hange during the period was due to natural increase. The Northeast had net inmigration of 1.25 million, compared to natural increase of 10.1 million, while the North Central region had net outmigraion of 0.9 million compared to natural increase of 13 million. Taken together, these two regions experienced an increase of 23.4 million population with net inmigration of only 0.4 million. However, this nearly balanced movement was the resultant of several contrasting major migration flows, including significant immigration from abroad, a large portion of which found its estination in these two regions; net inmigration from various portions of the South; and outmigration to the West and to certain portions of the South, particularly Florida.

Taken as a whole, the South had a net migration loss of 1.4 million during the 20-year period, which reduced somewhat the ncrease that would have resulted from an excess of 15.2 million births over deaths. In the West, natural increase totaled 7.9 million nd net inmigration 6.7 million for the two decades, so that net migration contributed 46 percent of the region's total growth uring the period. Thus, during this period the West has continued o experience large inmigration from the other regions, while the elative effect of interregional migration on the total populations of he other regions has been much less significant.

Competing in impact with these broad regional patterns is the pattern of metropolitan growth as compared with that of nonmetropolitan areas. On the national level, metropolitan areas have had substantial net inmigration from nonmetropolitan territory, besides absorbing the majority of the net immigration from abroad. Although precise comparisons are difficult to make because of changing definitions of metropolitan areas, the net inmigration to metropolitan territory for the 20 years was about 13.5 million. Assuming that 90 percent of the 5.7 million national net immigration went to metropolitan areas, this would indicate a net migratory gain of over 8 million from nonmetropolitan territory. This metropolitan gain, averaging more than 400,000 per year over the 20-year period, is greater in volume than that experienced by any single major region, even the West.

The rate of migration to metropolitan areas has shown a declining trend in recent years. After a net inmigration of about 7.2 million in the 1940's and 8.1 million in the 1950's, metropolitan areas gained only about 5.3 million through net migration in the 1960's. In the 1940's, net migration accounted for over 44 percent of total metropolitan increase, but in the 1950's this dropped to about 35 percent, and in the 1960's to 26 percent. Moreover, about three-fifths of the net migratory gain for the 1960's represented net immigration from outside the country, so that only about one-tenth of the total metropolitan population increase in the 1960's was due to net migration from nonmetropolitan areas within the country. This pattern, a considerable contrast to that of earlier decades, in part reflects the high proportion of the total population now living in metropolitan areas, which in turn has resulted in an increasing share of metropolitan inmigration originating in other metropolitan areas. At the same time, as the population on farms has fallen, the Nation has been receiving immigrants from other countries to augment its labor supply, including substantial migratory inflows from Puerto Rico and Mexico, as well as from Europe and other areas.

There is some evidence of a further slackening since 1970 in metropolitan growth, largely on the part of the half-dozen largest metropolitan areas. These may now be experiencing net migratory losses, while many medium-sized and smaller metropolitan areas continue to gain population through net inmigration.

In broad terms, the pattern of net migratory gain to metropolitan areas and loss to nonmetropolitan areas has held true for each major region throughout the 20-year period. For the 1950-70 period as a whole, the metropolitan areas of all regions gained through net migration. However, the migratory gain has been rather modest in the Northeast for some decades, and by the 1960's it was also negligible in the North Central region, where metropolitan areas had experienced considerable net inmigration in the two previous decades. In the South, net migration added substantially to what was already a higher than average rate of natural increase for the metropolitan areas. In the West, net migration has equaled or exceeded natural increase as a source of growth to metropolitan areas throughout this period.

The four major regions are so large and diverse that only the most general statements can be made about overall patterns of growth and migration for their nonmetropolitan territory. For the 20-year period, the South's nonmetropolitan areas showed a substantial net outmigration, and it is this region that has consistently shown the widest gap between the growth rates of its metropolitan areas and its nonmetropolitan territory (38 percent and 3 percent, respectively, in the 1950's; and 22 percent and 6 percent in the 1960's). The gap becomes even wider if Florida is subtracted. The nonmetropolitan portions of the South have supplied many hundreds of thousands of new urban dwellers to the cities of the South itself, but at least until recently these cities have not absorbed the entire surplus of the region's population, and there has been substantial net outmigration to the North and West. This outmigration from the South has included large numbers of both whites and blacks.

In the 1960's, Florida was the only State in the South (still excluding Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia) that had net inmigration to nonmetropolitan areas. Here the inflow, 407,000, accounted for 71 percent of the nonmetropolitan population increase, and affected virtually all the counties of peninsular Florida.

Excluding Florida, the South's nonmetropolitan areas experienced a net outmigration of 1.9 million, equivalent to 70 percent of their natural increase for the decade. A few areas did experience a migratory inflow, however. Most were upland areas, including parts of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia; western North Carolina; scattered counties in Kentucky, Tennessee, and north Georgia; and a considerable area in the Ozark-Ouachita upland of Arkansas, southern Missouri, and eastern Oklahoma. All of these areas have undergone some resort and retirement development, as well as increasing industrialization in small cities. Many coastal areas of the South (again excepting Florida) have not shown net inmigration, in contrast to both the Northeast and the Pacific coasts.

Areas of net outmigration in the South fall into two broad categories. In the first group are most of the Southeastern seaboard from Richmond through Atlanta; northern Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky (except the eastern part); and most of Oklahoma and Texas. In these regions most of the metropolitan areas, particularly the larger ones, have undergone substantial net inmigration, which has approximately balanced the migratory outflow from adjacent nonmetropolitan areas.

In the second group is a broad region in the Middle and Deep South, including most of Louisiana and Mississippi, southern Alabama and Georgia, the Mississippi River lowland counties of eastern Arkansas and western Tennessee, and a few adjacent areas. A similar but smaller area is in the coastal plain portions of the Carolinas and southern Virginia. These areas include most of the traditional cotton-growing areas of the South and most of the areas with the highest proportions of blacks. Their heavy nonmetropolitan outmigration was much greater than the inmigration to their cities, so that as a whole these portions of the South had migratory losses.

There were two similar areas of heavy outflow in Texas. In south Texas there was a pattern of heavy outmigration from rural areas along the Rio Grande, which have large Mexican populations. These areas underwent agricultural reverses in the late 1960's. In west Texas the losses were part of a general pattern of outmigration from rural portions of the Great Plains, coupled with diminishing growth in some petroleum-producing counties.

Finally, the heaviest rates of outmigration in the entire country were experienced in the Middle Appalachian coal-mining areas of West Virginia and eastern Kentucky, a region of high natural increase, declining employment in mining, and limited alternative sources of employment. This was one of the few sizable regions of the country to undergo an actual population loss during the decade. A number of counties in the area had net migratory losses in 1960-70 amounting to over 30 percent of their 1960

pulation; many had also experienced heavy outflows in the
eceding decade.

The North Central region, like the South, has also shown a
irly sharp contrast between the growth rates of its metropolitan
d nonmetropolitan components (24 percent and 7 percent gains,
spectively, in the 1950's; 13 percent and 3.5 percent gains in the
60's). However, the bulk of the nonmetropolitan outmigration
om the region has originated from its western portion, the seven
ates west of the Mississippi. Like the South, this group of States,
ith relatively few large cities, has had a larger supply of potential
tmigrants than metropolitan jobs, and so has had a perennial
tmigration (8 percent in the 1960's) to cities farther east, to the
est, and to other regions. The migratory net outflows have
aracterized most of the Great Plains counties, reaching their
aviest levels in the western Dakotas, where most counties had net
tmigration exceeding 20 percent of their 1960 population. The
kotas, Nebraska, Kansas, and adjacent Iowa had actual losses in
nmetropolitan population in the 1960's; the only other States in
ich this occurred were West Virginia and Mississippi.

East of the Mississippi, the Midwest includes many large
etropolitan areas, and the nonmetropolitan population represents a
rrespondingly smaller share of the total; here the nonmetro-
litan areas have had a more modest outflow or in some areas a
all net migratory inflow, and the rates of metropolitan and
nmetropolitan growth are much closer together (12.6 percent
d 7.2 percent, respectively, in the 1960's). Migratory inflows to
nmetropolitan areas have been associated with some resort and
tirement areas, especially in Michigan and Wisconsin. This region
o has many small cities with universities which underwent rapid
pansion during the 1960's as the persons born during the "baby
om" of the late 1940's and early 1950's reached college age; few
these college communities can be expected to repeat such
creases in the 1970's.

In the other two regions, the Northeast and the West, the
ntrast between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan growth has
own less of a parallel to that of the Nation as a whole. In the
st, the nonmetropolitan component experienced net inmigration
the 1940's and 1950's which shifted to a small outflow in the
60's. Much of the nonmetropolitan inmigration has occurred
ng the Pacific Coast, and most of the intermontane Great Basin

has experienced steady outmigration. Some nonmetropolita counties have shown a net inflow in mountainous portions o Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana and in some portions of Arizon and Nevada. All of these areas have amenities that are advantageou for retirement and resort development.

In the Pacific Coast States, inmigration has occurred in mos counties except for the intensively agricultural San Joaquin Valle of California and some lumber-producing areas straddling th California-Oregon border. In the Pacific Northwest the heavies inmigration has occurred in the Puget Sound-Willamette lowlan rather than along the Pacific Coast proper, a rainy area that has nc attracted many retirees. In California, however, most of the coast counties have shown large inflows. Most of Alaska had migrator outflows in the 1960's, except for the local metropolis, Anchorag The same was true of the outer islands of Hawaii. Even for Hawa as a whole, including metropolitan Honolulu, net inmigration wa relatively modest and accounted for less than 10 percent of tot population growth.

In the Northeast, the growth rates for the metropolitan an nonmetropolitan components have been much closer togeth throughout the 20-year period than in other regions; in the 1960 the nonmetropolitan portion showed some net inmigration and more rapid growth rate than the metropolitan portion. Th nonmetropolitan component comprises less than 20 percent of th region's total population; it includes some outer suburban territor beyond the official metropolitan boundaries, and also various reso and retirement areas, especially near the Atlantic seaboard and i Vermont and New Hampshire. At the same time, steady outmigr tion has characterized most of the inland sections of the region. Th Appalachian portions of the Northeast, including the weste two-thirds of Pennsylvania and adjacent portions of New York, ha net outmigration during the decade that was shared by both i metropolitan centers and nonmetropolitan areas; a similar patte extended into eastern Ohio, including Cleveland and its environ This area is characterized by coal-mining and industrial develo ment of long standing, with iron and steel and related hea manufacturing of prime importance; like certain older industri areas of contemporaneous development in Europe, it has been at competive disadvantage relative to newer centers of manufacturin

Two general points about the 1960's may be noted conclusion to this regional survey. The only areas of the country which more than half the total population increase was due to net nmigration were Florida, the coastal portions of the Pacific Northwest, and California. Collectively, these three areas had a net nflow of more than 4 million persons in the 1960's, whereas the remainder of the country had a net migration loss of nearly 1 million. However, the three areas had only about 32 million people n 1970, or 15 percent of the total population.

In most of the other regions of the country, metropolitan areas have received relatively more inmigrants than neighboring nonmetropolitan areas, or (in a few instances) have lost relatively fewer outmigrants. However, there is no longer any general national pattern of rapid inflow to most metropolitan areas combined with rapid outflow from most nonmetropolitan areas. Instead, in many regions a moderate to high rate of metropolitan inflow is associated with a low rate of nonmetropolitan outflow or an approximate balance, while in other regions, both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas show a balance or a net outflow. The chief areas exhibiting the "traditional" pattern of high rates of metropolitan nflow associated with high rates of nonmetropolitan outflow are ocated in the South. The areas of heaviest nonmetropolitan outflow–the Deep South, the Great Plains, and the Middle Appalachian coalfields–do not show high rates of inmigration to heir own metropolitan centers, but are still exporting population o the other parts of the country.

Migration Differentials

The importance of geographic mobility lies not only in the extent to which it brings about redistribution of the population but lso in the extent to which it is differentially experienced. In ndustrial societies almost everyone moves at least once during the ourse of a lifetime, but at any given moment the persons engaging n the different forms of geographical mobility are almost never a epresentative sample of the total population. The degree to which movers (or migrants) differ from nonmovers (or nonmigrants) varies ccording to the type of move.

Because of the selectivity associated with different types of eographical movement, migration may alter the distribution of haracteristics more than the distribution of persons. A great deal of geographical mobility typically brings about relatively little net redistribution, for many moves in and out of an area often balance out, resulting in a small amount of net movement in relation to total movement.

Recent evidence from censuses and surveys in several countries has added greatly to knowledge of migration differentials. Several demographers (Heer, 1968, p. 71; Goldscheider, 1971, pp. 301-03; and Matras, 1973, pp. 374-77) have asserted that there are few firmly established generalizations about migration differentials and that less is known about migration differentials than about fertility differentials. Recent evidence, however, permits greater insight into the level of mobility of the populations of different countries and allows more precise identification of migration differentials.

International comparisons—The problem of comparing migration in different countries has been due to the fact that each country tends to define migration in terms of its own administrative units (typically local government areas) whose differences in size and shape do not permit international comparisons. One way of circumventing this problem is to consider all moves, that is, rates of residential mobility which give the probability of changing usual residence (house or apartment) during a specified period of time.

According to this measure, the geographical mobility of the American population is quite high by international standards. One study (Long, 1970) based on censuses and nationwide surveys found that for 1-year periods (near 1960), nearly 20 percent of the U.S. population moved, compared to about 11 percent in England and Wales and 8 percent in Japan. Over a 5-year period, 50 percent of the U.S. population moved; this was about the same rate as that prevailing in Canada but higher than the 37 percent of the population who moved in England and Wales during a 5-year period.

The length of the mobility interval makes an important difference in comparing nations in terms of geographical mobility. A long interval allows a greater proportion of the population to move at least once and fails to record repeat moves. For this reason the differences between the United States and the other countries discussed previously are greater when residential mobility is measured over a 1-year interval than when measured over a 5-year interval.

These general differences in residential mobility prevail among successive age groups and cumulate over an individual's lifetime. In e same way that life expectancy is calculated, one may estimate e number of years with moves a person would expect if subject to given set of age-specific rates of residential mobility and of ortality. A person subject to U.S. age-specific residential mobility tes (measured over a 1-year period) and to U.S. mortality rates ould expect between 13 and 14 years with moves during the urse of a lifetime (Long, 1970). A person moving according to e age-specific rates of residential mobility in England and Wales ould expect just over 8 years with moves in a lifetime, and a rson moving according to the Japanese age-specific rates would in lifetime expect just under 5 years with residence changes. Thus, average American's "quota" of lifetime moving is about 1 2/3 mes what it would be if he moved according to the residential obility rates for England and Wales and about 2 3/4 times what it ould be if he moved according to the Japanese residential mobility tes.

These differences are substantial enough to imply somewhat fferent styles of life based simply on expectation of moving. It is teresting to note that according to the American age-specific rates residential mobility, a person at age 35 could expect about the me number of moves during his remaining lifetime as he would at e 25 according to the age-specific rates for England and Wales and age 1 according to the Japanese rates (Long, 1970). In other ords, an American at approximately the mid-point of his life, age , would anticipate about as many additional moves as he would ake in his entire lifetime if he moved according to the Japanese e-specific rates.

Some of the differences among countries in residential obility arise from differences in the proportion of their popula- ns engaged in agriculture. Since farmers have low migration rates, e residential mobility rate for only the male nonfarm labor force higher than the rate for Japan as a whole. Japan in 1960 had a gher proportion of its workforce in agriculture than the United ates, Canada, or England and Wales. Residential mobility rates for e nonfarm male labor force are about 20 percent in 1 year for the ited States (50 percent over a 5-year period in the United States d Canada), about 12 percent in England and Wales, and about 13 rcent in Japan. Thus, the residential mobility of Japan and gland and Wales is about the same when only the male nonfarm or force is considered.

Trends in volume of internal migration—Annual data on the idential mobility of the U.S. population extend back to 1948.

During most of the time since then, the percent of the U.S population residentially mobile (including movers from abroad) ha been around 20 percent, with very little variation from year to yea In recent years, however, the rate has been around 18 to 1 percent. Between March 1970 and March 1971, about 11.4 percen of the U.S. population 1 year old and over moved within the sam county; another 6.5 percent moved between counties (includin 3.4 percent moving between States); another 0.8 percent move from abroad, yielding an overall residential mobility rate of 18. percent (Census, **Current Population Reports**, 1970-71). There ar about 3,100 counties in the United States.

Similar percentages apply to each of the years between 194 and 1971. Thus, since World War II there has been no substantia change in the rate of residential mobility (or migration) in th United States. Data from the 1940, 1960, and 1970 censuses however, show that there was a significant increase in rates o interstate migration between the late 1930's and the late 1950's

Each of these three censuses had questions on residence years earlier, but the only comparable tabulations are for interstat migration of men 25 to 34 years old. For this subgroup of th population, rates of interstate migration nearly doubled—from percent for the 1935-40 interval to 17 percent for the 1955-6 interval. The percent of men at this age moving between State remained at 17 for the 1965-70 interval.

In the post-war period, therefore, rates of short- and long distance moving in the United States have been high but stable Rates of interstate migration during this period, however, have bee considerably higher than in the years immediately prior to Worl War II.

There is to some extent a built-in tendency for long-distanc migration rates to increase. As will be demonstrated shortly, th probability of undertaking long-distance migration is directl related to educational level. In the United States the educationa level of the population has been rising, and a higher proportion o the population at the upper educational levels tends to push up th interstate migration rate. One study (Long, 1973a) calculated tha of the nearly doubling in interstate migration rates among men 2 to 34 years old between 1935-40 and 1955-60, about 35 percen could be attributed to a shift upward in the educational level of thi ge group and the remaining 65 percent could be attributed to ncreases in the migration rates at each educational level.

Migration differentials by age—Probably the single most mportant determinant of who moves is age. As can be seen in table .3, rates of moving within counties and between counties are reatest for the age group 20 to 24. At this age, about 25 percent of he people move within counties during a year and another 17 ercent move between counties. Tabulations by single years of age figure 4.4) reveal that just under 50 percent of the people in the nited States move at age 22 (including movers from abroad who re excluded from table 4.3).

Table 4.3 Percent of Population Moving Within and Between Counties in 1 Year, by Age: United States, Average for 1966 to 1971

Age	Population (thousands)	Percent moving within counties	Percent moving between counties
Total, 1 year old and over......	195,703	11.8	6.7
-4 years........................	15,084	18.0	10.2
-9 years........................	20,677	12.1	7.0
0-14 years......................	20,177	9.4	5.2
5-19 years......................	17,992	11.7	6.0
0-24 years......................	14,621	25.0	16.7
5-29 years......................	12,593	20.6	12.5
0-34 years......................	11,104	13.9	8.5
5-39 years......................	11,315	10.6	6.3
0-44 years......................	12,134	8.7	4.4
5-49 years......................	11,964	7.6	3.6
0-54 years......................	10,904	6.7	3.0
5-59 years......................	9,722	6.4	2.7
0-64 years......................	8,208	5.6	2.8
5 years and over................	19,208	5.8	2.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished data averaged from suc-essive March Current Population Surveys, 1966-71. Survey questions eferred to mobility status during preceding 12 months.

Rates of geographic mobility are high at the "young-adult" ges because these years represent a stage in the life cycle when hildren are leaving their parental home to get married, to enter the abor force, or to go away to school. For some persons these events ntail only short-distance moving, while for others they involve ong-distance migration. But for virtually everyone these events are associated with at least one change of residence. Other moves ma also take place as persons complete their schooling, as they begin t have children of their own, and as they change jobs in the earl years of their careers.

Rates of geographic mobility are also high among youn children, reflecting the high mobility of their young parents. In th United States about 18 percent of children 1 to 4 years old mov within counties in 1 year and another 10 percent move betwee counties. Children in the age group 10 to 14 have relatively lo rates of moving, but immediately thereafter the rates rise ver rapidly, reaching the maximum at ages 20 to 24. After the peak i reached, rates of moving decline rather steadily with advancing age

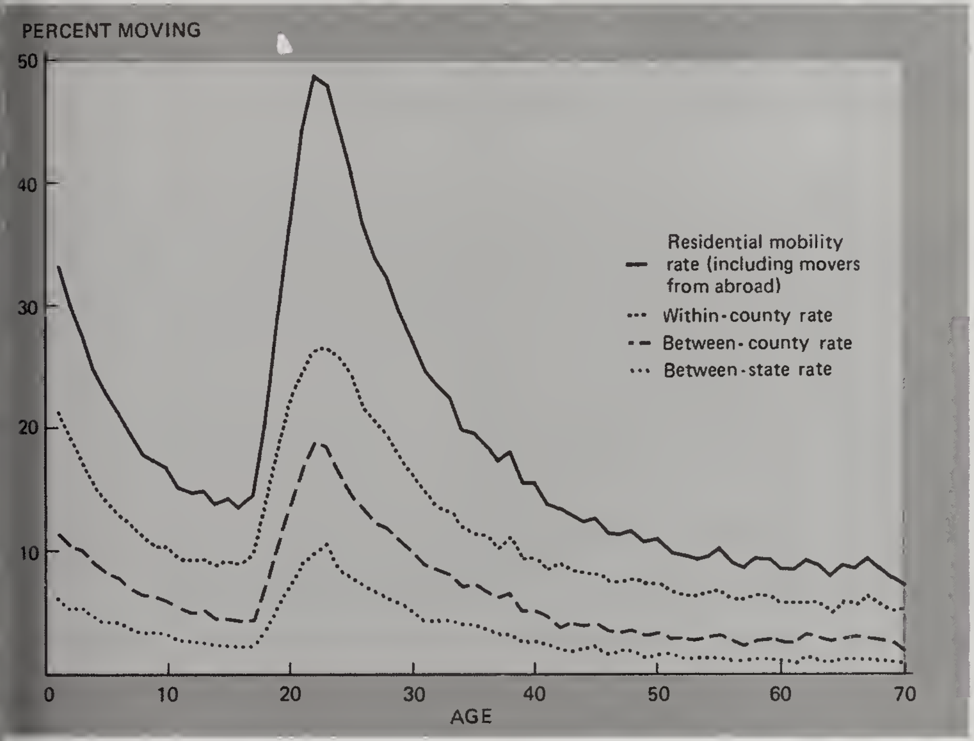
It is clear from table 4.3 that short-distance moving (withi counties) is a more important component of residential mobilit than long-distance moving (between counties). For each age grou the within-county rate of moving is considerably higher than th between-county rate.

Among all persons 1 year old and over, the between-count rate of moving is only 57 percent of the rate of within-count moving. Long-distance moving as a component of total residentia mobility is greatest at the ages when residential mobility is greatest Among persons 20 to 24 years old, between-county moving is 6 percent of the within-county rates. These percentages illustrate tha long-distance moving is more highly concentrated in a relativel short age span than short-distance moving. Interstate migration i even more highly concentrated in the age group 20 to 24 than th intercounty migration shown in table 4.3.

Migration differentials by education—Migration differential are most pronounced at the ages where migration is greatest. A migration rates decrease with increasing age, fewer and fewe characteristics discriminate between who moves and who does no Table 4.4 shows rates of moving within and between countie according to level of education for men and women 25 to 34 year old—an age when education is ordinarily completed and person have had time to become established in a career.

Level of education can be seen to have relatively littl influence on who moves within counties (the predominant form o residential mobility) but has an important effect in determinin who makes the longer moves between counties. Among men 25 t

gure 4.4 Single-Year-of-Age Probabilities of Making a Specified Type of Move During a 1-Year Period: United States, Average for 1966 to 1971



Source: Larry H. Long, 1973, "New Estimates of Migration Expectancy in the United tes," Journal of the American Statistical Association, Vol. 68, No. 341, pp. 37-43. pyright by the American Statistical Association (Washington, D.C., 1973). Reprinted by mission.

years old, 9 to 11 percent of those with no education beyond e high school level can be expected to move between counties in a ar's time. With increasing level of education, the percent moving tween counties rises rapidly, reaching 19 percent among men th 5 or more years of college. For this age group, therefore, men the highest educational level are nearly twice as likely to dertake migration (movement between counties) as men at the vest educational levels. When moves of even longer distance are nsidered (rates of interstate migration are not shown), the ferences in migration rates between the poorly educated and the hly educated are even greater.

Although rates of within-county moving are generally higher each age group than rates of between-county moving, rates of tween-county moving are nearly equal to rates of within-county ving among the highly educated. For the age group 25 to 34, n with a college education are about as likely to move between unties as within counties, while men with a high school education or less are only about one-half as likely to move between counti as within counties. The result is that, over a lifetime, colleg educated persons devote a large part of their total residenti mobility to long-distance moves, whereas persons with a high scho education or less devote only a small part of their lifetin residential mobility to long-distance moves.

The effects of educational level on migration propensities a less among later age groups, but throughout life the colle educated are noticeably more likely to undertake migration th persons with less education. As shown in table 4.4, women in t age group 25 to 34 have lower migration rates at each education level than men. The lower migration rates for women general reflect the fact that women tend to marry men slightly older a then assume the mobility of their husband. Thus, women at a giv age tend to have the mobility rates of men a few years older.

Table 4.4 **Percent Moving Within and Between Counties in 1 Yea for Persons 25 to 34 Years Old, by Sex and Years of Scho Completed: United States, Average for 1966 to 1971**

Years of school completed and sex	Population (thousands)	Percent moving within counties	Percent moving between counties
Men, 25-34 years old.............	11,565	19.3	11
Elementary: 0-7 years.............	685	22.5	9
Elementary: 8 years...............	653	22.3	10
High school: 1-3 years............	1,843	21.8	9
High school: 4 years..............	4,543	17.8	9
College: 1-3 years................	1,657	19.2	11
College: 4 years..................	1,238	16.8	16
College: 5 years or more..........	946	20.3	19
Women, 25-34 years old...........	12,132	15.8	9
Elementary: 0-7 years.............	572	20.8	7
Elementary: 8 years...............	580	19.0	8
High school: 1-3 years............	2,277	18.2	8
High school: 4 years..............	5,799	14.2	8
College: 1-3 years................	1,526	14.6	12
College: 4 years..................	1,050	15.5	14
College: 5 years or more..........	328	17.1	17

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished data averaged from successive March Current Population Surveys, 1966-71. Survey questions referred to mobility status during preceding 12 months.

Employment status and major occupation group–Unemploy persons tend to have higher migration rates than persons who employed. As can be seen in table 4.5, unemployed men 25 to years old had rates of within- and between-county moving of d 17 percent, respectively, compared to 19 and 10 percent among nployed men. These statistics could be misleading, because nployment status is considered only *after* moving, but other rveys which have collected data on employment status before oving (Saben, 1962-63) have shown that unemployed persons are ore likely to undertake geographical mobility than employed rsons.

able 4.5 Percent Moving Within and Between Counties in 1 Year, for Men 25 to 34 Years Old, by Employment Status and Major Occupation Group: United States, Average for 1966 to 1971

Employment status and major occupation group	Population (thousands)	Percent moving within counties	Percent moving between counties
Men, 25-34 years old	11,565	19.3	11.4
Employed	10,308	19.3	10.3
ofessional and technical:			
Salaried	1,900	18.5	14.8
Self-employed	87	17.6	12.4
nagers and administrators:			
Salaried	951	16.9	14.4
Self-employed	240	19.4	6.0
erical and kindred workers	744	18.4	8.6
lesworkers	580	18.9	12.1
aftsmen, foremen, and kindred orkers	2,098	18.8	8.6
eratives and kindred workers	2,254	21.4	8.4
borers, except farm	568	21.0	9.2
rvice workers	566	22.3	7.3
rmers and farm managers	189	7.5	3.9
rm laborers and farm foremen	131	23.3	13.1
Unemployed	339	23.3	17.2
Not in labor force	541	19.3	18.4
Armed Forces (except in barracks)	377	14.1	29.6

ource: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished data averaged from ccessive March Current Population Surveys, 1966-71. Survey questions ferred to mobility status during preceding 12 months.

Among employed men 25 to 34 years old, farmers and farm nagers have the lowest rates of geographical mobility. For this group, only 8 percent of farmers and farm managers move thin counties in 1 year, and only 4 percent move between unties. Otherwise, among the 12 major occupation groups shown table 4.5, occupation is not an important determinant of who ves within counties, although rates of moving between counties y considerably according to occupation.

High rates of moving between counties characterize salarie professional workers, salaried managers and administrators, an farm laborers and farm foremen. In addition to farmers and far managers, a low rate of between-county moving also characterize self-employed managers and administrators (mostly proprietors small businesses). For this age group, therefore, men in the nonfar occupations with the highest migration rates (over 13) are mo than twice as migratory as men in the occupation group with th lowest migration rate (6).

Once again, within-county moving is a more importa component of total residential mobility than between-count moving. Among all employed men in this age group, the betwee county rate of moving is only about one-half the within-count rate. Among salaried managers and administrators, however, th between-county rate is 85 percent of the within-county rat indicating that the proportion of total moving devoted to moves long distance is greatest in this occupation group. Long-distan moving as a proportion of total moving is also relatively great amon men not in the labor force and those in the Armed Forces.

These occupational differences in moving appear to apply industrial countries generally. A study of rates of moving withi and between local areas in the United States, Canada, England an Wales, and Japan (Long, 1973a) reached three conclusions: (1) I each of the four countries blue-collar workers had higher rates short-distance moving than white-collar workers, (2) with th exception of Japan, white-collar workers had higher rates movement between local areas, and the greater the distan involved, the greater the proportion by which the white-coll migration rate exceeded the blue-collar rate, and (3) in all fo countries professional and technical workers had higher rates moving between local areas than other white-collar workers. The differentials in short- and long-distance moving reflect the nearl universal patterns of job search and recruitment (Hunter and Rei 1968).

Marital and family status—Another factor influencing th likelihood of moving within and between counties in the Unite States is the nature of a person's family obligations. As can be see in table 4.6, single men who are 25 to 34 years old have lower rat of moving than men who are married and living with their wive But men who are living with their wives have lower rates of movin han men who fall in the category "other marital status" which onsists to a large extent of men who are divorced or otherwise eparated from their wives.

able 4.6 Percent Moving Within and Between Counties in 1 Year, for Men 25 to 34 Years Old, by Marital and Family Status: United States, Average for 1966 to 1971

Marital and family status	Population (thousands)	Percent moving within counties	Percent moving between counties
Men, 25-34 years old..........	11,565	19.3	11.4
ingle (never married)..............	1,830	15.9	10.7
arried, wife present...............	9,089	18.5	11.1
With no children under 18.........	1,506	27.1	15.9
With children under 18............	7,583	16.8	10.2
Ages of children:			
All under 6...................	3,494	20.2	12.8
Under 6 and 6-17..............	2,836	14.1	8.1
All 6-17......................	1,253	13.3	7.7
Number of children:			
One...........................	1,963	21.8	13.1
Two...........................	2,840	15.7	9.7
Three.........................	1,635	13.6	9.1
Four or more..................	1,145	15.2	8.0
ther marital status...............	646	30.7	19.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished data averaged from ccessive March Current Population Surveys, 1966-71. Survey questions eferred to mobility status during preceding 12 months.

Among married couples at this age, those without children are uch more likely to move than those with children. In a year's me, about 27 percent of childless couples at this age will move ithin counties and another 16 percent will move between ounties; among couples with children, the percentages are 17 and 0.

Among couples with children, the number and ages of children xercise an important influence on moving. Couples whose children re all of preschool age (here defined as under 6 years old) are more kely to move within or between counties than couples with hildren of school age. Among couples with school-age children, ose with preschool children as well (children under 6, and 6 to 7) are more mobile (both within counties and between counties) an couples whose children are all of school age (all 6 to 17).

In other words, the presence of school-age children is an important deterrent to moving. Large family size also deters moving, particularly long-distance moving. Among husband-wife couples with the husband 25 to 34 years old, about 13 percent of those with only one child move between counties in a year's time; but with an increasing number of children, the percent moving between counties is steadily decreased to 8 among couples with four or more children.

A more detailed analysis of these kinds of statistics (Long, 1972) revealed that the effects of number and ages of children on short- and long-distance moving were even more pronounced at younger ages but were less pronounced at ages past 35. For the age group 25 to 34, the family status variables (table 4.6) more effectively discriminate between who moves within counties than either education (table 4.4) or occupation group (table 4.5). All three sets of variables—family status, education, and occupation—are important determinants of who moves between counties.

The importance of family status in determining short-distance mobility is underscored by studies of reasons for moving. Most short-distance moves are undertaken for reasons connected with housing adjustments (often representing an increase in family size) and other family-related reasons, whereas most long-distance moves are undertaken for reasons connected with employment (to look for work, to change jobs, etc.). A Census Bureau study (Census, **Current Population Reports**, 1962-63) identified, as follows, the major reasons for moving among married couples in which the husband was 18 to 64 years old:

Major reasons for moving	Movers within counties	Movers between counties
Total (percent)	100.0	100.0
Job-related	11.4	66.8
Housing	68.7	12.1
Family status	13.5	9.4
All other and not reported . .	6.4	11.7

As this study shows, more than two-thirds of within-county moving represents housing adjustments, whereas two-thirds of moving between counties represents job-related reasons.

Chapter V. THE LABOR FORCE

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The composition of the labor force in the United States has ndergone significant changes during the past few decades. New ccupational and industrial fields have emerged, while the need for nskilled labor has diminished. An increasing proportion of women ave been entering the labor force, particularly after childrearing, hereas a decreasing proportion of older men have remained conomically active. Meantime, the labor force is better educated nd more productive than ever before. Youths have been devoting ore of their early adulthood to the acquiring of an education and ss to activity in the marketplace.

Some of the correlates and interactions of the many changes in the patterns of labor force participation in the United States are explored in this chapter. The first major section is concerned with the social and demographic characteristics of the labor force. Later sections deal with trends and differentials in the occupational and industrial composition of the labor force. The final section deals with recent changes and current variations with respect to the income of adults in the United States.

Social and Demographic Characteristics of the Labor Force

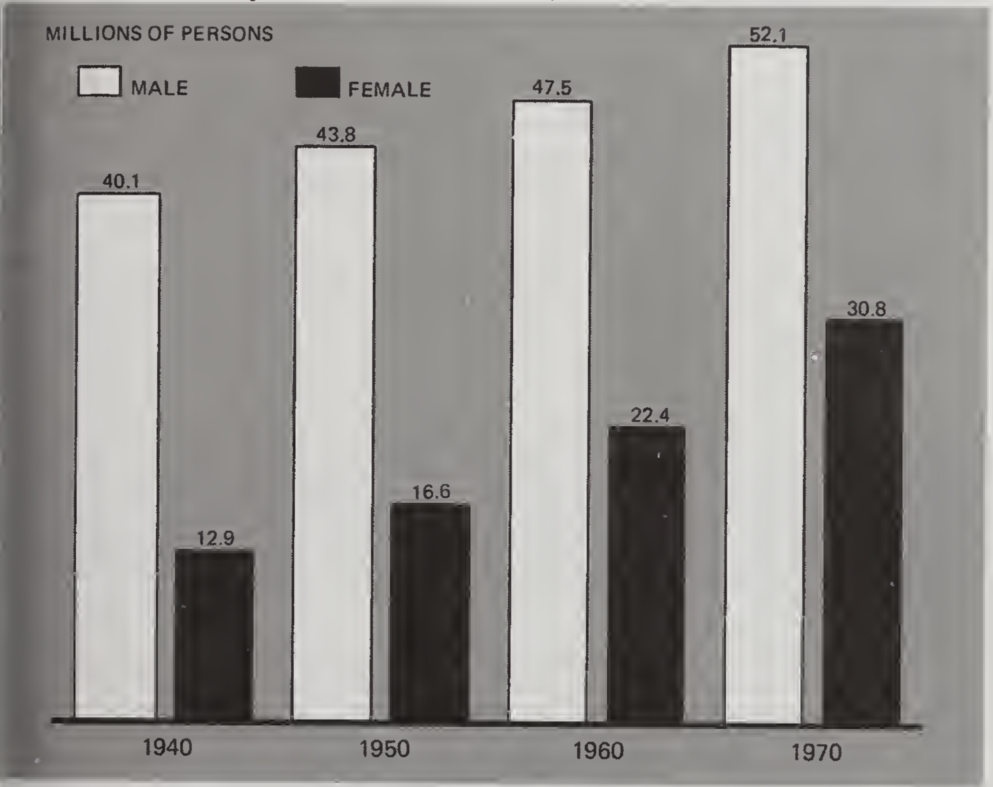
Men and women workers by age—The labor force participation rate is defined as the ratio of the number of persons in the labor force (persons who are employed or looking for work) to the total number of persons of working age, usually stated here in terms o persons 16 years old and over. Between 1947 and 1972 the labo force participation rate for the noninstitutional population as whole increased only slightly from 59 to 61 percent (table 5.1) However, this overall increase conceals substantial changes in labo force participation rates by sex and age. Although the rate for me declined over the time period, the decline was more than offset b increased participation in the labor force by women. Together these opposing trends have substantially transformed the composition of the labor force by reducing the male component from abou three-fourths of the persons in the labor force in 1940 t three-fifths in 1972.

Table 5.1 **Labor Force Participation Rates and Number in Labor Force by Sex, for the Noninstitutional Population (Including Armed Forces) 16 Years Old and Over: United States, Annual Averages for 1947 to 1972**

Year	Percent of the noninstitutional population in the labor force			Labor force		
	Total	Male	Female	Male (thous.)	Female (thous.)	Ratio: Male/Female
1972..........	61.0	79.7	43.9	55,671	33,320	1.6
1970..........	61.3	80.6	43.4	54,343	31,560	1.7
1965..........	59.7	81.5	39.3	50,946	26,232	1.9
1960..........	60.2	84.0	37.8	48,870	23,727	2.1
1955..........	60.4	86.2	35.7	47,488	20,584	2.3
1950..........	59.9	86.8	33.9	45,446	18,412	2.4
1947..........	58.9	86.8	31.8	44,258	16,683	2.6

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, 1973 Manpower Report of the President, table A-1.

Figure 5.1 **Persons 14 Years Old and Over in the Labor Force, by Sex: United States, 1940 to 1970**



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, U.S. Summary,** figure 60.

A decline in male labor force participation has occurred among both young adults and the elderly. The data in table 5.2 show declines since the mid-1950's in the participation rates of males 16 to 24 years old, suggesting that one factor in the male decline has been the increasing tendency of young men to delay entry into the labor force. This tendency reflects their increasing attendance in secondary schools, universities, and other forms of training removed from the job in response both to opportunities afforded by an affluent society and to demands that are being made for highly trained personnel by a technologically advanced economy. Early retirement from the labor force has also reduced male participation and, as the table makes clear, this trend, although most pronounced among men 55 years old and over, has exerted downward pressure on the participation rates of men in the prime working ages, 25 to 54 years old. Reasons for early retirement include the spread of private pension plans, the liberalization of both private and public pension plans, and the improvement in disability benefits, all of which have occurred during the past few decades as society has ranslated increased productivity into, among other things, old age and health security. Another factor has probably been the increasing competition that older men have faced from younger women for many positions that could be readily filled by a person of either sex.

Table 5.2 **Labor Force Participation Rates by Age and Sex for the Noninstitutional Population (Including Armed Forces) 16 Years Old and Over: United States, Annual Averages for 1947 to 1972**

Sex and year	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
MALE								
1972	48.3	72.0	85.9	95.9	96.5	93.3	80.5	24.4
1970	47.5	69.9	86.6	96.6	97.0	94.3	83.0	26.8
1965	44.6	70.0	88.0	97.4	97.4	95.6	84.7	27.9
1960	46.8	73.6	90.2	97.7	97.7	95.8	86.8	33.1
1955	49.5	77.1	90.8	97.7	98.1	96.5	87.9	39.6
1950	52.0	79.0	89.1	96.2	97.6	95.8	86.9	45.8
1947	52.2	80.5	84.9	95.8	98.0	95.5	89.6	47.8
FEMALE								
1972	36.6	55.6	59.1	47.6	52.0	53.9	42.1	9.3
1970	34.9	53.7	57.8	45.0	51.1	54.4	43.0	9.7
1965	27.7	49.4	50.0	38.6	46.1	50.9	41.1	10.0
1960	29.1	51.1	46.2	36.0	43.5	49.8	37.2	10.8
1955	28.9	51.0	46.0	34.9	41.6	43.8	32.5	10.6
1950	30.1	51.3	46.1	34.0	39.1	38.0	27.0	9.7
1947	29.5	52.3	44.9	32.0	36.3	32.7	24.3	8.1

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, *1973 Manpower Report of the President*, table A-2.

The upward trend in female labor force participation since World War II can be attributed almost entirely to a change in the employment of married women. Single, widowed, divorced, and separated women, as a combined group, have for a long time had higher labor force participation rates than married women of comparable age living with their husbands (table 5.3). By 1950, moreover, the participation of single women and widows had already approached levels close to—or had exceeded—those of today. Married women, then, have made the difference, and among married women those beyond the usual childbearing years were the first to respond. More recently, there has been a sharp upturn in the labor force participation of younger married women and, surprisingly, among members of this group with young children.

Several developments have occurred which make work in the marketplace more desirable for many women than work in the home (which, in the United States, is not included in statistics on the labor force). The expansion in employment opportunities for

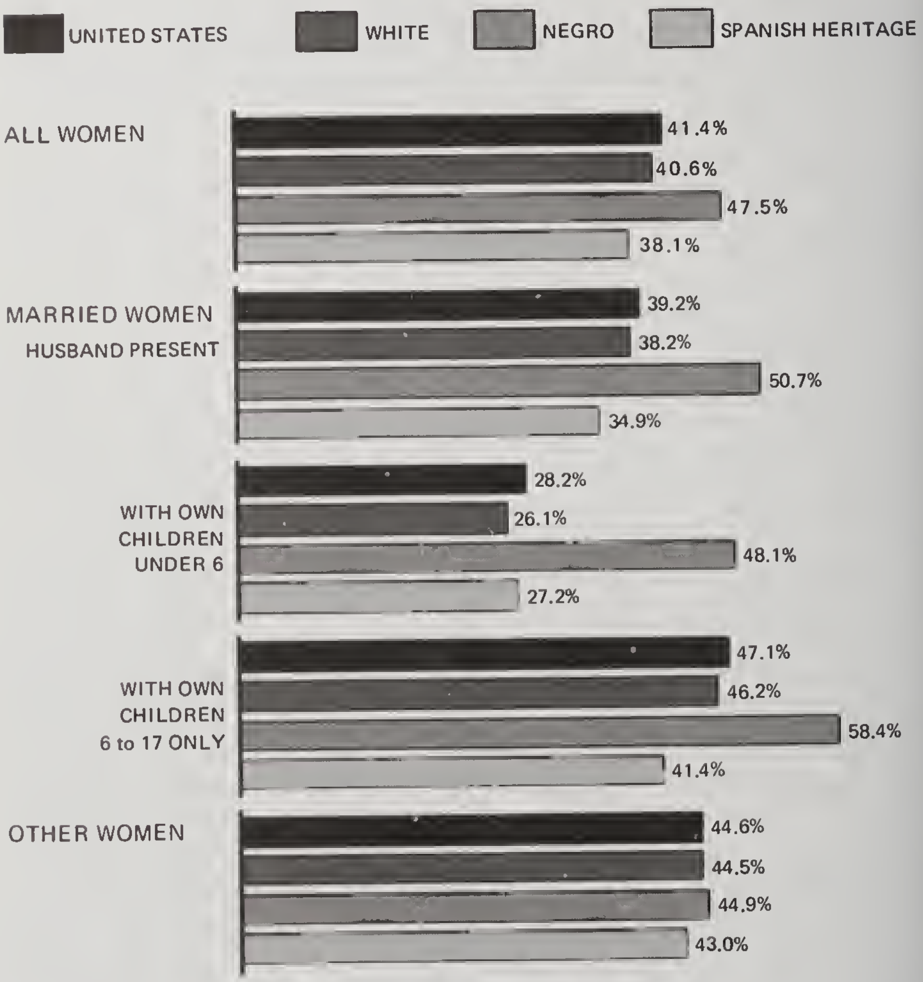
Table 5.3 Labor Force Participation Rates by Marital Status and Sex for Selected Age Groups: United States, 1970 and 1950

Marital status and age	Male		Female	
	1970	1950	1970	1950
SINGLE				
Total, 14 years and over	50.0	58.9	41.0	46.3
-17 years	24.7	25.2	14.9	11.3
-19 years	57.6	65.5	49.7	52.6
-24 years	71.6	75.1	69.6	73.3
-29 years	81.8	80.9	79.3	79.8
MARRIED, SPOUSE PRESENT				
Total, 14 years and over	85.7	90.0	39.5	21.6
-24 years	93.9	93.1	46.6	26.0
-29 years	97.0	94.8	38.0	22.1
-34 years	98.0	96.9	38.8	22.5
-44 years	97.6	97.3	45.9	26.5
-54 years	95.4	95.1	47.8	23.0
64 years	84.3	87.7	34.9	13.1
74 years	34.8	57.2	9.3	5.1
years and over	14.3	24.8	4.7	1.6
OTHER MARITAL STATUS				
Total, 14 years and over	58.4	60.1	39.5	35.5
24 years	83.1	78.5	61.0	54.3
29 years	83.9	76.0	63.1	59.3
-34 years	84.7	78.7	63.9	62.4
44 years	84.0	80.3	68.5	65.7
54 years	79.9	78.2	68.9	56.2
64 years	65.3	69.1	53.8	35.8
74 years	23.8	38.7	15.6	11.8
years and over	8.3	12.3	4.0	2.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Census of Population*, Vol. II, *Employment Status and Work Experience*, table 5.

omen is probably the most important factor. Opportunities for creased employment of women have come about through the owth in the service sector of the economy in general and pansion in such fields as teaching (because of the need to teach e bumper group of children born after World War II), clerical ork (including expanded recordkeeping in modern industrial ciety), retail trade (with its flexible hours and opportunities for rt-time employment—characteristics important to married omen, especially those with children), and nursing (a traditional clave of female employment). So important, in fact, have service d white-collar occupations been to women that virtually all the creases in female employment between 1960 and 1971 were in ese two sectors, continuing patterns established between 1947 d 1960.

Figure 5.2 Percent of Women 16 Years Old and Over in the Labor Force, by Marital Status, Presence of Children by Age, Race, and Spanish Heritage: United States, 1970



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, U.S. Summar** figure 64.

Other developments that have encouraged women to enter tl labor force are increases in the earning potential of women resultir from better education, increased life expectancy, and risir productivity; increasing societal acceptance of the participation women in the labor force, especially during World War II and tl Vietnam War; progress through legal and social means towai greater equality of opportunity for women in the labor force; tl recent increase in divorce, which has caused women to enter continue to participate in the labor market for self-support; and tl recent decline in the fertility rate.

Working mothers–The recent decline in the fertility rate has undoubtedly been influential in increasing the labor force participation of women since 1960, especially among those women who are in the prime childbearing and childrearing ages of 25 to 34 years old. The highest fertility rates over the past few decades occurred during the late 1940's and the 1950's; in that period, women in their peak childbearing years witnessed their smallest increase in labor force participation. Then, as fertility decreased, labor force participation rose dramatically, especially during the late 1960's and early 1970's. Childbearing and childrearing, nevertheless, are still major factors causing some women to interrupt and others to curtail their careers, even though the participation rate increased from 12 percent in 1950 to 30 percent in 1972 among women with children under 6.

Table 5.4 **Labor Force Participation Rates of Women Ever Married (and Women Married, Husband Present) 16 to 59 Years Old, by Number and Ages of Own Children and Age of Woman: United States, 1970**

Number and ages of own children under 18 years old	Total, 16-59 years old	Age of woman				
		20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years
All women ever married......	47.2	48.7	41.1	42.0	47.1	51.1
o own children under 18........	57.1	71.1	72.4	66.7	64.2	62.4
No children ever born.........	64.8	(NA)	(NA)	72.2	68.7	65.3
own child under 18............	46.9	38.6	43.0	51.7	56.6	55.7
Age 6-17 years................	53.6	56.3	60.0	61.5	60.4	57.1
Age under 6 years.............	36.9	38.1	38.2	38.4	37.9	37.0
3-5 years....................	48.2	52.0	50.0	45.8	42.4	(NA)
Under 3 years...............	32.4	34.5	31.6	31.9	32.5	(NA)
own children under 18.........	40.9	29.0	33.4	42.1	48.6	48.4
Younger 6-17 years............	50.3	51.2	51.4	52.6	53.6	51.0
Younger under 6 years.........	29.9	28.6	29.9	30.8	31.8	31.6
3-5 years...................	36.5	40.1	37.8	35.5	34.1	(NA)
Under 3 years..............	25.4	26.2	24.5	25.0	27.9	(NA)
or more under 18..............	35.7	26.2	28.2	34.5	39.5	39.8
Youngest 6-17 years..........	46.6	44.4	46.5	48.7	48.9	46.0
Youngest under 6 years........	27.4	25.7	26.1	27.3	28.7	28.5
3-5 years.......	32.8	34.6	34.8	33.2	32.3	(NA)
Under 3 years..............	22.5	24.3	21.6	21.3	23.8	(NA)
Women married, husband present.................	43.6	52.3	38.0	38.8	43.8	47.9

NA Not available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. II, 1, Employment Status and Work Experience, table 13.

Table 5.4 shows that rates of working mothers and working wives are relatively low at ages 25 to 34, when the burden of childbearing and childrearing is greatest. The same table reveals that in 1970 labor force participation was negatively related to the number of children and positively related to the age of children in the home. Women were by far the least likely to work outside the home if they had children under 3 years old.

A report entitled **Child Care Arrangements of Working Mothers in the United States** was based on a survey conducted in 1965 for the U.S. Children's Bureau and the U.S. Women's Bureau by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Low and Spindler, 1968). The study covered the 12.3 million children under 14 years of age whose 6.3 million mothers had worked 27 weeks or more in 1964. The results showed that 10 percent of the children were cared for outside the home or extended family—7 percent in family day care by a nonrelative and 3 percent in group care by a nonrelative. Thus, for 90 percent of the children under 14 years of age, the care they received was given in their own home or by a relative outside the home.

Another approach in presenting the results shows that nearly half (45 percent) of the children were cared for in their home: The father was the caretaker for 15 percent; another relative (often an older child or grandparent) for 21 percent; and a nonrelative for 9 percent, with half being in charge of other household duties in the child's home. Approximately 16 percent were cared for in the home of someone else—about half by relatives and half by nonrelatives—and 3 percent received group care by a nonrelative. Another 13 percent were looked after by their mother while she worked, 15 percent required no care because their mother worked only while they were at school, and 8 percent looked after themselves while their mother worked. Since the study was made (1965), considerable expansion has occurred in the enrollment of children in supervised nursery schools, as indicated in the section of chapter III on "School enrollment," but more recent information on custodial day care of children is not available.

In March 1973, 26.2 million children under 18 years old in the United States had working mothers (BLS, 1973a, table 1). This represented an increase of 0.6 million children of working mothers since March 1970, whereas the total number of children under 18 had dropped by 1.5 million in this period because of the decline in fertility. Consequently, the proportion of all children under 18 whose mother was in the labor force rose from 39 percent in 1970 to 41 percent in 1973. Again, because of the decline in fertility, the average age of children under 18 had risen somewhat in the 3-year period.

No-worker and multiple-worker families—In 1970, 45 percent of all families in the United States had one person in the labor force, 12 percent had no workers, and the remaining 43 percent had two or more. The largest proportion of families with no persons in the labor force was 24 percent for two-person families. Families of this size represented a particularly large proportion of families consisting of elderly couples, with both the husband and wife no onger working. As size of family increased, the median number of persons in the labor force increased, because the larger families had more human resources from which to draw workers. Families with female heads tended to have a smaller number of labor force participants because of such reasons as the absence of a husband as a worker and the large proportion with young children in the home who needed care.

The trend toward increased labor force participation by women was the chief reason for the increase during recent years in he proportion of families with multiple workers. Such families accounted for 55 percent (21.3 million) of all families headed by married men in March 1972, whereas 10 years earlier, multiple worker families constituted only 45 percent (16.1 million) of the husband-wife families with the head in the labor force.

Worker rates and education—While young adults are attaining heir education, their labor force participation rates tend to be low, ut after they have completed their schooling, their worker rates end to be high if they have at least completed a high school ducation. Thus, the 1970 census showed that among the 15 million persons 16 to 39 years old who were enrolled in school on ither a part-time or full-time basis in 1970, 5.9 million, or 40 ercent, were labor force participants; by contrast, the labor force articipation rate was 70 percent for persons in the same age range who were not enrolled in school.

The positive relationship between educational attainment and worker rates in 1970 is reflected in the fact that 61 percent of the bor force were high school graduates, as compared with only 53 ercent of the entire population 16 years and over and 41 percent f persons not in the labor force. Fifty-nine percent of the male labor force and 65 percent of the female labor force were hig school graduates. Among male college graduates at or near the pea of their employment (45 to 54 years old) in 1970, only 2 percen were not in the labor force; among men of similar age who were no high school graduates, the corresponding figure was 11 percent. Th difference is in the same direction for women 45 to 54 years old 33 percent of the college graduates were not in the labor force, a compared with 53 percent of the women who were not high schoo graduates.

Worker rates and residence—The proportion of men 16 year old and over in 1970 who were in the labor force was lowest fo those residing in rural-nonfarm areas (about 73 percent), wher many of the retired, the disabled, and the institutionalized tend t be concentrated. Among women 16 years old and over, the labo force participation rate was lowest in rural-farm areas, with only 3 percent of all women participating in the labor force. Women i rural-farm areas often lack opportunities for work outside the hom within a reasonable commuting distance. At the same time, only percent of the rural-farm men were reported as looking for work i 1970. Probably many of the men on farms who want to find a ne place to work move to a nonfarm area. Among adult farm residents underemployment—being employed for only a part of the year, fo a part of the week, or at relatively unproductive work—is ofte more serious than unemployment.

Reasons for not working—In 1972, the great majority of me 16 years old and over (80 percent) were in the labor force, and al but 5 percent of the male labor force were employed (Labor, 1973 table A-1). For women the corresponding figures were 44 percent i the labor force and all but 7 percent of the female labor forc employed. The remaining 20 percent of the men and 56 percent o the women 16 and over were not in labor force.

In 1972, 5 percent of the men and 8 percent of the wome who had worked at some time during the preceding year had lef their last job for one reason or another. The main reasons ar presented in table 5.5. Women were more likely than men to giv their home responsibilities as the reason, whereas men were mor likely to be entering retirement. A smaller proportion of whit persons than of other persons stated that they had left their last jo because of economic reasons, especially the ending of a seasona job.

Table 5.5 Percent Distribution of Persons Not in the Labor Force Who Stopped Working During Previous 12 Months, by Reason for Leaving Last Job, and by Race and Sex: United States, Annual Averages for 1972 and 1967

Reason for leaving last job	Total		1972 by sex		1972 by race	
	1972	1967	Male	Female	White	Other
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
School, home responsibilities	46.8	49.2	41.0	50.1	47.5	41.3
Ill health, disability	9.1	9.5	10.7	8.2	8.6	12.7
Retirement, old age	8.1	5.3	14.5	4.4	8.6	4.4
Economic reasons	19.3	17.1	17.1	20.6	18.6	24.4
End of seasonal job	8.6	9.2	8.6	8.5	8.0	12.7
Slack work	4.9	3.3	4.2	5.3	4.8	5.9
End of temporary job	5.8	4.6	4.2	6.8	5.8	5.9
All other reasons	16.7	18.9	16.8	16.7	16.7	17.3

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, 1973 Manpower Report of the President, table A-9.

Occupation

The expansion and development of the U.S. economy have generated much greater growth in some occupations than in others and, despite increasing total employment, some occupations have declined in importance. Patterns of occupational change between 1900 and 1960 involved a shift from agricultural to nonagricultural employment, the movement from less skilled to more skilled manual labor, the decline in private household service, and the rise in nondomestic service occupations (Taeuber and Taeuber, 1971, p. 181). Most of these general patterns of change continued during the 1960's.

Changes in composition by occupation group—Between 1960 and 1970, the employed population 14 years old and over increased 20 percent (table 5.6). Thus, if the percentage increase for an occupation group was greater than 20, that occupation was growing, not only in absolute numbers but also in its proportionate share of the employed population. If the percentage change was less than 20, that occupation was contracting in its share of employment, even though it may have included more employed persons in 1970 than it did in 1960. Expansion at a rate considerably above the percentage increase for the employed as a whole was recorded for three occupation groups—professional, technical, and kindred workers, 55 percent; clerical and kindred workers, 43 percent; and service workers, except private household, 40 percent.

Table 5.6 Employed Population 14 Years Old and Over, by Major Occupation Group: United States, 1970 and 1960

Major occupation group	Number (thous.)		Percent		Percent change, 1960-1970
	1970	1960	1970	1960	
Total employed, 14 years old and over....................	77,309	64,639	100.0	100.0	19.6
White-collar workers:					
Professional, technical, and kindred workers...............	10,831	6,986	14.0	10.8	55.0
Managers and administrators, except farm....................	6,139	5,626	7.9	8.7	9.1
Salesworkers....................	5,267	4,637	6.8	7.2	13.6
Clerical and kindred workers....	13,035	9,126	16.9	14.1	42.8
Blue-collar workers:					
Craftsmen and kindred workers...	9,996	8,945	12.9	13.8	11.8
Operatives, except transport....	9,816	8,822	12.7	13.6	11.3
Transport equipment operatives..	2,766	2,526	3.6	3.9	9.5
Laborers, except farm...........	3,213	3,322	4.2	5.1	-3.3
Farm workers:					
Farmers and farm managers.......	1,343	2,507	1.7	3.9	-46.4
Farm laborers and farm foremen..	924	1,486	1.2	2.3	-37.8
Service workers:					
Service workers, except private household.....................	8,065	5,754	10.4	8.9	40.2
Private household workers.......	1,089	1,718	1.4	2.7	-36.6
Not reported.....................	4,824	3,184	6.2	4.9	51.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, U.S. Summary, table 221.

The remaining occupational categories were expanding more slowly or were contracting over the 10-year period. The category, craftsmen and kindred workers, acquired a million (net) new members between 1960 and 1970, but the proportional increase (12 percent) was less than its proportionate share of new workers. The following occupations grew less than average but in 1970 were almost as large a part of the total as in 1960: salesworkers operatives, except transport; transport equipment operatives; and managers and administrators, except farm.

The remaining four occupational categories had an absolute as well as a proportional decrease in the number of workers. Three of these occupational groups—farm laborers and farm foremen, private household workers, and farmers and farm managers—were quite small (only around a million each in 1970), so that the large size of their percentage decreases had little effect on the growth of employed workers in general.

Occupations of men and women—In 1970 more men were employed as craftsmen and kindred workers than were men in any of the other major groups (table 5.7). Over one-fifth of the 48 million employed men 16 years old and over were in this group, which includes some of the most skilled of the blue-collar workers. Each of two categories—professional, technical, and kindred workers and operatives, except transport—had 14 percent of the employed men. Over 11 percent of all male workers were nonfarm managers and administrators.

About 35 percent of the 29 million employed women were clerical and kindred workers. Also, a large proportion (17 percent) of the employed women were service workers, except private household. Percentages for professional, technical, and kindred workers and operatives, except transport, were 16 percent and 14

Table 5.7 **Percent Distribution of the Employed Population 16 Years Old and Over, by Major Occupation Group, Sex, Race, and Spanish Heritage: United States, 1970**

Major occupation group	Total		Negro		Persons of Spanish heritage	
	Male, percent	Female, percent	Percent of total male	Percent of total female	Percent of total male	Percent of total female
Total employed, 16 years old and over	100.0	100.0	8.5	11.4	4.0	3.4
hite-collar workers:						
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	14.3	15.7	3.5	8.2	2.5	2.1
Managers and administrators, except farm	11.2	3.6	2.3	4.6	2.3	2.3
Salesworkers	6.9	7.4	2.5	3.9	2.7	2.8
Clerical and kindred workers	7.6	34.9	9.0	6.8	4.0	2.9
lue-collar workers:						
Craftsmen and kindred workers	21.2	1.8	6.1	9.1	3.7	4.1
Operatives, except transport	13.6	13.9	12.2	13.3	5.5	5.8
Transport equipment operatives	5.9	.5	14.3	10.0	4.4	2.8
Laborers, except farm	6.6	1.0	20.3	17.4	6.1	4.6
arm workers:						
Farmers and farm managers	2.8	.2	2.7	7.8	1.0	1.1
Farm laborers and farm foremen	1.7	.5	17.7	22.6	12.9	12.0
ervice workers:						
Service workers, except private household	8.1	16.6	16.5	17.6	5.6	3.8
Private household workers	.1	3.8	49.2	53.2	4.9	3.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, U.S. Summary, table 223.

percent, respectively. Women were more highly concentrated in white-collar occupations than men, with the four component groups containing 62 percent of the employed women but only 40 percent of the men.

The greatly increased participation of women in the labor force was discussed earlier in this chapter. Census Bureau statistics show the following proportions of female workers in the several major occupational groups in 1970. Women were particularly concentrated (in comparison with men) in three major occupational groups: private household workers (97 percent female), clerical and kindred workers (74 percent female), and service workers, except private household (56 percent female). Women workers tended to be underrepresented in five classes of occupations: managers and administrators, except farm (17 percent female), farm laborers and farm foremen (16 percent female), laborers, except farm (8 percent female), and farmers and farm managers, craftsmen and kindred workers, and transport equipment operatives (all 5 percent female). In the remaining occupational groups, women tended to constitute about the same proportion as in total employment.

Comparisons by race and Spanish heritage—In 1970, Negro men constituted 9 percent of all employed men 16 years old and over (table 5.7). If this standard is used for the major occupational groups, Negro men were clearly underrepresented in three of the four white-collar occupations and in the category, farmers and farm managers. On the other hand, Negro men were substantially overrepresented in the two classes of operatives, farm and nonfarm labor, service work, and private household work. Although only four-tenths of 1 percent of the Negro males were employed in private household work, they constituted almost half of all male workers in this occupational group.

Negro women represented 11 percent of all employed women in 1970. Occupations in which Negro women were disproportionately underrepresented included managerial, sales, and clerical jobs they were notably overrepresented in farm and nonfarm labor, and in private household and other service work.

Persons of Spanish heritage represented much smaller proportions of total employment than Negroes—4 percent for men of Spanish heritage and 3 percent for women. However, although both sexes were generally underrepresented in the white-collar occupations, the proportion of persons of Spanish heritage who were mployed in these jobs was greater than that of Negroes. Both men nd women of Spanish heritage were particularly underrepresented n the category, farmer and farm managers, and overrepresented mong farm laborers and farm foremen.

Age composition and occupation—Laborers, except farm, com- rised the youngest age group of the 12 occupation categories, with median age of 35 years. Men constituted 92 percent of all persons this category. Approximately 634,000 persons, or 19 percent of his group, were under 20 years of age. Persons in the group of lerical and kindred workers had the second lowest median age of he occupational categories, 36 years. Women constituted almost hree-fourths of the clerical workers and had a median age of 35 ears; this category contained the largest number of persons under 0 years of age, with over 1.3 million persons.

Farmers and farm managers had the highest median age, 51 ears. This relatively high median age is directly related to the sharp ecline in farm employment. Comparatively few young men are tering agricultural occupations, so that those who remain tend to older men. Private household workers also had a relatively high edian age, 49 years.

In general, younger workers tend to be concentrated in new d expanding occupations (for example, professional occupations 1970), occupations which offer training and experience that are erequisites to other occupations (for example, clerical, sales, and erative jobs are often steppingstones to managerial and craft cupations), and occupations which are physically demanding borers). In contrast, there is a tendency for older workers to be nployed in occupations that are declining (farmers and farm anagers and private household workers) and occupations into hich one is advanced after many years of service or training ogue, 1959b, pp. 501-02).

Education and occupation—In 1970, the median educational tainment for all men aged 16 and over in the experienced civilian or force (the currently employed as well as the unemployed who d worked in the past) was 12.3 years of school completed. Most the professional-technical occupations require extensive aca- mic training, a requirement reflected in a median of over 4 years college (over 16 years of school) for male workers in these cupations (Census, 1970, II-7A, table 5). The next highest dian number of school years completed for men was 12.9 by managers and administrators, except farm. Farm laborers and far foremen had the lowest median education of all the majo occupations, with 8.9 years of school completed. Medians for othe groups ranged from 9.3 years for private household workers to 12. years for salesworkers.

The levels of educational attainment for women in the variou occupations were similar to those for men. The median for al females aged 16 and over in the experienced civilian labor force wa 12.4 years of school completed. Women who were professional technical, and kindred workers had a median of 16.1 years o school completed, and private household workers had the lowes median, 9.0 years. Medians of other groups ranged from 9.5 year for farm laborers and farm foremen to 12.6 years for managers an administrators, except farm.

Earnings and occupation—The median income from earning only for the male experienced civilian labor force 16 years old an over who worked year-round (50 to 52 weeks) in 1969 was $8,500 The two best paid occupation groups, with median earnings of mor than $3,000 above the median for all male workers, were th categories, professional, technical, and kindred workers, wit $11,800, and managers and administrators, except farm, wit $11,700. Nevertheless, not all of the higher paying jobs for me were in the professional or managerial groups. Although the media earnings for salesworkers was $9,500, over one-half million sale men earned $15,000 or more in 1969. Craftsmen, with a median o $8,700, came closest to being typical of all male workers in earnin power. Clerical workers, operatives, nondomestic service worker laborers, and farmers had median earnings below the median for a male workers. Private household work had the lowest median of a occupation groups; its median of $3,100 for a year's work wa $5,400 below that for all men. Moreover, the median of the bes paid category, professional and technical workers, was almost fou times the median of this lowest group.

On the average, women earn considerably less than men i each occupational group. However, wide differences in typic earnings are also found among women in the several occupation categories. The median earnings for the female experienced civilia labor force 16 years old and over who worked year-round in 196 was $4,700. As was true for males, females working in profession occupations had the highest median earnings ($6,900), and those i private household jobs had the lowest median earnings ($1,500

The range between these two medians was even greater than that for males, with the professional workers earning almost five times as much as private household workers. Among these year-round workers the differences in earnings reflect not only widely different amounts of training and skill but also unequal average numbers of hours worked per week.

The number of women employed as registered nurses had an above-average increase between 1960 and 1970 (47 percent), and their median earnings also increased sharply, being 76 percent higher in 1969 ($5,600) than in 1959 ($3,200). By contrast, the number of childcare workers in private households decreased by 30 percent between 1960 and 1970, and their very low median earnings increased during that period by only 23 percent, or from $546 to $671. This rate of increase was only about one-third the 62 percent increase for all women with earnings. These two illustrations demonstrate that the patterns of change in number of female earners and in their earnings have varied widely during the 1960's. The figures in this paragraph are from Census, 1970, II-7A, tables 1 and 16; and Census, 1960, II-7A, table 29.)

ndustry

1970 industrial structure–The data presented in table 5.8 how that, as of 1970, the largest single industry group was

Table 5.8 **Employed Population 16 Years Old and Over by Major Industry Group, With Percent of the Employed Who Were Females: United States, 1970**

Major industry group	Number (thous.)	Percent	Percent female
Total employed, 16 years old and over....	76,554	100.0	37.8
griculture, forestry, and fisheries.........	2,840	3.7	11.2
ining.......................................	631	.8	8.0
onstruction.................................	4,572	6.0	5.8
anufacturing................................	19,837	25.9	28.6
ransportation, communications, and other public utilities..........................	5,186	6.8	21.5
holesale and retail trade...................	15,373	20.1	41.2
inance, insurance, and real estate..........	3,838	5.0	49.8
usiness and repair services.................	2,395	3.1	28.2
ersonal services............................	3,537	4.6	71.5
ntertainment and recreation services........	631	.8	35.6
rofessional and related services............	13,511	17.6	63.3
ublic administration........................	4,202	5.5	30.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, S. Summary, table 236.

manufacturing; over one-fourth of the employed population 16 years old and over, or 19.8 million workers, were engaged in the fabrication of goods. Only a little smaller than the manufacturing force were the 15.4 million workers who were engaged in wholesale and retail trade, accounting for 20 percent of total employment.

Professional and related services was the third largest industry; it occupied 13.5 million, or 18 percent, of the employed population. Ranked after these three industries were the following six major industries, each of which employed from 7 percent down to 4 percent of the work force: transportation, communications, and other public utilities; construction; public administration; finance, insurance, and real estate; personal services; and agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. The remaining three classes of industry, although of importance to the economy, offered employment to a comparatively small fraction of workers. Only 3 percent of employed persons were engaged in business and repair services, and only 1 percent each in mining and in entertainment and recreational services.

Changes in industrial composition—The changes that took place between 1960 and 1970 were largely continuations, with some modifications, of changes that had occurred in previous decades of the 20th century. The salient long-term industrial trends were the rise in the proportion of workers employed in services and the decline in the proportion gainfully occupied in agriculture. Table 5.9 shows that although employment in all industries increased by 20 percent between 1960 and 1970, employment in the two primary industries of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries and of mining decreased by 38 percent and 8 percent, respectively. In 1970, only 4 percent of the workers were engaged in agriculture.

In contrast, the service industries, except for personal services, had substantial increases in employment during the decade: 66 percent for professional and related services, 40 percent for business and repair services, and 18 percent for entertainment and recreation services. The personal service industry, however, had the second largest decrease in employment after that for agriculture, with a decline of 15 percent. This decline was due primarily to a 37-percent drop of employment in the largest component of personal services, namely, private household service (housekeeping, maid service, etc.). Excluding employment in private households, personal services had a small increase of 7 percent.

Table 5.9 Employed Population 14 Years Old and Over, by Major Industry Group: United States, 1970 and 1960

Major industry group	Number (thousands)		Percent change, 1960-1970		
	1970	1960	Total	Male	Female
Total employed, 14 years old and over	77,309	64,639	19.6	10.7	37.8
riculture, forestry, and isheries	2,700	4,349	-37.9	-38.7	-30.8
ning	605	654	-7.6	-10.6	51.7
nstruction	4,219	3,816	10.6	8.3	64.7
nufacturing	18,880	17,514	7.8	3.5	20.7
ansportation, communications, nd other public utilities	4,906	4,458	10.0	4.4	37.0
olesale and retail trade	14,613	11,793	23.9	17.4	34.9
nance, insurance, and real state	3,652	2,695	35.5	25.4	47.5
siness and repair services	2,253	1,607	40.2	28.2	84.9
rsonal services	3,294	3,862	-14.7	-12.2	-15.7
tertainment and recreation ervices	591	503	17.5	10.4	33.2
ofessional and related services	12,780	7,695	66.1	54.3	73.9
blic administration	4,056	3,086	31.5	26.2	45.3
t reported	4,760	2,608	82.5	73.5	96.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, S. Summary, table 235.

The finance, insurance, and real estate industry increased 36 rcent in employment, and the public administration industry creased 32 percent. Within the public administration industry, ployment in the Federal Government grew by 22 percent, while the State and local government field (including office managers d clerical workers), employment grew by 41 percent, or by nost twice as much.

Distribution of men and women by industry—In 1970 about e-half of the industry groups—agriculture, mining, construction, nufacturing, transportation, and business and repair services—had distinctly small proportion of women (table 5.8). Well above-rage concentrations of female workers were found in finance, rsonal services, and professional services. A comparison of the portional change between 1960 and 1970 for male and female rkers (table 5.9) shows that the employment of women increased a much greater rate than the employment of men in every lustry for which there was any increase in the number of employed women. The number of workers engaged in agriculture declined over the decade, but the decrease for females was smaller than that for males. The only other industry in which females decreased in number during the 1960's was personal services; in this industry, the rate of decrease for female workers was greater than that for male workers. Thus, the decade from 1960 to 1970 witnessed a substantial increase in the ratio of females to males in all major industry groups except personal services.

Comparisons by race and Spanish heritage—In the nonagricultural industries, the race differential is much smaller than the sex differential (table 5.10). Also, the race differential is considerably smaller by industry than by occupation. Nevertheless, there are some significant differentials between industries which might have an indirect occupational basis.

Table 5.10 **Percent Distribution of the Employed Population 16 Years Old and Over, by Major Industry Group, Sex, Race, and Spanish Heritage: United States, 1970**

Major industry group	Total		Negro		Persons of Spanish heritage	
	Male, percent	Female, percent	Percent of total male	Percent of total female	Percent of total male	Percent of total female
Total employed, 16 years old and over.	100.0	100.0	8.5	11.4	4.0	3.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries......	5.3	1.1	8.6	14.6	5.6	7.3
Mining..................................	1.2	.2	3.6	3.6	4.7	3.5
Construction............................	9.0	.9	8.8	4.7	3.9	2.5
Manufacturing...........................	29.8	19.6	9.0	9.1	3.8	4.3
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities......................	8.6	3.9	9.8	8.9	3.7	3.0
Wholesale and retail trade..............	19.0	21.9	6.8	6.4	4.2	3.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate.......	4.0	6.6	5.5	6.1	3.0	3.2
Business and repair services............	3.6	2.3	8.0	8.0	4.5	3.4
Personal services.......................	2.1	8.7	15.8	32.6	6.1	4.4
Entertainment and recreation services.....	.9	.8	9.2	6.7	4.8	3.2
Professional and related services........	10.4	29.6	8.4	11.9	3.2	2.7
Public administration...................	6.1	4.4	10.1	15.2	4.0	3.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, U.S. Summary, table 236.

In 1970, disproportionately few Negro males were employed in mining; finance, insurance, and real estate; and wholesale and retail trade; and disproportionately many worked in persona services and public administration. Negro females were not a equally distributed among industries as Negro males; above-average concentrations of Negro females were found in the personal service public administration, and agriculture industries. Almost three times as many Negro female workers were engaged in persona services as would be expected by the proportion which they represented of total female employment. Negro females in professional and related services (43 percent of whom were teachers below the college level) were found in almost the same proportion as that for employment in all industries (Census, 1970, II-7C, table 2). The remaining industries employed disproportionately fewer Negro females.

Both males and females of Spanish heritage were fairly evenly distributed throughout the array of major industries. Males of Spanish heritage were overrepresented in personal services and agriculture and underrepresented in finance and professional services. Above-average proportions of Spanish females were engaged in agriculture, and below-average proportions were employed in construction and professional services.

Age and industry—Among employed males 16 years old and over, those in entertainment services and trade had the lowest median age, 37.2 years in both industries. Males engaged in agriculture had the highest median age, 46.1 years.

Women averaged 1 year younger than men for all employed workers (39.2 years for women versus 40.2 years for men). The lowest median age, 33.2 years, was for women in transportation, communications, and other public utilities. Over one-fifth of the women in this category were telephone operators. On the other end of the scale, median ages for women employed in agriculture and personal services were 42.1 years and 45.1 years, respectively. Hence, the median age range for women was considerably wider than that for men.

Educational attainment and industry—Among all males 16 years old and over in the experienced civilian labor force, the median number of school years completed was 12.3, with 58 percent having completed 4 years of high school or more. Males in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries industry group had the lowest median number of school years completed, 10.1 years. Those in professional and related services had a median of 16.3 years, the highest median for the 12 industrial groups. Over four-fifths of the males in this industry group had completed 4 years of high school or more, and over half had completed at least 4 years of college.

For all females 16 years old and over in the experienced civilian labor force, the median number of school years completed was 12.4 years; almost two-thirds of the females had completed 4 years of high school or more, and one-tenth had completed 4 years of college or more. The range of average school years completed by women was much narrower than that for men. The lowest level of educational attainment was for those in personal services (beauty shops, commercial cleaning shops, etc.), with a median of 10.7 years of school completed; 37 percent of the women in this industry had completed 4 years of high school or more. In contrast, the highest median number of school years completed (12.9 years) was by women in professional and related services (largely educational and health services). Nearly four-fifths of these women had completed 4 years of high school or more, and 29 percent had completed 4 years of college or more.

Earnings and industry—Males 16 years old and over in the experienced civilian labor force who worked year-round had median earnings of $8,500 in 1969 (table 5.11). Males employed in finance, insurance, and real estate had the highest earnings of those in any major industry, with a median of $9,900. Ranked closely behind were males engaged in professional services and public administra-

Table 5.11 **Median Earnings in 1969 of Year-Round Workers in the Experienced Civilian Labor Force 16 Years Old and Over With Earnings, by Major Industry Group and Sex: United States, 1970**

Major industry group	Median earnings in 1969 (dollars)		Female as percent of male earnings
	Male	Female	
Experienced civilian labor force 16 years old and over	8,517	4,715	55.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	4,893	3,155	64.5
Mining	8,718	5,945	68.2
Construction	8,660	5,460	63.0
Manufacturing	8,796	4,905	55.8
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	8,949	5,728	64.0
Wholesale and retail trade	7,855	3,877	49.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	9,914	4,983	50.3
Business and repair services	8,149	5,067	62.2
Personal services	6,374	2,611	41.0
Entertainment and recreation services	7,443	4,367	58.7
Professional and related services	9,190	5,050	55.0
Public administration	9,002	6,169	68.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, U.S. Summary, tables 240 and 241.

on who earned $9,200 and $9,000, respectively; a substantial oportion of these men worked in schools, hospitals, and vernment offices. Males working in the trade, entertainment, and rsonal service industries had earnings below the average for all ale workers, while those in agriculture had the lowest median rnings of all industries ($4,900).

In each industry group, as was true for occupation, females ho worked year-round earned a great deal less than men who kewise worked year-round. The median earnings of $4,700 for male workers in all industries was only 55 percent of that for males able 5.11). Male and female earnings had the greatest convergence public administration, where a large proportion of the employees e accountants, bookkeepers, and postal or government clerical orkers; here, female earnings averaged 69 percent of male rnings. The industry which showed the greatest divergence was ersonal services in which female earnings amounted to only 41 ercent of male earnings. Accordingly, women in public administra-on had the highest median earnings ($6,200), and those in ersonal services, the lowest median earnings ($2,600).

ncome

The amount of income received by working adults is, in one ense, the ultimate consequence of the person's educational ackground, employment opportunities, choice of occupation and esidential location, personal effort, and many other related factors. or adults who do not work, the income they receive is generally he consequence of earlier saving and investment or of benefits rovided through public legislation or private charity. The principal neaning of income in the present context, however, relates to ersonal and family well-being, in the sense of the ability of persons nd families to meet their material needs. Differences in the amount f income received during recent years from various sources by arious groups within the population of the United States will be he main focus of this section.

Statistics on income shown in the decennial census reports are or money received during the calendar year before the census. These statistics do not extend to nonmoney income, an important nd growing component of income in the United States. Most of he data presented here are in terms of family income, that is, the ombined income of all family members 14 years old and over. Median family income divides families into two groups, one-half

Table 5.12 Income of Families by Selected Ages of Head, an Income of Persons 14 Years Old and Over by Sex: United States 1972

Money income in 1972 (survey of March 1973)	Income of families				Income of persons	
	All families	Age of head				
		25-34 years	45-54 years	65 and over	Male	Female
Number........thous..	54,373	11,941	11,258	7,590	73,572	80,89
With income.....thous..	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	67,474	54,48
Percent.............	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
Under $1,000..............	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	8.9	22.
$1,000-$2,999.............	5.9	4.5	2.9	14.1	13.9	31.
$3,000-$4,999.............	9.4	7.2	5.2	24.7	12.2	18.
$5,000-$6,999.............	10.2	9.7	6.3	18.2	12.1	12.
$7,000-$9,999.............	16.8	19.2	13.1	17.0	18.2	9.
$10,000-$14,999...........	26.1	33.3	26.3	12.4	20.9	4.
$15,000-$24,999...........	23.0	21.9	32.2	8.9	10.2	.
$25,000 and over..........	7.3	3.2	12.9	3.5	3.4	.
Median income.........dol..	11,116	11,161	14,056	5,968	7,450	2,59
Mean income...........dol..	12,625	11,699	15,690	8,356	8,635	3,57
Head (person) year-round full-time worker:						
Percent of total heads (persons) excluding Armed Forces...........	64.1	73.7	78.3	12.5	57.4	30.
Median income.........dol..	13,521	12,504	15,611	10,694	10,538	6,05
Mean income...........dol..	15,183	13,237	17,276	13,816	11,797	6,52

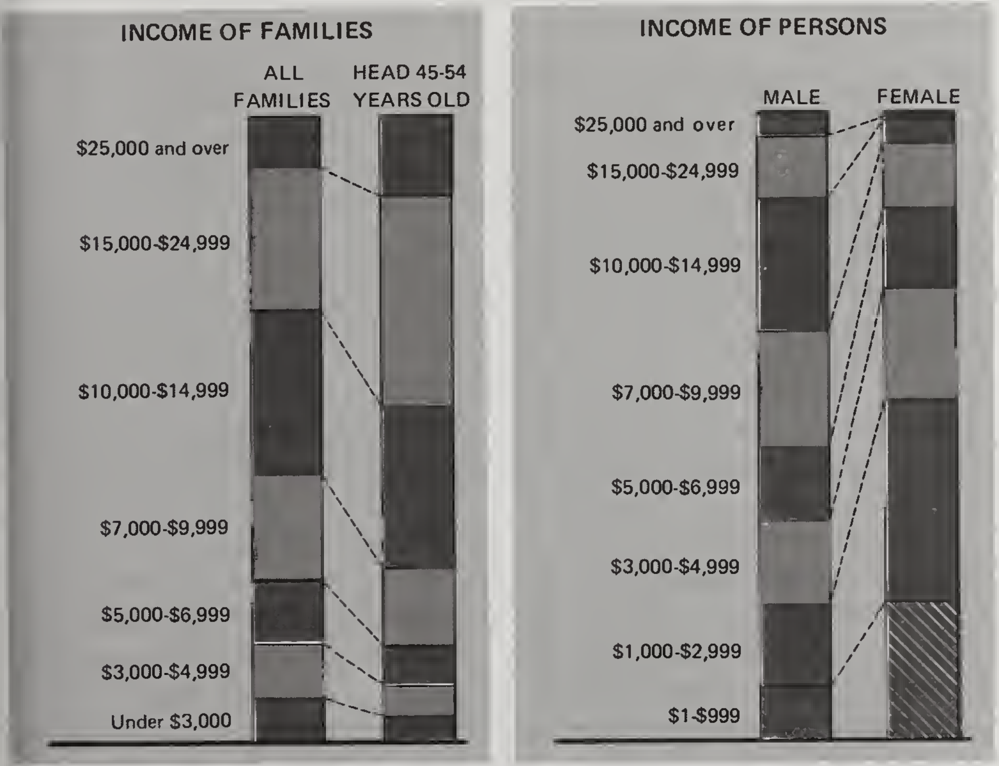
[1] Families with no income are included in the category "Under $1,000."

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Money Income in 1972 of Families and Persons in the United States," Series P-60, No. 87, tables 3 and 5.

having more income and the other having less income than th median. "Earnings" constitute wages and salary and also self-employment income. "Unearned income" includes various forms o transfer and property income. Distributions of the income o families and persons in the United States, presented in table 5.12 are derived from an annual survey conducted in March 197 covering income for the preceding calendar year.

Contributions of wives to family income—During the last tw decades, median family income in the United States has more than tripled. Even after accounting for the effects of inflation over thi period, the average family income has doubled, with the increase occurring at a faster rate during the 1950's than the 1960's. The median family income rose from $5,660 in 1959 to $9,590 in 1969, an increase of 69 percent in the 10-year span. The residual increase in real purchasing power after adjusting for inflation was 35 percent—a still substantial proportion for a period of one decade.

Figure 5.3 Income in 1972 of Families, and of Persons 14 Years Old and Over by Sex: United States



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Money Income in 1972 of Families and Persons in the United States," Series P-60, No. 87, tables 3 and 5.

One of the main reasons for the large increase in family income is the fact that more wives went to work to supplement the economic resources of their family. The 1970 census showed that, in husband-wife families, all but 1 percent of the husbands received income in 1969, and 57 percent of the wives received income, also. About one-half of the wives (47 percent) received their money as earnings. In 1959, 45 percent of the wives received money income and 36 percent were earners. Wives constituted more than four out of every five second workers in husband-wife families in 1969. They constituted almost 9 out of every 10 such workers where the husband was 25 to 44 years old (Census, 1970, II-8A, table 1).

Table 5.13 Percent of Wives With Income and Median Income of Wives With Income by Income of Husband, for Husband-Wife Families in 1969 and Married Couples in 1959: United States

Income of husband	Percent of wives with income		Median income of wives with income (dollars)	
	1969	1959	1969	1959
Total................	57.3	45.5	2,618	1,424
$1-$999 or loss..........	67.9	58.9	1,026	744
$1,000-$1,999............	69.8	55.8	1,323	864
$2,000-$2,999............	68.0	51.5	1,565	1,126
$3,000-$3,999............	65.1	49.2	1,908	1,595
$4,000-$4,999............	62.6	47.4	2,414	1,855
$5,000-$5,999............	60.8	44.4	2,840	1,925
$6,000-$6,999............	60.7	40.9	3,123	1,878
$7,000-$7,999............	59.6	36.2	3,234	1,739
$8,000-$9,999............	56.6		3,243	
$10,000-$14,999..........	50.8	31.8	3,049	1,494
$15,000-$24,999..........	45.0		2,683	
$25,000 and over..........	43.0	33.1	2,585	1,489

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. II, 8A, Sources and Structure of Family Income, table 9; and 1960 Census of Population, Vol. II, 4C, Sources and Structure of Family Income, table 17.

Incomes of both husbands and wives rose during the 1960's, and the increase for the wives was at a faster rate but smaller in amount than that for the husbands (table 5.13). Husbands with income in husband-wife families in 1969 had a median income of $7,992, and the wives with income had a median of $2,618, or 33 percent as much as the husbands. For married couples in 1959, the corresponding figures were $4,873 for the husband and $1,424, or 29 percent as much, for the wife. Thus, during the 1960's, the median income of the husbands rose about 69 percent while that of the wives rose about 84 percent.

Wives were more likely to receive income (mostly from earnings) if the income of the husband was below the median for all husbands. In fact, in both 1969 and 1959, the general pattern was for the proportion of wives with income to diminish as the income of the husband increased. These facts suggest that wives are more inclined to become earners as the need to have income to supplement that of the husband increases.

In both 1969 and 1959, wives had the highest median income if the income of the husband was in the middle range. Many usbands with low income have limited skills or ability; some are ew workers, whereas others are poorly educated workers or retired ersons. The wives of many of these persons likewise have mitations on their ability to earn or are retired. On the other hand, ore of the husbands with relatively high incomes probably have ives who are quite capable of earning money at a job away from ome.

Table 5.14 Selected Characteristics of the Chief Income Recipient in Husband-Wife Families: United States, 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	Total		Relationship of chief income recipient to head of family			
	Number	Percent	Family head[1]	Wife of head	Child of head	Other member
All husband-wife families.......	44,017	(X)	39,640	3,236	911	229
Percent......................	(X)	100.0	90.1	7.4	2.1	.5
ce of head:						
White............................	40,274	100.0	90.6	7.0	2.0	.4
Negro............................	3,296	100.0	84.2	11.1	3.4	1.3
Other............................	447	100.0	85.7	9.8	3.3	1.3
edian income of head..........dol..	7,437	(X)	8,455	5,305	6,096	6,050
ead not chief income recipient.....	4,376	100.0	(X)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Income of chief income recipient minus that of head:						
$1-$999........................	1,242	28.4	(X)	30.0	22.7	27.6
$1,000-$2,999..................	1,625	37.1	(X)	37.7	35.6	35.9
$3,000 and over................	1,510	34.5	(X)	32.3	41.8	36.5

X Not applicable.

[1] Includes the less than 1 percent of families reporting no income in 1969.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. II, 4B, Persons by Family aracteristics, table 14.

Wives with more income than their husbands—A small propor-ion of white wives (7 percent) received more income than their usbands in 1969 (table 5.14). The proportion was somewhat igher for Negro wives (11 percent) and wives of other races (10 ercent). Although the median income of all husbands who were hief income recipients was $8,455, the corresponding figure for usbands in families in which the wife was the chief income ecipient was considerably smaller ($5,305). In most of the families two-thirds) in which the wife received more money than the usband, the wife received a relatively small amount (under $3,000) nore than the husband. Some of the wives with more income than heir husbands were providing for the family while the husband was till attending school, was ill, was unemployed, or was retired. Iowever, the proportion of wives with more income than their husbands has risen from 5.7 percent in 1959 to 7.4 percent in 1969 and may be expected to rise still higher in future years if employment opportunities for women continue to improve and if husbands accept this developing trend.

Family income by occupation of husband—The amount of income contributed by secondary earners tends to be large in relation to total family income if the husband is in an occupation which provides relatively small earnings (table 5.15). Thus, 40 percent or more of total family income in 1969 was contributed by secondary earners in families with heads in four nonfarm occupation groups (clerical workers, operatives, service workers, and nonfarm laborers) and in the two farm occupation groups in which the head of the family had below-average income. Moreover, 60 percent of all husband-wife families had secondary earners in 1969, but 62 to 66 percent of the families with the head employed as a clerical or service worker or as an operative (including factory workers) had secondary earners. These are types of work in which large numbers of women are employed and where young adults meet each other at work before they marry. By contrast, only 45

Table 5.15 **Median Income in 1969 of Husband-Wife Families by Number of Earners, and Percent of Families With Two or More Earners, by Major Occupation Group of Head: United States, 1970**

Major occupation group of head	Median income of family			Percent with 2 or more earners
	Head only earner (dol.)	2 or more earners (dol.)	Ratio: 2 or more / Head only	
All husband-wife families with the head an earner...........	9,090	12,226	1.34	59.7
Professional, technical, and kindred workers..................	13,287	14,899	1.12	58.0
Managers and administrators, except farm............................	13,097	15,290	1.17	58.0
Salesworkers......................	10,921	13,511	1.24	60.1
Clerical and kindred workers.......	8,817	12,316	1.40	65.7
Craftsmen and kindred workers......	9,015	12,210	1.35	59.6
Operatives, including transport....	7,753	10,947	1.41	61.8
Laborers, except farm.............	6,251	9,265	1.48	60.3
Farmers and farm managers.........	5,486	7,919	1.44	44.6
Farm laborers and farm foremen.....	3,733	5,930	1.59	57.0
Service workers, including private household........................	6,773	10,408	1.54	63.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. II, 8A, Sources and Structure of Family Income, tables 1 and 2.

ercent of the farmers and farm managers had secondary earners, ut many of the other farm family heads benefited from the output f their wives and/or children as unpaid family workers who btained no outside earnings.

Race of husband—Evidence that the gap persists between the icomes of white and Negro husband-wife families is presented in able 5.16. Although the absolute amount of the gap increased by 600 during the 1960's, the relative gap narrowed. Specifically, the iedian family income of Negro families was only 59 percent as irge as the corresponding income of white families in 1959 but ose to 70 percent by 1969. The improvement of this ratio was reater among families with two or more earners than among those ith one earner. In both 1969 and 1959 about 10 percent more legro than white families had multiple (two or more) earners, and oth racial groups experienced a 10-percentage point increase uring the decade in the proportion of families with multiple arners.

able 5.16 **Percent of Earners and Median Family Income by Number of Earners, for Husband-Wife Families With Earners, by Race of Head: United States, 1969 and 1959**

Number of earners and year	Percent of earners		Median family income (dollars)		
	White	Negro[1]	White	Negro[1]	Ratio: Negro[1] / White
1969					
All husband-wife families with earners............	100.0	100.0	11,072	7,783	.70
earner......................	42.6	33.4	9,113	5,546	.61
earners.....................	44.3	50.7	11,691	8,799	.75
or more earners............	13.1	15.9	15,489	11,513	.74
1959					
All husband-wife families with earners............	100.0	100.0	6,523	3,832	.59
earner......................	52.8	42.9	5,784	3,158	.55
or more earners............	47.2	57.1	7,138	4,562	.64

[1] All races other than white for 1959, about 92 percent of whom were egroes.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. II, A, Sources and Structure of Family Income, table 1; and 1960 Census of opulation, Vol. II, 4C, Sources and Structure of Family Income, table 1.

A small proportion of families reported no earners. This amounted to 7 percent of all husband-wife families in 1969 and 6 percent in 1959 for both races. These families include newly married as well as elderly couples and families with income from welfare benefits or investments only.

Age and education of husband—For husbands who were old enough to have completed their education (25 years old and over), the amount of family income in 1969 was positively correlated with amount of education for those in each age group (table 5.17). However, the peak family income occurred at an earlier age for husbands who had not finished 4 or more years of college (35 to 54 years) than for those who had done so (55 to 64 years). Moreover, the decline in family income as the husband advanced into old age (65 years and over) was at a lower rate as the amount of education increased. Median family incomes were about one-half as large for families with husbands in the oldest group as for those with husbands in the next to oldest group, with the decline somewhat less at the upper educational levels. Husbands 65 and over who had completed 4 years or more of college were more likely to have a larger proportion of their income from investments rather than from transfer payments (pensions, social security, etc.).

The range of median family incomes among the age-by-education groups was very wide. The most extreme difference was that between families with husbands 55 to 64 years of age with 5 or more years of college ($21,593) and families with husbands 65 years old and over with less than a full elementary school education ($3,665). The high figure cited is nearly six times as large as the low figure. From age 25 to age 54, the husbands with a college degree had median family incomes about two to three times as large as those with a minimal education.

In general, the higher the education of the husband, the more nearly the family income of Negroes equaled that of whites. The median family income of Negro husbands in 1969 ranged from 79 percent of that for white husbands where the husband started but did not complete high school to 96 percent of that for white husbands where the husband had completed 5 or more years of college.

Families with a female head—The discussion in this section has featured the incomes of husband-wife families which constitute six out of every seven families in the United States. Families with a female head comprise most of the remaining families. The proportion of all families that had a female head rose from 8 to 9 percent

Table 5.17 Median Income in 1969 of Husband-Wife Families, by Years of School Completed and Age of Head: United States, 1970

(Dollars)

Years of school completed by head	All ages	Age of head				
		14-24 years	25-34 years	35-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
All husband-wife families	10,233	7,114	10,095	12,260	10,467	4,919
Elementary:						
0-7 years	6,177	5,050	6,769	7,992	7,116	3,665
8 years	8,014	5,736	7,863	9,819	8,945	4,534
High school:						
1-3 years	9,578	6,339	8,769	11,189	10,240	5,465
4 years	10,820	7,599	9,866	12,349	11,943	6,542
College:						
1-3 years	11,929	7,138	11,159	13,949	13,840	7,621
4 years	14,516	7,746	12,698	17,841	18,148	10,894
5 or more	16,703	7,990	13,006	19,672	21,593	13,126

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. II, 8A, Sources and Structure of Family Income, table 3.

among whites in the 1960's and from 21 to 27 percent among Negroes. Their median income in both 1969 and 1959 was only a little over one-half as large as that of all families. Among white families with a female head, the median income rose from $3,532 in 1959 to $5,636 in 1969, and among families with a female head of Negro or other race the median income rose from $1,742 to $3,451. Here again, the absolute increase was greater for white families, but the proportional increase was much greater for families with a head of Negro or other race.

Families versus unrelated individuals—Various measures of average income are presented in table 5.18 for families, for the noninstitutional population not in families ("unrelated individuals"), and for the total population. The measures for families by race refer to the race of the head. "Spanish heritage" has somewhat different meanings in three different parts of the United States but relates largely to members of families who used the Spanish language in their home when they were children; in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania it relates to persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage.

Of special interest are the measures of income per family member or per person and those on percent of families below the poverty level, because these measures take into account differences in the number of persons in the family who depend on the family's income for their livelihood. Thus, the smaller average number of

Table 5.18 **Measures of Average Income and Poverty Status in 1969 for Families, Unrelated Individuals, and Total Population by Race and Spanish Heritage: United States, 1970**

Measure	Total	White	Negro	Spanish heritage
FAMILIES				
Median income....dol..	9,586	9,957	6,063	7,533
Mean income....dol..	10,930	11,348	7,047	8,550
Mean income per family member....dol..	3,058	3,237	1,697	2,000
Percent receiving public assistance income....	5.3	4.0	17.6	12.6
Percent below poverty level:				
All families....	10.7	8.6	29.9	20.4
Families with female head....	32.5	25.8	53.1	50.0
Families with head employed year-round in 1969....	3.9	3.1	14.3	9.0
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS				
Median income....dol..	2,488	2,567	1,936	2,381
Mean income....dol..	3,865	4,004	2,867	3,309
ercent receiving public assistance income....	7.1	5.9	15.6	11.7
ercent below poverty level....	37.1	35.5	47.7	39.8
PERSONS				
’er capita income of persons....dol..	3,119	3,294	1,801	2,057
’ercent below poverty level:				
All persons....	13.7	10.9	34.9	23.4
Related children under 18....	15.2	10.7	42.1	28.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, J.S. Summary, tables 95, 245, 250, 251,259,260, and 262.

persons per family among white persons than among Negroes or persons of Spanish heritage tends to make the ethnic differences proportionately greater when measured in terms of income per family member than when measured in terms of median or mean family income.

The relatively high percentages of unrelated individuals who were below the poverty level are attributable in large measure to the preponderance of elderly persons in this category—especially older widowed and divorced persons. Their median age in 1970 was 57 years, as compared with 46 years for family heads and 28 years for the total population. The final line in table 5.18 under "Families" shows that 4 percent of all families with the head employed year-round (constituting 1.3 million families) were nonetheless below the poverty level.

Chapter VI. DEMOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS

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The social and economic implications of the demographic anges in past years, described in previous chapters of this onograph, can be seen more clearly when the various demographic ries are projected into the future. For example, information on e expected future trend of the total population and its age-sex stribution is directly useful in anticipating requirements for food, alth services, recreation, and other consumer goods and services. om these basic population figures various types of specialized ojections may be derived–regional distribution of the population, e number of households, the population in school, and the labor rce; these specialized projections have important implications in emselves and also for the provision of essential social services and blic and private facilities.

Projections of the geographic distribution of the population fer an indication of the implications of recent trends in internal igration for the future regional distribution of the population. iese figures may be useful in the analysis of probable future types change in population distribution as well as in determining the gional requirements for the distribution of goods, services, and cilities.

Projections of households and families are basic determinant of future requirements for housing units and future demand fo consumer durable goods purchased by households as units. Projections of school enrollment are a necessary ingredient for preparin projections of requirements for teachers, school buildings, an classrooms. Projections of educational attainment are useful i appraising future cultural changes and have implications fo anticipating the quality and the skill of the future labor force Projections of the labor force are of importance in determining th future demand for jobs and the future supply of workers. Suc projections may be extended to reflect future changes in th outlook and demand for workers in various occupations as, fo example, teachers and health workers. The labor force projection are also used to study the future trend in the ratio of the number o dependents (persons not working) to the number of workers.

U.S. Population and Regional Distribution

U.S. population—Projections of the total population of th United States, including Armed Forces overseas, for the year 200 range from 251 million (Series F) to 300 million (Series C) (tabl 6.1). Series C assumes that women who will enter the childbearin ages in future years will have an average of 2.8 births per woman whereas Series F assumes that these women will average 1.8 birth per woman. Thus, a difference of one birth per woman for futur childbearing cohorts means a difference of about 50 million in th size of the national population by the year 2000. Series D an Series E, which assume averages of 2.5 births per woman and 2. births per woman, respectively, give intermediate populations o 286 million and 264 million. (Series A and B are no longer feature because their basic assumptions are considered to yield unreali tically high projections.) All series use the same assumptions fo mortality and immigration. Projected survival rates are based o mortality levels in 1971 and assume only slight declines in deat rates in future years. The assumption on international migration that there will be a net immigration of 400,000 per year whic together with the children born to the immigrants but omitting th deaths of the immigrants and their children, would amount t approximately one-fourth of the population growth between no and the year 2000.

All four series—C, D, E, and F—project a continued increase population to the year 2000. The average annual rate of grow would range between 0.6 percent according to Series F and 1 percent according to Series C. All four series show an increase (after some initial declines) in the projected number of births and in the crude birth rate into the early 1980's. The rapid increase expected n the number of females in the prime childbearing ages will more than offset the decline in the average number of births per woman assumed in Series F.

Table 6.1 Total Population: United States, 1970 to 2000

(Total population including Armed Forces overseas)

Year (July 1)	Series C	Series D	Series E	Series F
stimates (thous.):				
1970	204,879			
1973	210,404			
rojections (thous.):				
1975	215,872	215,324	213,925	213,378
1980	230,955	228,676	224,132	221,848
1985	248,711	243,935	235,701	230,913
1990	266,238	258,692	246,639	239,084
1995	282,766	272,211	256,015	245,591
2000	300,406	285,969	264,430	250,686
ercent increase:				
1973-1975	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.4
1975-1980	7.0	6.2	4.8	4.0
1980-1985	7.7	6.7	5.2	4.1
1985-1990	7.0	6.0	4.6	3.5
1990-1995	6.2	5.2	3.8	2.7
1995-2000	6.2	5.1	3.3	2.1
ercent increase since 1973:				
1975	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.4
1980	9.8	8.7	6.5	5.4
1985	18.2	15.9	12.0	9.7
1990	26.5	23.0	17.2	13.6
1995	34.4	29.4	21.7	16.7
2000	42.8	35.9	25.7	19.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Esti-ates of the Population of the United States, by Age and Sex: April 1, 970 to July 1, 1972," Series P-25, No. 490; and ibid., "Projections of the opulation of the United States, by Age and Sex: 1972 to 2020," Series -25, No. 493; and ibid., "Estimates of the Population of the United States o August 1, 1973," Series P-25, No. 506.

The increase in total population from 1973 to 2000 is expected to range between 19 percent (Series F) and 43 percent Series C). Since the difference in population size results from the difference in assumed fertility, the presentation of alternative population projections is restricted to the population born during he projection period, 1973 to 2000, that is, to persons under 28 years old in the year 2000, under 18 in the year 1990, etc.

Regional distribution—The projections of the regional distribution of the U.S. population represent essentially the implications of projected State fertility figures adjusted to the national fertility level and of projected State trends in internal migration. Two series of projections are shown in table 6.2, differentiated by the fertility assumptions, C or E, which they incorporate. Both series assume a continuation to 1990 of the gross migration trends observed between 1960 and 1970. Only a single assumption relating to mortality and net immigration is employed.

Table 6.2 **Total Population of Regions and Divisions: United States, 1972 to 1990**

(Numbers in thousands. As of July 1. Excludes Armed Forces overseas)

Regions and divisions	Series I-C			Series I-E		
	1972	1980	1990	1972	1980	1990
United States..........	208,230	232,966	268,883	208,230	226,934	250,630
Regions:						
Northeast..................	49,726	54,833	62,144	49,726	53,499	58,152
North Central..............	57,410	63,762	72,831	57,410	62,059	67,741
South......................	65,059	71,799	82,438	65,059	69,927	76,784
West.......................	36,036	42,571	51,471	36,036	41,449	47,952
Divisions:						
New England................	12,105	13,600	15,735	12,105	13,252	14,682
Middle Atlantic............	37,621	41,233	46,409	37,621	40,246	43,470
East North Central.........	40,793	45,906	52,891	40,793	44,674	49,186
West North Central.........	16,617	17,856	19,940	16,617	17,385	18,555
South Atlantic.............	31,921	35,769	41,604	31,921	34,860	38,817
East South Central.........	13,156	13,794	15,130	13,156	13,440	14,100
West South Central.........	19,982	22,237	25,704	19,982	21,627	23,867
Mountain...................	8,880	9,903	11,768	8,880	9,617	10,894
Pacific....................	27,156	32,669	39,703	27,156	31,832	37,059

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1972 and 1973," Series P-25, No. 508; and ibid., "Preliminary Projections of the Population of States: 1975 to 1990," Series P-25. No. 477.

Considering the four broad regions first, the West stands out as being likely to show a much more rapid rate of increase than the Northeast, North Central, or South and, hence, as containing a larger and larger proportion of the national population. The projections imply that even in 1990, however, less than one-fifth of the population will live in the West, as compared with nearly one-quarter or more in each of the other regions. Considering the nine geographic divisions, which represent subdivisions of the four regions, the Pacific Division in the West region will show the most rapid gain between 1972 and 1990 (46 percent according to Series I-C), and the East South Central Division in the South region will show the least rapid increase (15 percent). The Pacific Division is expected to be the fourth most populous division in 1990 as in 1972 but, according to the projections, the gap between the proportion of the population in the East North Central Division, he largest division, and the proportion in the Pacific Division will be substantially narrowed in this period. The proportions of the population in the East South Central and Mountain Divisions are expected to remain the smallest.

Age and Sex Compostion

Because of sharp fluctuations in birth rates and births in past years, the population at the different ages will grow at quite different rates during any particular future period, and the growth rates for some age groups will fluctuate sharply from one future period to another. These variations would occur even if birth rates and the number of births were to begin leveling off in the near future. Table 6.3 shows projected population and projected percent changes for selected broad "functional" age groups for the period 1972 to 1990 (Series C and F). The percent changes differ only for ages under 18 from one series to another in this period. The wide range within which the future number of births may reasonably be expected to vary is apparent from the fact that the projections imply that between 1972 and 1990 the population under 18 would increase by 30 percent under Series C and decrease by 9 percent under Series F.

The population 18 to 24 years old ("youth") is very likely to show a "net" decline (4 percent) between 1972 and 1990, but in the interim there will be radical fluctuations in the growth rate. Between 1972 and 1980 the number of youth will increase by 13 percent, but between 1980 and 1990 it will decline by 15 percent. The growth rate for the age group 25 to 44 will be quite high and less variable—24 percent in the first period and 26 percent in the second. The number of older adults of working age will grow very little in the period 1972 to 1990, whereas the aged population will rise by about one-third. This large rise in the number of persons over 65 is due to the (past) general rise in the number of births, particularly up to the early 1920's, the decline in age-specific death rates, and the heavy volume of immigration, especially prior to World War I. After 1990 the growth rate of the aged population is almost certain to fall off sharply for a few decades because of the decline in the number of births after 1920.

These variations in growth rates by age will result in marked shifts in age distribution between 1972 and 1990 (table 6.3 and figure 6.1). The age structure of the population in the year 1990 will be strongly influenced by future fertility patterns. Under Series C, the series with the highest fertility, 34 percent of the population would be under 18 in 1990 and the median age would be 30 years. Under Series F, the series with the subreplacement fertility, 26 percent of the population would be under 18 and the median age would be 33 years; the latter figure would imply a sharp rise in the median age over its present level of 28 years.

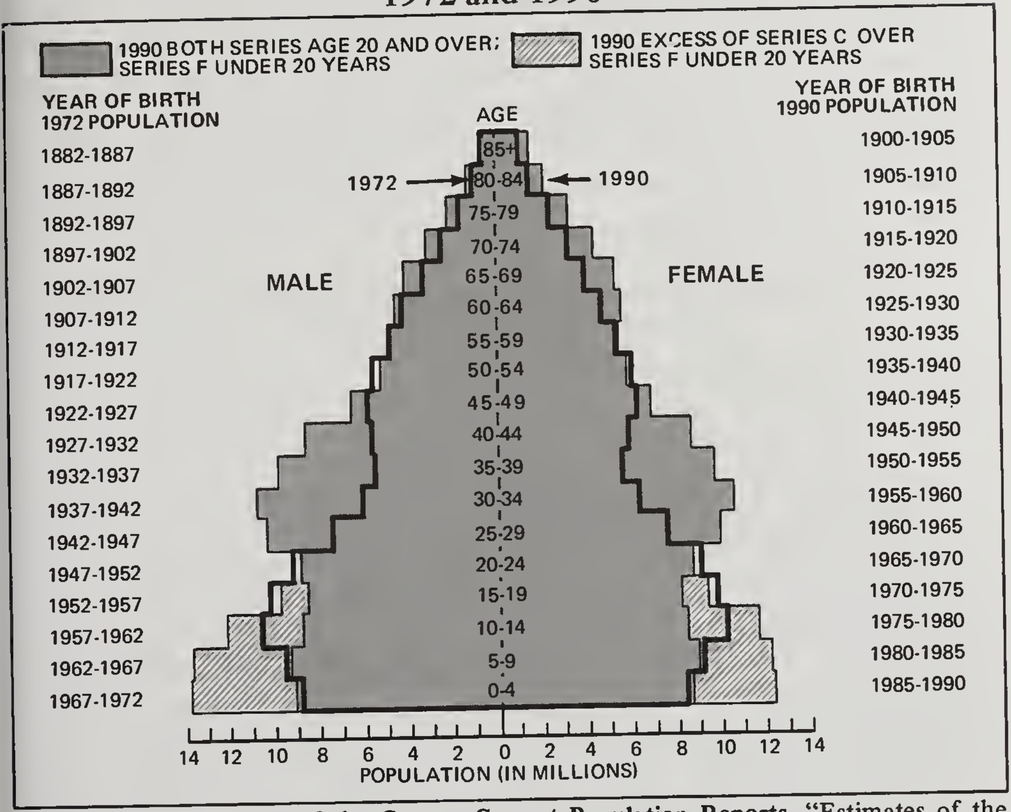
Table 6.3 **Population Changes by Broad Age Groups: United States, 1972 to 1990**

(As of July 1. Total population including Armed Forces overseas)

Age	Series C			Series F		
	1972	1980	1990	1972	1980	1990
POPULATION (THOUS.)						
All ages	208,837	230,955	266,238	208,837	221,848	239,084
Under 5 years	17,242	23,449	27,149	17,242	16,827	17,752
5-17 years	51,822	48,250	62,625	51,822	45,766	44,868
18-24 years	26,005	29,382	25,029	26,005	29,382	25,029
25-34 years	27,353	36,962	41,791	27,353	36,962	41,791
35-44 years	22,773	25,370	36,902	22,773	25,370	36,902
45-54 years	23,591	22,406	24,617	23,591	22,406	24,617
55-64 years	19,104	21,083	20,357	19,104	21,083	20,357
65 and over	20,948	24,052	27,768	20,948	24,052	27,768
Median age	28.1	28.7	29.5	28.1	29.8	32.7
	1972-90	1972-80	1980-90	1972-90	1972-80	1980-90
PERCENT CHANGE						
All ages	27.5	10.6	15.3	14.5	6.2	7.8
Under 5 years	57.5	36.0	15.8	3.0	-2.4	5.5
5-17 years	20.8	-6.9	29.8	-13.4	-11.7	-2.0
18-24 years	-3.8	13.0	-14.8	-3.8	13.0	-14.8
25-34 years	52.8	35.1	13.1	52.8	35.1	13.1
35-44 years	62.0	11.4	45.5	62.0	11.4	45.5
45-54 years	4.3	-5.0	9.9	4.3	-5.0	9.9
55-64 years	6.6	10.4	-3.4	6.6	10.4	-3.4
65 and over	32.6	14.8	15.4	32.6	14.8	15.4
	1972	1980	1990	1972	1980	1990
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	8.3	10.2	10.2	8.3	7.6	7.4
5-17 years	24.8	20.9	23.5	24.8	20.6	18.8
18-24 years	12.5	12.7	9.4	12.5	13.2	10.5
25-34 years	13.1	16.0	15.7	13.1	16.7	17.5
35-44 years	10.9	11.0	13.9	10.9	11.4	15.4
45-54 years	11.3	9.7	9.2	11.3	10.1	10.3
55-64 years	9.1	9.1	7.6	9.1	9.5	8.5
65 and over	10.0	10.4	10.4	10.0	10.8	11.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age and Sex: April 1, 1970 to July 1, 1972," Series P-25, No. 490; and ibid., "Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age and Sex: 1972 to 2020," Series P-25, No. 493.

Figure 6.1 **Population by Age and Sex: United States, 1972 and 1990**



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports,** "Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age and Sex: April 1, 1970 to July 1, 1972," Series P-25, No. 490; ibid., "Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age and Sex: 1972 to 2020," Series P-25, No. 493; and Census Bureau records.

There will be rises in the proportion of the population who will be "younger adults" (18 to 44 years—for women, the main reproductive ages) and decreases in the proportion who will be "older adults of productive age" (45 to 64 years). By 1990, depending on future fertility levels, between 39 percent and 43 percent of all persons are likely to fall in the young adult ages, as compared with 36 percent now. At the same time, the proportion in the older adult productive ages may be expected to decline from 20 percent to between 17 percent and 19 percent. The historical rise in the proportion of aged persons (65 years old and over) is very likely to continue for some time, with the proportion increasing from 10.0 percent in 1972 to between 10.4 percent and 11.6 percent in 1990.

Households and Families

Two series of household and family projections to 1990 are shown in table 6.4. These differ in their assumptions as to the rates of change in the age-specific proportions of persons in each marital category who are heads of households or families. In general, Series 1 assumes that future annual rates of change in the proportions of the ever-married and single population who will be heads will continue the rates of change between 1957 and 1969. Series 2 assumes annual rates of change one-half as great in the proportions of the ever-married and single population who will be heads in future years as in Series 1.

Table 6.4 **Households, by Type and Age of Head, and Families: United States, 1970 to 1990**

(Numbers in thousands)

Year and series	Households						All families[1]
	Total	Husband-wife	Age of head				
			Under 35 years	35-44 years	45-64 years	65 and over	
Estimates (March 1):							
1970	63,401	44,728	16,053	11,810	23,040	12,500	51,586
1973	68,251	46,297	19,039	11,721	24,017	13,473	54,373
Projections (July 1):							
Series 1: 1980	77,296	53,433	24,301	13,145	24,280	15,569	61,290
1985	84,213	57,955	26,524	16,296	24,315	17,078	66,280
1990	90,057	61,822	26,819	19,402	25,127	18,709	70,508
Series 2: 1980	76,063	52,980	23,577	13,095	24,282	15,109	61,087
1985	82,421	57,189	25,448	16,215	24,352	16,406	65,920
1990	87,823	60,700	25,485	19,278	25,232	17,827	69,997
Percent increase since 1973:							
Series 1: 1980	13.3	15.4	27.6	12.1	1.1	15.6	12.7
1985	23.4	25.2	39.3	39.0	1.2	26.8	21.9
1990	31.9	33.5	40.9	65.5	4.6	38.9	29.7
Series 2: 1980	11.4	14.4	23.8	11.7	1.1	12.1	12.3
1985	20.8	23.5	33.7	38.3	1.4	21.8	21.2
1990	28.7	31.1	33.9	64.5	5.1	32.3	28.7
Percent distribution:							
1970	100.0	70.5	25.3	18.6	36.3	19.7	(X)
1973	100.0	67.8	27.9	17.2	35.2	19.7	(X)
Series 1: 1980	100.0	69.1	31.4	17.0	31.4	20.1	(X)
1985	100.0	68.8	31.5	19.4	28.9	20.3	(X)
1990	100.0	68.6	29.8	21.5	27.9	20.8	(X)
Series 2: 1980	100.0	69.7	31.0	17.2	31.9	19.9	(X)
1985	100.0	69.4	30.9	19.7	29.5	19.9	(X)
1990	100.0	69.1	29.0	22.0	28.7	20.3	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] Includes primary families and secondary families.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Demographic Projections for the United States" (February 1972), Series P-25, No. 476; ibid., "Households and Families, by Type: March 1973," Series P-20, No. 251; ibid., "Households and Family Characteristics: March 1973," Series P-20, No. 258; and Census Bureau records.

Changes in attitudes relating to the disposition of persons to marry, to divorce, and to pursue careers early in adulthood which allow them to maintain households independent of their parental family are some of the key factors behind changes in household ing arrangements. Another important factor is the increase in the mber of older people who live alone after their marriage is ssolved.

Some of the changes in living arrangements have been bstantial in the last few years, after the projections shown here ere developed. For example, the total number of households in e United States has increased very rapidly in recent years, from 63 illion in 1970 to 68 million in 1973 (table 6.4). Husband-wife useholds constituted three-fourths of households in 1970 but counted for only one-third of the increase in the number of useholds between 1970 and 1973. At the same time, the number households headed by women constituted only one-fifth of the useholds in 1970 but accounted for about two-fifths of the crease in the number of households during the 3-year period. The crease in households with a man as head and no wife present has so been disproportionately large. Even if the trend of the 1960's ere to continue, as the projections assume, households other than sband-wife households would continue to account for an creasing proportion of the growth in the number of households. is distribution of growth can be attributed to such factors as the crease in the number of young persons who leave their parental omes to set up their own households in "nonfamily" living rangements, the increase in the number of divorced, separated, or ngle mothers with separate dwellings, and the increase in the mber of elderly persons who are able to maintain their own ouseholds while living apart from any relatives.

Although the recent decline in the birth rate, starting in the te 1950's and continuing virtually without interruption to the esent, implies slower population growth in the future, the effect the decline to date on the number of households will not be ident during the 1970's. These changes in the birth rate will begin have a substantial impact on the number of households in the rly 1980's, when persons born after 1960 become a substantial oportion of those who are setting up their own households.

Marriages recently have been occurring at a rate of about 2 illion annually, but many more than 1 million marriages are ssolved annually by death or divorce. As a result, the increase in e number of husband-wife households has amounted to somewhat ss than 1 million per year. According to the most recent ojections, the prospects are that their number will continue to crease at about the same pace for the next two decades. The mber of husband-wife households whose heads are relatively young will grow very rapidly during the 1970's, as persons born in the 1950's, when birth rates were high, are establishing households Since their families will still be incomplete, and since young families typically rent apartments rather than buy houses, there should be a relatively great demand for apartments in this period. By contrast in the 1970's and 1980's, growth of households headed by persons born in the 1930's and early 1940's (who will be in their thirties to fifties in the 1980's) should be much smaller.

The number of marriages of persons under 30 years old should be relatively high for more than a decade. It should then decrease somewhat and level off during the 1980's, stabilizing after the relatively large birth cohorts of the late 1950's and early 1960's pass through the prime marrying ages. This stabilization, together with the lower birth expectations among young couples today, may portend a more stable demand for housing units sometime after 1980 on the part of husband-wife families. A possible effect of the factors discussed above could be a continuing demand for smaller housing units, both apartments and houses, than for those demanded at the present time.

School Enrollment and Educational Attainment

School enrollment—The projections of school enrollmen presented in table 6.5 were prepared during 1970 before the substantial decline in fertility which occurred in the early 1970's could be taken into account. Nonetheless, it is certain that the number of pupils enrolled in elementary school will decline during the 1970's, particularly during the last half of the decade, primarily as a result of the recent fall in the birth rate. This decline, no shown in table 6.5, may amount to 11 percent at one time or another during the decade. Enrollment below the college level is likely to increase again during the 1980's, when the children of women born in the high birth rate years of the late 1950's and early 1960's are 6 to 16 years of age.

Changes in birth rates, and not changes in school enrollmen rates, essentially determine variations in enrollment in elementary schools since the enforcement of compulsory attendance laws causes enrollment to be nearly 100 percent at that level, where the children are usually under 14 years of age (table 6.6). Fluctuations in enrollment rates account for a greater proportion of the variation in high school enrollment (generally persons 14 to 17), but the enrollment rate for this age group is already 93 percent. The number enrolled in high schools (grades 9 to 12) is expected to increase slightly until 1980, to drop between 1980 and 1985 to about the same level as in 1970 or lower, and then to rise well above the 1970 figure. Because of the very high level of enrollment rates, most of the projected increase in enrollment is due to population growth and only a small part is due to an increase in enrollment rates.

Table 6.5 School Enrollment for Persons 5 to 34 Years Old, by Level of School: United States, 1972 to 1990

(As of fall of year. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Year and series		Total enrolled	Elementary school	High school	College
Estimates (thous.):					
1970		58,804	36,676	14,715	7,413
1972		58,487	32,242	15,169	8,313
Projections (thous.):					
Series C-1:	1980	61,147	34,565	15,133	11,449
	1985	68,403	42,026	14,523	11,854
	1990	78,681	47,960	18,037	12,684
Series C-2:	1980	59,471	34,374	14,814	10,284
	1985	66,042	41,719	14,117	10,207
	1990	75,614	47,560	17,462	10,592
Series E-1:	1980	59,417	32,835	15,133	11,449
	1985	62,300	36,075	14,372	11,854
	1990	66,878	38,378	16,035	12,465
Series E-2:	1980	57,763	32,665	14,814	10,284
	1985	59,997	35,824	13,966	10,207
	1990	63,959	38,064	15,498	10,397
Percent change since 1972:					
Series C-1:	1980	4.5	7.2	-.2	37.7
	1985	17.0	30.3	-4.3	42.6
	1990	34.5	48.8	18.9	52.6
Series C-2:	1980	1.7	6.6	-2.3	23.7
	1985	12.9	29.4	-6.9	22.8
	1990	29.3	47.5	15.1	27.4
Series E-1:	1980	1.6	1.8	-.2	37.7
	1985	6.5	11.9	-5.3	42.6
	1990	14.3	19.0	5.7	49.9
Series E-2:	1980	-1.2	1.3	-2.3	23.7
	1985	2.6	11.1	-7.9	22.8
	1990	9.4	18.1	2.2	25.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Demographic Projections for the United States" (February 1972), Series P-25, No. 476; and ibid., "School Enrollment in the United States: 1972," Series P-20, No. 247.

The greatest increase in enrollment during the next decade is likely to be at the college level (generally persons 18 to 24 years old). If enrollment rates for persons of college age increase as rapidly between 1970 and 1980 as they did during the 1960's, overall college enrollment would increase by 54 percent in this decade, and there would be 4 million more college students in 1980 than in 1970. This increase in enrollment essentially reflects rises in enrollment rates rather than increases in population. However, recent evidence from the Current Population Survey, gathered after the projections shown here were prepared, suggests that the rapid increases in enrollment rates of the 1960's may not continue through the 1970's and that recent decreases in rates at the initial ages of college attendance for men may soon make the current projections obsolete. Even at the rates of enrollment prevailing in 1970, the number of college students would be 24 percent greater in 1980 than in 1972 and 23 percent greater in 1985 than in 1972, because of the expected increase in the population of college age.

Table 6.6 **Percent Enrolled in School by Age and Sex: United States, 1970 to 1990**

(As of October. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age and sex	Estimates		Projections					
			Series 1			Series 2		
	1970	1972	1980	1985	1990	1980	1985	1990
MALE								
Total, 5-34 years......	62.4	60.1	57.5	59.7	63.7	55.9	57.6	61.2
5-6 years..................	88.9	91.7	90.9	92.4	93.7	89.0	89.8	90.5
7-13 years................	98.0	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.2	99.1	99.1	99.1
14-17 years................	94.8	94.0	97.0	97.9	98.4	95.8	96.4	96.7
18-24 years................	37.4	35.0	44.1	46.2	51.3	40.4	40.9	44.4
18-21 years..............	49.2	44.6	57.8	61.5	65.9	53.2	54.9	57.5
25-29 years................	11.0	12.1	14.3	15.8	17.4	12.6	13.4	14.2
30-34 years................	5.3	5.8	7.3	8.3	9.3	6.3	6.8	7.3
FEMALE								
Total, 5-34 years......	55.5	53.8	50.4	52.9	57.4	49.0	51.1	55.2
5-6 years..................	90.2	92.2	92.5	93.9	95.1	90.6	91.3	92.0
7-13 years................	99.4	99.3	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.5	99.5	99.6
14-17 years................	93.3	92.6	95.6	96.7	97.4	94.3	95.1	95.5
18-24 years................	23.0	23.7	28.4	30.1	34.6	25.4	25.9	28.9
18-21 years..............	32.8	34.2	40.1	43.2	47.5	36.2	37.6	40.3
25-29 years................	4.3	5.3	6.3	7.3	8.2	5.3	5.8	6.3
30-34 years................	3.1	3.6	4.6	5.3	6.1	3.9	4.2	4.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Projections of School and College Enrollment: 1971 to 2000," Series P-25 No. 473; and ibid., "School Enrollment in the United States: 1972," Series P-20, No. 247.

Future school and college enrollment patterns may show the effects of recent changes in attendance practices and in the demographic characteristics of students. If these recent developments persist, decisions will have to be made, for example, on the number of new 2-year colleges to be constructed, the need for dormitories for 4-year colleges, the requirements for teachers, etc.

Statistics from the Current Population Survey show that the number of undergraduates attending 2-year colleges has increased appreciably in the past few years. In the fall of 1972, 1.9 million students were attending 2-year colleges; these students represented 43 percent of all students enrolled in the first 2 years of college. In 1966, only 1 million students were attending 2-year colleges, and they accounted for only 31 percent of college freshmen and sophomores. The numbers enrolled imply an 83 percent increase in 6 years. Although this high rate of increase in enrollment in 2-year colleges will surely not continue for very long, some future increase may be expected.

The rise in enrollment in 2-year colleges has resulted in a slight increase in the median age of college students. The number of persons enrolled with ages above the typical ages of college attendance has been increasing for several years and is likely to continue into the future. Some of this increase is attributable to the return of Vietnam War veterans to college and some to the desire of working adults to improve their job skills and hence their chances for promotion. Another change in the characteristics of college students is an acceleration of the long-time decline in the proportion of male college students from 61 percent in 1966 to 57 percent in 1972. More importantly, the college student population seems likely to continue growing more rapidly than the total population during the next few decades, and this growth will have implications not only for the future size and characteristics of the labor force but also for other facets of social and economic life.

A decrease in the proportion of college students who live in dormitories and a rise in the proportion who maintain their own households are anticipated. These changes are in part a reflection of the increase in attendance at 2-year colleges, since such students largely reside in their parental homes or in their own houses or apartments. However, they also apply to some extent to upperclassmen and graduate students. Such changes have implications for future life styles as well as for the construction and housing industries.

The fluctuations in enrollment at various school levels will result in fluctuations in the requirements for schools and teachers. Inasmuch as school buildings and teachers are specialized as to level, and at the higher grades by subject, the requirements for buildings and teachers will fluctuate sharply during the next few decades. Fewer classrooms and teachers will be needed at the elementary level as the decade progresses, assuming no major change in the teacher/pupil ratio. In the same period, requirements for personnel and facilities at the high school level will rise sharply during the mid-1970's and then fall again by 1980. The requirements for teachers and buildings at the high school level will probably continue to decrease through the early 1980's and then start to increase once again. Meantime, a resurgence of enrollees in elementary school seems likely during the 1980's. Requirements at the college level are expected to continue sharply upward through the 1970's and to slacken substantially during the 1980's.

Table 6.7 **Distribution of Population by Years of School Completed: United States, 1970 to 1990**

(As of March 1)

Subject	Estimates		Projections			
	1970	1973	1980		1990	
			Series 1	Series 2	Series 1	Series 2
POPULATION (THOUS.)						
25 years old and over	109,310	112,866	128,465	128,465	150,214	150,214
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED						
Percent distribution, 25 years old and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary:						
Under 5 years	5.3	4.5	3.2	3.2	1.8	1.8
5-7 years	9.1	8.0	6.0	6.1	3.7	3.7
8 years	13.4	11.4	9.1	9.1	5.8	5.9
High school:						
1-3 years	17.1	16.3	16.3	16.4	14.5	14.9
4 years	34.0	35.8	37.9	38.3	39.3	40.4
College:						
1-3 years	10.2	11.4	12.5	12.4	14.8	14.7
4 years	6.8	7.6	8.9	8.7	11.2	10.8
5 years or more	4.3	5.0	6.2	5.8	8.9	7.7
Median years	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Educational Attainment: March 1970," Series P-20, No. 207; ibid., "Demographic Projections for the United States" (February 1972), Series P-25, No. 476; and ibid., "Educational Attainment: March 1973." Series P-20, forthcoming.

Educational attainment—The overall educational level of the American population will continue to increase, although the tempo f the increase will be relatively slow. Projections of educational ttainment indicate an increase in the proportion of the adult opulation (25 years old and over) who will have completed a high chool education; thus, two-fifths of the adult population in 1990 re expected to have completed exactly 4 years of high school, as ompared with one-third in 1970 (table 6.7). In addition, the rojections show a sharp decline in the proportion with only an lementary school education and a moderate decline in the roportion completing 1 to 3 years of high school. The projections nply that the proportion of Americans who will continue their ducation after they graduate from high school, that is, the roportion completing 1 or more years of college, will show the reatest increase, rising from about 21 percent in 1970 to around 7 percent in 1980 and 33 percent or more in 1990. However, the edian years of school completed for the adult population, ccording to the projections, will increase only 0.2 of a year etween 1970 and 1980 and 0.4 of a year between 1970 and 1990.

abor Force, Economic Dependency, and Farm Population

Labor force—The total labor force of the United States is xpected to rise by nearly one-fifth during the 1970's, from 85.9 illion at the beginning of the decade to 101.8 million in 1980, ccording to projections prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor tatistics (table 6.8). The rate of growth is expected to decline to nly 11 percent in the following decade. At this decelerated rate, e labor force is estimated to reach 112.6 million by 1990.

Table 6.8 **Annual Average Labor Force by Age: United States, 1970 to 1990**

(Includes all Armed Forces)

Age	Labor force (thous.)					Percent change	
	1970	1972	1980	1985	1990	1970-1980	1980-1990
Total, 16 and over......	85,903	88,991	101,809	107,716	112,576	18.5	10.6
-19 years..................	7,645	8,367	8,337	7,165	7,089	9.1	-15.0
-24 years..................	12,271	13,132	15,444	15,019	13,230	25.9	-14.3
-34 years..................	17,678	19,331	26,779	29,739	30,531	51.5	14.0
-44 years..................	16,789	16,668	18,720	23,177	27,617	11.5	47.5
-54 years..................	17,020	17,023	16,445	16,286	18,273	-3.4	11.1
-64 years..................	11,280	11,365	12,787	12,929	12,310	13.4	-3.7
and over..................	3,220	3,107	3,297	3,401	3,526	2.4	6.9

Source: Denis F. Johnston, 1973, "The U.S. Labor Force: Projections to 1990," Special bor Force Report 156, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 73, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 19, No. 7.

The projections assume no drastic changes in the propensity o the several population groups to seek work. They also assume generally favorable demand situation, together with the absence o major wars or other major social or economic disturbances. Finally the projections assume no major legal or social changes whic would alter the conditions under which individuals choose to ente or remain out of the labor force or which would alter the prevailin definitions of the labor force, employment, or unemployment.

Table 6.9 **Annual Average Labor Force Participation Rates, by Age and Sex: United States, 1970 to 1990**

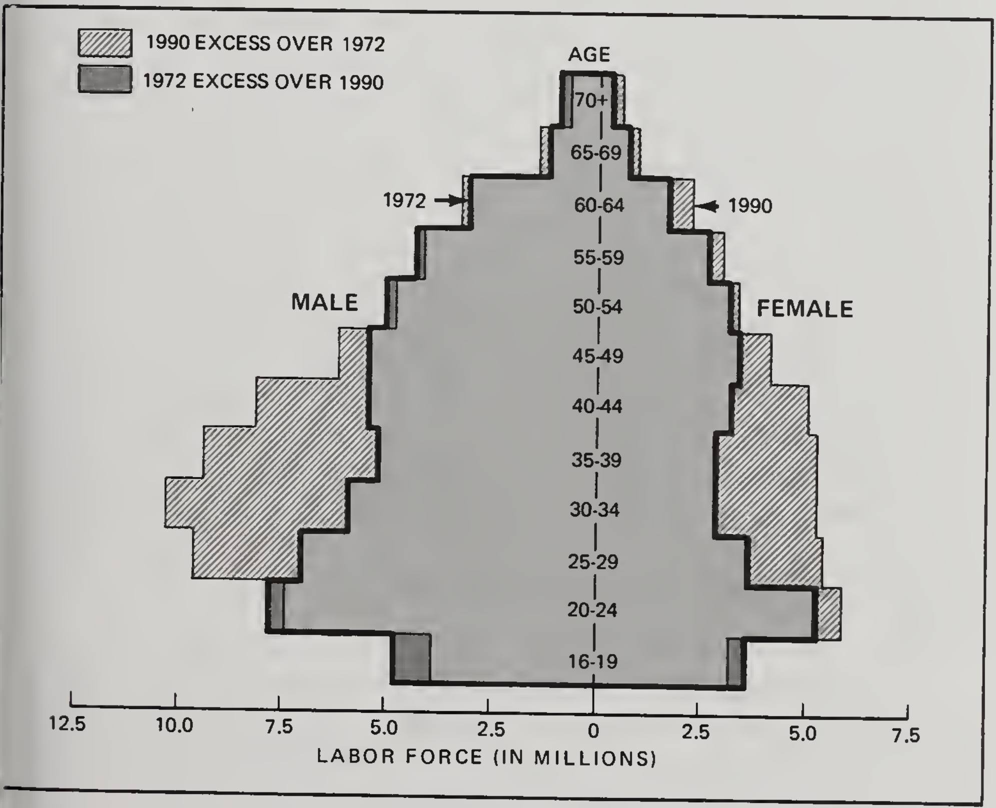
(Includes all Armed Forces)

Age and sex	Estimates		Projections		
	1970	1972	1980	1985	1990
MALE					
Total, 16 and over.......	79.2	79.7	78.0	78.3	78.
16-19 years..................	57.5	59.9	56.0	55.5	55.
20-24 years..................	85.1	85.9	83.0	82.5	82.
25-34 years..................	95.0	95.9	94.6	94.4	94.
35-44 years..................	95.7	96.5	95.1	94.9	94.
45-54 years..................	92.9	93.3	91.9	91.7	91.
55-64 years..................	81.5	80.5	79.1	78.1	77.
65 and over.................	25.8	24.4	21.2	20.0	19.
FEMALE					
Total, 16 and over.......	42.8	43.9	45.0	45.6	45.
16-19 years..................	43.7	45.9	45.5	46.4	47.
20-24 years..................	57.5	59.1	63.4	64.9	66.
25-34 years..................	44.8	47.6	50.2	50.9	51.
35-44 years..................	50.9	52.0	53.2	54.4	55.
45-54 years..................	54.0	53.9	56.2	57.4	58.
55-64 years..................	42.5	42.1	44.7	45.4	45.
65 and over.................	9.2	9.3	8.6	8.5	8.

Source: Denis F. Johnston, 1973, "The U.S. Labor Force: Projections to 1990," Special Labor Force Report 156, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1973, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 19, No. 7.

Projected changes in the labor force are of necessity closel related to projected changes in the size and age composition of th population of working age. Projected changes in labor forc participation rates (the percent of the population in the labor forc for specific age-sex groups are also significant (table 6.9), but the impact will be overshadowed by the effect of the projected population changes. Between 1970 and 1990, for example, 89 percent of the projected change in the male labor force and 68 percent of the projected change in the female labor force will result from population changes (figure 6.2). Only among men 65 and over and among women 20 to 24 and 45 to 54 will projected changes in worker rates have a greater effect on changes in the labor force than will changes in population. Recent and prospective variations in worker rates reflect the trend toward prolongation of schooling among youth (with consequent delay of entry into the labor force), toward earlier retirement as a result of the spread of pension programs in industry and government and of rules on mandatory retirement, and toward lower fertility rates, which affect the proclivity of women to seek work.

Figure 6.2 **Labor Force by Age and Sex: United States, 1972 and 1990**



Source: Denis F. Johnston, 1973, "The U.S. Labor Force: Projections to 1990," pecial Labor Force Report 156, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; and U.S. Bureau of abor Statistics, 1973, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 19, No. 7.

The projected 1980 labor force differs markedly from the abor force of 1960 and 1970 in its composition by age and sex.

The median age of the labor force, which declined from 40 to 38 years during the 1960's, is expected to decline further during the present decade, reaching 35 years by 1980. The major factor in this decline will be the sharp rise in the number of young adult workers aged 25 to 34 years—from 17.7 million to 26.8 million—as the postwar "baby boom" cohorts move through the life cycle into the ages of maximum labor force participation. This age group, which made up one-fifth of the labor force in 1970, will make up over one-fourth by 1980, according to the projections used here.

In 1960, 32 percent of those in the labor force were women; by 1970 the proportion had risen to 37 percent (table 6.10). The projections indicate a continuing but small increase in the proportion of the female labor force to 39 percent in 1980. Two major reasons may be cited to explain the more modest growth projected for women workers during the present decade. First, the largest changes in the female population in the 1970's are projected in the age group 25 to 34 years; in this group the worker rate is lower than that of the age groups which had the largest population increases in the 1960's. Second, the unusually rapid increase in the worker rates of women during the past decade was associated with the precipitous decline in the birth rate. Worker rates for women tend to be higher if, on the average, women have two rather than three children; in fact, a two-child family is now becoming the characteristic size. If women have fewer children, more women will be available for work. However, the projections assume no further drastic decline in the birth rate. Accordingly, the worker rate for women 25 to 34 years old, which rose from 36 percent in 1960 to 45 percent in 1970, is projected to rise by only 5 percentage points during the current decade to 50 percent in 1980. Under conditions of a slowly expanding economy, the entry of great numbers of women into the labor force may make it more difficult for the marginal age and educational groups and the handicapped to secure jobs.

A large increase in the number of young adult workers is another salient feature of the prospective changes in the labor force during the remainder of the present decade. The teenage labor force, which increased from 5.2 million in 1960 to over 7.6 million in 1970, is expected to continue growing, but at a slower pace, and to reach a peak in the late 1970's. Thereafter, the size of this group may be expected to decline slowly, reaching 8.3 million in 1980. This development has important implications for the absorption of these new young workers into the country's economy. The slower ace of increase should enhance the effectiveness of measures esigned to reduce the high unemployment rate among teenagers.

Table 6.10 Percent Distribution of the Annual Average Labor Force, by Age and Sex: United States, 1970 to 1990

(Includes all Armed Forces)

Age and sex	Estimates		Projections		
	1970	1972	1980	1985	1990
BOTH SEXES					
Total, 16 and over.......	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
-24 years..................	23.2	24.2	23.4	20.6	18.0
-54 years..................	59.9	59.6	60.8	64.2	67.9
years and over............	16.9	16.3	15.8	15.2	14.1
MALE					
Total, 16 and over.......	63.3	62.6	61.5	61.3	61.2
-24 years..................	13.7	14.1	13.3	11.6	10.0
-54 years..................	38.7	38.1	38.6	40.6	42.8
years and over............	10.8	10.3	9.6	9.1	8.4
FEMALE					
Total, 16 and over.......	36.7	37.4	38.5	38.7	38.8
-24 years..................	9.5	10.0	10.1	9.0	8.0
-54 years..................	21.2	21.5	22.3	23.6	25.1
years and over............	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.7

ource: Denis F. Johnston, 1973, "The U.S. Labor Force: Projections 1990," *Special Labor Force Report 156*, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1973, *Employment and Earnings*, Vol. No. 7.

The number of workers aged 20 to 24 is expected to continue t grow rapidly during the current decade (to 26 percent), but again a a much slower pace than during the 1960's. On the other hand, t group aged 25 to 34 will show a sharp increase in this decade (51 percent), as the large postwar cohorts move into this age g up. The number of workers aged 35 to 44, which was about the s ne in 1970 as in 1960, is projected to increase by 12 percent d ing the current decade to 18.7 million in 1980. This substantial i rease results from the fact that persons born between 1935 and 1 45 will move into this age group and replace the smaller number b n between 1925 and 1935.

The group aged 45 to 54, which generally includes a large proportion of persons at the peak of management and earnings, is projected to decline by nearly 600,000 during the present decade to 16.4 million workers in 1980. At the latter date, this group will consist essentially of the relatively small number of persons born between 1925 and 1935, which include some of the cohorts born during the economic depression of the 1930's.

The number of older workers (aged 55 and over) increased by about 13 percent during the 1960's and is expected to increase by an additional 11 percent during the 1970's. By 1980 the labor force in this age group will number about 16.1 million. Within the group the number of workers aged 65 and over is expected to remain nearly constant during the 1970's at a little over 3 million Although the total population 65 and over is expected to grow from 20.9 million in 1972 to over 24 million in 1980 (table 6.3) projected reductions in the labor force participation rates of thi group yield a nearly constant number of elderly workers.

The outstanding feature of the projected change in the tota labor force between 1980 and 1990 is the slower pace o growth—only 11 percent for the decade. The age group 35 to 4 will then replace the age group 25 to 34 as the group which wi experience the major expansion. The former group is expected t grow by only 12 percent during the 1970's but by 48 percen during the 1980's. One manifestation of this shift is the estimate rise in the median age of the labor force from 35 years in 1980 t 37 years in 1990.

The number of young workers (16 to 24 years old) is expecte to decline by 15 percent during the 1980's, from 23.8 million 1980 to 20.3 million in 1990. The sex composition of this group 1990 is expected to differ sharply from its sex composition 1970, with nearly 500,000 fewer men and 900,000 more wome. This change reflects the assumed continuation in both the dow-ward trend in the worker rates of young men because of continuing rise in high school and college enrollment, and t upward trend in employment—as well as in school enrollment—f young women.

The number of workers in the group 25 to 34 years old expected to increase during the 1980's at a much slower pace th in the 1970's. A 14-percent increase in the decade will bring the si of the group up to 30.5 million by 1990. The long-run prospe among workers 45 to 54 years old imply a reversal of the trend foreseen for the current decade. While there is expected to be a small decline in the present decade, the next decade should see a moderate gain. The labor force at ages 55 to 64 is expected to decline by nearly 50,000 per year on the average between 1980 and 1990; the smaller number of persons born in the 1925-35 period will be moving into the 55-to-64 age group to replace those born in the 1915-25 period. Finally, the outlook for the growth of the labor force aged 65 and over during the 1980's is for a slow but steady increase (7 percent), as the assumed continuing decline in the worker rates of this group is more than offset by the continued rise in the underlying population of this age.

The sex distribution of the projected labor force is not expected to change greatly in the 1980's. The proportion of women workers is expected to remain at about 39 percent in both 1980 and 1990. This stabilization reflects not merely the similarity of overall growth rates for males and females in the labor force between 1980 and 1990 (10 percent and 11 percent, respectively), but also similar patterns of change by age for the two sexes (substantial declines for young persons, substantial increases for persons 25 to 54, and small changes for persons 55 and over).

Economic dependency—Because the low level of fertility experienced in recent years is expected to continue with little change in the period under consideration, the projections of population and labor force imply a much lower ratio of dependents (persons of all ages not in the labor force) to workers in the next few decades than at present. In 1980, there may be 18 to 25 percent more dependents than workers, whereas in 1972 the excess was 35 percent. Ratios of dependents to workers for recent and future years are as follows:

1970		1.385
1972		1.347
1980	Series D	1.246
	Series F	1.179
1985	Series D	1.265
	Series F	1.144
1990	Series D	1.298
	Series F	1.124

Farm population—Projections of the U.S. farm population have not been a part of the applications made of basic projections by age and sex. As of 1970, 8.3 million persons lived on farms, representing only 4 percent of the total U.S. population. Unless an unexpected development should reverse the historic decline in farm population, the most likely prospect seems to be that the farm population will tend to stabilize not far from the current level. Nonagricultural job opportunities within commuting distance of persons living on farms have been retaining many residents in rural areas while their chief source of livelihood has shifted from farm work to nonfarm work (Beale, 1972, pp. 676-77). Meanwhile, millions of persons continue to express a preference for the rural way of life, particularly if a large city with urban amenities is located within a reasonable distance of their residence (Zuiches and Fuguitt, 1972).

hapter VII. SUMMARY AND SOCIOECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS

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Fluctuating rate of population growth–The population of the nited States has increased from 4 million in 1790 to 211 million the beginning of 1974. During the first 75 years the growth rate eraged about 35 percent per decade; then it declined to an erage of about 25 percent per decade for the next 50 years and to out 15 percent per decade since early in the 20th century. The oderate rate of population growth for the last 50 years as a whole, wever, includes a period of slow increase during the 1930's, a riod of rapid increase during the 1950's, and recently a period of w increase during the late 1960's and early 1970's. These large uctuations in the rate of population growth create a series of cial and economic problems that have their root cause in the ide-ranging changes in the age distribution of the population.

In **Population and the American Future**, the U.S. Commission Population Growth and the American Future (1972, Final port, p. 110) states that it is "highly desirable to avoid another by boom" and that "no substantial economic or social benefit ould derive from continued population growth beyond that ade unavoidable by past demographic trends." One of the central commendations of the Commission was stated in this context:

> Realizing that our population cannot grow indefinitely, and appreciating the advantages of moving now toward the stabilization of population, the Commission recommends that the nation welcome and plan for a stabilized population.

In discussing criteria for selecting reasonable approaches fo eventually achieving the goal of approximately a stationary popul tion, the report observes on page 111 that the number of births pe family could be reduced to about two, on the average, by “varyin combinations of nonmarriage or childlessness coexisting in population with substantial percentages of couples who have mor than two children,” and it concludes as follows:

> We prefer, then, a course toward population stabilization which minimizes fluctuations in the number of births; minimizes further growth of population; minimizes the change required in reproductive habits and provides adequate time for such changes to be adopted; and maximizes variety and choice in life styles, while minimizing pressures for conformity.

Although recent fluctuations in the population growth of th country as a whole have been determined largely by changes in th number of births, they have from time to time been augmented offset by changes in the other components of growth—deaths an net immigration. Thus, the depressed economic conditions of th 1930's were associated not only with low birth rates but also wit negligible net immigration. However, the falling birth rates of th 1960's were partly offset by a relatively high level of immigratio Accordingly, during the last few years, immigration has accounte for about one-fifth of the growth in population, a much large proportion of growth than had been the case for several decade For example, in 1971, the net change in the population of th United States was 2 million, comprising the difference between th gain of nearly 3.6 million through births and 0.4 million throug net civilian immigration and the loss of 1.9 million through death

Variations in fertility—The average number of children h generally been larger among families in the lower social an economic groups. Birth rates have been relatively high amon women who started childbearing during their teenage years and wh continued childbearing into their upper thirties and early fortie among farm women and Negro women; among immigrant wome from certain countries where birth rates were high and livin standards relatively low; among women with less than a full hig school education; among women who, through choice or lack opportunity, do not have a history of working at a job outside th home; among women whose occupation—or whose husband occupation—is one which generally yields a relatively low income; and especially among women who have a combination of these characteristics, such as those who marry early, have a low economic status, and are engaged full-time in doing their own housework.

Within this general pattern of fertility differences, some particularly noteworthy variations deserve mention. For example, although the fertility of Negro women tends to be higher than that of white women, Negro women who are college graduates have lower fertility than their white counterparts. Moreover, women college graduates of Spanish origin in the United States (nearly all of whom are white) also have lower fertility than other white women with the same amount of education. Thus, the commitment to a small family size appears to be especially strong, on the average, among the well-educated minority groups.

In the United States, women generally have about one-half of their children within 5 years after marriage. However, both the number and the timing of births vary according to socioeconomic conditions and the availability of means to limit family size. These factors often reinforce each other, but sometimes they tend to offset each other. For example, the economic depression of the 1930's drove the birth rate quite low even without the contraceptive technology of the 1970's. Moreover, the birth rate in 1972 and 1973 would surely not have fallen so low if the contraceptive technology of the 1970's had not been available.

The timing of births of a given order (first, second, etc.) is affected by the prevailing attitudes (favoring large families or small families) at the time when the parents are deciding whether to have another child. Thus, women who were in their late teens and early twenties in 1960 were at the prime period of life for deciding whether to have the third or subsequent child during the 1960's and early 1970's when birth rates were dropping sharply.

About one-fifth of first-born children in the United States are delivered before their parents have been married 8 months (22 percent in 1968). About 10 percent of all children born in 1969 were born out of wedlock (5 percent of white children and 35 percent of black children); in 1950, only 4 percent of all children were born out of wedlock. These children are born to mothers predominantly from the lower income and educational levels; however, illegitimacy has risen sharply since 1950, even though income and educational levels have been rising during the same period.

The National Fertility Survey conducted in 1970 showed that among married couples with the wife under 45 years old, about 65 percent were using some method of contraception (Westoff, 1972). The most frequently used methods were the contraceptive pill (22 percent), the condom (9 percent), and sterilization of the husband (5 percent) or wife (6 percent). However, the proportion of wives who were using the intrauterine device (IUD) was gaining rapidly and the proportion using the diaphragm or the rhythm method was falling sharply. By limiting the number and planning the spacing of children, the health of women is generally improved, in particular by avoiding high order births and tending to keep births from occurring close together.

The historic decline in fertility, now approaching the replacement level, has generally occurred first in the middle and upper social and economic groups, among whom the women most often have the incentive and the opportunity to decide how much of their adulthood they wish to distribute between child-centered and other types of roles. In 1970, those who were employed outside the home during their thirties had a lower average number of children than those who were not employed—by about one-half child for white women and one child for Negro women. In relation to the income of the husband, the difference between the fertility of upper and lower economic groups was particularly large for Negro women, who had slightly less than three children where the husband had an income of $15,000 or more in 1969 and slightly less than five children where the husband had an income of less than $4,000. Moreover, Negro women in their upper thirties whose husbands were in the upper income group had borne fewer children on the average than their white counterparts. By contrast, the 1970 census shows that within the group consisting entirely of white couples of upper education and upper occupation level with the wife not in the labor force, there was a discernible pattern for the number of children born per family to increase as the family income increased. However, the more usual situation in the population at large is that the families with the largest number of children are the least able financially to provide adequately for their children's welfare.

Changes in **mortality and immigration**—Death rates in the United States dropped more rapidly during the first half of the 20th century than during more recent decades. Now that contagious diseases have been brought increasingly under control, more deaths occur among older members of the population, whose numbers have increased more rapidly than those of younger members and vhose illnesses are often of long duration and expensive to treat. The need has therefore been developing for a wider economic base han that of the family for the payment of unusually heavy health osts, especially among the elderly.

The average length of life in the United States has reached 70 ears—67 years for men and 74 years for women; 71 years for vhites and 64 years for persons of other races combined. Persons vith a relatively high educational level or with a relatively high amily income live longer, on the average, than those with less ducation or income. For example, persons at age 25 years in 1960 ould expect to live about 7 years longer if they had completed at east 1 year of college than they would if they had completed less han 5 years of school. These two groups tend to differ significantly n life styles, in the ability to pay for medical services, and in the vailability of other types of support that are needed in the event of lness or serious accident.

Nearly one-half of all deaths in the United States are ttributable to the major cardiovascular diseases. Since 1950, the eath rate from these diseases has declined by 13 percent, whereas he death rate from all other causes combined has actually increased y 2 percent. In particular, the proportion of all deaths that occur rom malignant neoplasms (cancer) has become larger, and now this ause accounts for about one out of every six deaths. Likewise, icreasing proportions of deaths occur from motor vehicle accients, violence, cirrhosis of the liver, and diseases of the respiratory rgans—with the noteworthy exception of a sharp drop in deaths om tuberculosis. Medical research and educational programs seem kely to develop the technology and the personal understanding of ealth problems that are required to reduce the deaths from elected causes for which rates remain high; such advances could ring further reductions in age-specific mortality rates for the nited States before the end of the present century.

The importance of international migration as a factor in opulation growth is apparent from the fact that, during the 960's, the average annual net civilian immigration was close to 00,000 persons. As a result of new legislation enacted in 1965, the erage annual number of alien immigrants had risen by about ne-fourth by the late 1960's, and the origins of immigrants tended shift from northern to southern and eastern Europe; more came om Asia; also, the share of immigrants from North and South merica diminished, but yet there were notable increases from the

West Indies and Mexico. The preference system under the 1965 legislation favored professional workers as immigrants. Consequently, a particularly large numerical increase occurred in professional workers who migrated from Asia, while the proportion o such workers among the small number of immigrants from Africa also increased considerably. If opportunities for the employment o these professional workers in their native countries improve through national and international development programs, probably fewer of them would decide to migrate to the United States. In the meantime, the immigration of well-educated persons from the Asian and African countries should have a positive effect on the image o their countries which they present to Americans.

Composition and Distribution of the Population

Variations in age, marriage, and living arrangements—Fluctuations in the age and sex distribution of the population because o changes in natural increase or migration can cause serious dislocations in the social and economic adjustments of a country or of a locality. Thus, reverberations of the low fertility period in the 1930's followed by the high fertility period after World War II have been keenly reflected in wide gyrations of the age distribution which will continue to be repeated with lessening intensity fo decades to come. The effects are registered in vast changes in the demand for products and services that are needed by a particula age group, such as children's clothes and school teachers. The effects of variations in births have been augmented by the effects o wide variations in net immigration, particularly by the survivor from decade to decade of the heavy immigration that occurre early in the 20th century, with its large majority of men and it varied cultural backgrounds.

Rational planning for the future on the part of governmen and industry would be facilitated by a reduction in the range o birth and immigrant fluctuations. This objective appears to have advanced somewhat during recent years as the low birth rate amon the large cohort of women born during the "baby boom" afte World War II has prevented the recurrence of an upturn during th latter part of the last decade. As noted above, the net number o immigrants was relatively high in this period, and it therefore partl offset the relatively small number of births. However, growt through natural increase affects the size of the child population whereas growth through immigration initially affects the size of th population mainly in the young adult and middle ages. When the immigrants later on have children, however, the size of the child population is also affected.

Fluctuations in the number of births from one period to the next are related to variations in economic conditions, in age at marriage, in stability of marriage, and in the proportions of adults who ever marry, as well as other variables. Changes in age at marriage in the last two decades have been consequences in part of the relative scarcity of potential marriage partners of the preferred age—brides about 2 or 3 years younger than grooms. The scarcity of potential brides during the early part of the 1950's was associated with the "marriage squeeze" at that time which coincided with the lowest median ages at marriage on record in the United States. In the late 1960's and early 1970's, the tide turned in the opposite direction, and a relative excess of potential brides has been associated with a postponement of about 1 year in the age at first marriage as compared with the early 1950's.

During the last two decades the stability of marriage has been declining, as judged by the increase of two-thirds in the divorce rate since the mid-1950's and the smaller increase in remarriage rates. Widowhood has been delayed more and more by falling death rates among married persons. Consequently, the proportions married and widowed are lower than they were a decade ago, and the proportions single and divorced are higher. Estimates indicate that, among persons about 30 years old at present, close to 95 percent have married or will eventually marry, close to one-third will obtain a divorce, and close to four out of every five of those who obtain a divorce will eventually remarry. Although women who obtain a divorce eventually have about the same number of children as those with continuing first marriages, those who obtained a divorce would probably have had more children if they had had continuing marriages, in part because they tend to marry about 2 years younger than other women.

The living arrangements of the population have changed greatly since 1950. During the 1950's most of the increase in population was accounted for by persons living in families maintained by a married couple. But during the 1960's a sharply increasing proportion of living arrangements featured an elderly widowed person living alone, a divorced or separated woman maintaining a home with her child or children, or an unmarried young adult living in a "bachelor apartment" alone or with a "partner." The average size of household has declined from 3.3 to 3.0 persons since the mid-1950's, and the number of single and divorced adults living in suburban apartments has risen quite sharply.

Among the conditions which gave rise to these changes were the rapid growth of the elderly population and the more adequate benefits provided for their welfare; the rising proportion divorced among employed persons; the increasing average age of young children in the family as the birth rate declined; the postponement of marriage; and the substantial increase of formerly married "singles," most of whom were between marriages. Among the consequences of these developments was an increase of one-half (from 8 to 12 percent) in the proportion of children of dependent age (under 18) who were living with their mother only, with fully 38 percent of Negro children living thus and 10 percent living apart from their mother.

Some of these changes in living arrangements reflect the voluntary choices that people have made in order to attain a more satisfying life style. However, in many instances they have undoubtedly been entered into unwillingly because of social or economic conditions beyond the control of the persons involved and therefore have generated stress.

Educational, ethnic, and religious composition—Advances in educational levels during the last two decades have been unusually large in the United States. The illiteracy rate has dropped from 3 percent to 1 percent, the proportion of adults 25 years old and over who have graduated from high school has risen one-half (from 39 to 58 percent), the proportion of adults who are college graduates has nearly doubled (from 7 to 12 percent), and the proportion of young persons in formal schooling has risen dramatically at all ages from 3 years upward. However, 15 percent of the 18- and 19-year-olds have discontinued their education before graduating from high school; and, despite a fourfold increase in the number of college students since 1952, 84 percent of the 25-to-29-year-olds in the spring of 1970 had never attended college or had discontinued their education before graduating from college. Moreover, the number of Negro college students has doubled in the last decade, but the Negro college enrollment rate is still only two-thirds that of white persons, just as Negro family income (closely related to Negro college enrollment rates) is still only about 60 percent of the corresponding figure for white families.

The increase in college enrollment during the 1960's continued a long-time trend, but it was probably augmented by the inducement for men to defer military service during the war in Vietnam by attending college. Moreover, as more young men were in military service or in college, more women also attended college or accepted employment. And, as the women increased their education and deferred marriage, they became better qualified and more available for employment. At the same time, opportunities for the employment of women increased sharply, not only in lines of work where women have traditionally worked, but also in many lines where few women had previously worked.

The cultural and material advancement achieved by the United States has been accomplished by a population characterized by varied national origins and religious backgrounds. Although 19 out of every 20 residents in 1970 were born in the United States, and although 5 out of every 6 were born of a father and mother who were likewise natives, each of a dozen foreign countries has contributed more than a million immigrants to the United States throughout the last 150 years. The order of frequency of U.S. residents who report themselves as of European origin or descent is as follows: British, German, Irish, Spanish, Italian, French, Polish, and Russian. Nearly 88 percent of U.S. residents in 1970 were white, 11 percent were Negro, and 1 percent were of other races. According to estimates for persons of all ages, based on the Census Bureau's only survey of religious preference covering all adults, 66 percent of the U.S. population in 1957 regarded themselves as Protestants, 26 percent as Roman Catholics, 3 percent as Jewish, 1 percent as of other religion, and 3 percent as having no religion; 1 percent did not report a preference.

In varying degrees, the characteristics of the population groups of differing origins have tended to converge as the younger (native) generation replaces the older (foreign-born) generation. For example, the levels of fertility and education have been changing between first-generation and second-generation residents of European origin in the direction of those for the U.S. population of all origins combined. Women of several national origins with low fertility in the older (foreign-born) generation have higher fertility in the younger (native) generation, and several with high fertility in the older generation have lower fertility in the younger generation. At the same time, among the adults of some origin groups, including those of English and of Russian origin, an above-average proportion have completed 1 year or more of college for both the older and the younger age groups. Moreover, Negroes have been making gains in education and income relative to the levels for white persons, but the gaps between these groups remain substantial. As convergence of social and economic characteristics of ethnic and cultural groups has progressed, more members of minority groups have achieved positions of social importance.

Geographic distribution of the population—The United States ranks fourth among countries of the world in both area and population. China and the Soviet Union are larger and have more people; Canada is slightly larger, and India has more people. Throughout most of the Nation's history, population growth has generally proceeded from the seaboard areas of the Northeast and Southeast toward the Midwest, South Central region, and West. The Northeast—where immigrants most often settle—remains the most densely populated and most metropolitan region, with 310 persons per square mile, or 5 times the national average, and with some of the greatest concentrations of factories as well as shipping, trade, and financial centers.

The Midwest contains a large part of the Nation's most productive farm land, operated largely by descendants of north Europeans, and much of its heavy industry, manned largely by descendants of immigrants from other parts of Europe. The economy of the South has traditionally been based on cotton and tobacco, produced originally with the help of Negro labor. Today, however, its textile and petrochemical plants and resort and retirement activities are more important to its economy than agriculture. The sparsely settled Mountain States—where some of the greatest concentrations of American Indians are found—provide employment in mines, in forests, in resort and retirement centers, and on irrigated land in fertile lowlands and valleys. The economic activity of the Pacific States centers on a few major commercial and port cities, in which aircraft production is the chief of many important manufacturing industries; the region also grows vast amounts of horticultural produce. The population of the Pacific States includes many persons of Mexican and Asian origin as well as numerous recent inmigrants from the Midwest and South. Almost half the population of Alaska—the native land of 50,000 Aleuts, Indians, and Eskimos and the adopted land of far more migrants from the other States—live in, or within 50 miles of, its largest city, Anchorage.

The first U.S. census in 1790 showed only 5 percent of the population living in urban areas as now defined (mostly places of

,500 inhabitants and over), whereas the 1970 census showed that 3 percent of the population was urban. The larger urban places are entral cities of metropolitan areas. These metropolitan areas, ncluding the "metropolitan rings" surrounding the cities, have rown rapidly and are expected to include 85 percent of the total J.S. population by the year 2000 (Pickard, 1972). This historic attern of population concentration in large agglomerations has een associated with rising productivity and higher standards of ving, but some of the side effects—traffic congestion, air and water ollution, and the heavy consumption of irreplaceable natural esources—demonstrate that population growth and concentration re not always synonymous with "the good life."

The 1970 census showed that only 4 percent of the U.S. opulation were living on farms. However, over 30 percent of the opulation were still living on farms in six States: Minnesota, Iowa, lorth Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. During the 960's the farm population dropped by 5 million, or nearly 40 ercent, but the decline has been diminishing, presumably because he supply of available outmigrants is approaching exhaustion in nany regions.

Patterns of internal migration—Since 1950, natural increase as accounted for most of the net growth of population in the lortheast and Middle West. Movement of population to these egions from abroad and from certain parts of the South has been argely offset by movement from these regions to the West and arts of the South, in particular, Florida. During this period the outh attracted many movers from the North and also from Cuba ut had a net migratory loss amounting to about one-tenth of its atural increase. In the West—which gained 70 percent in population between 1950 and 1970—nearly one-half of the growth was lue to net migration, including immigration (mainly from Mexico nd Asia) and, more importantly, inmigration from other U.S. egions. Much of the recent interregional movement has been from onmetropolitan areas of the Deep South, the Great Plains, and the liddle Appalachian coalfield areas, notably in West Virginia.

In general, migratory patterns have been influenced largely by novement away from nonmetropolitan areas with high natural ncrease and declining economic opportunities to growing metropolitan areas and their environs where there is substantial economic levelopment and where amenities for comfortable living are more bundant. However, there is some evidence that the half-dozen largest metropolitan areas may now be experiencing net losses fro migration. Even if the rate of population growth for the country a whole should approach zero within a few decades, the moveme of population from less preferred to more preferred areas within t country would continue. This movement would create som problems and solve others.

As compared with many other countries, the movement persons and families from one residence to another in the Unite States occurs at a relatively high rate. Thus, 20 percent of the U. population moved in a 12-month interval near 1960 as compare with 11 percent in England and Wales and 8 percent in Japan. I the United States, long-distance migration is more typical persons in upper than in lower educational and occupational leve and, as these levels have risen, the rate of interstate moveme among men 25 to 34 years old has increased. These persons a enjoying more freedom of choice in their place of residence and i the type of work they perform.

Peak movement is reached at age 22, when just under 5 percent of men move from one residence to another in the Unite States within a 12-month period. This age coincides most close with a combination of critical life cycle changes, including marriag and/or entrance into the labor force after completion of school military service. The early twenties is the period of life with th greatest concentration of long-distance moves, and a relatively larg proportion of such moves are made by persons in the uppe socioeconomic groups. At ages 25 to 34, single men are, in fact, les mobile than married men living with their spouse, but separated an divorced men are the most mobile of all; and fathers whose childre are all of preschool age are more mobile than those with som children of school age. Migration differentials by social an economic level are most pronounced at the ages when migratio rates are highest. Moreover, the most recent results available sho that, among married couples with the husband 18 to 64 years ol two-thirds of those who moved within counties gave housing need as the major reason for the move, whereas two-thirds of thos moving between counties gave job-related reasons. Many adults wh move are leaving areas where their job skills are no longer needed Such persons cannot be profitably “stockpiled” in areas where the are not needed until opportunities arise for employing them ther (Lee, 1970; Morrison, 1972). Persons seeking work need th assistance of employment agencies which can supply informatio about the types of jobs available locally or in more distant areas.

Differences in employment of men and women—During the late 1960's, a low point was reached in the proportion of adults who were unemployed, that is, who were looking for work but could not find suitable employment. The unemployment rate at that time was below 4 percent for all persons in the labor force but ranged from 2 percent for men 20 years old and over to 12 percent for teenagers (BLS, 1974, pp. 18 and 148). Overall, the annual average unemployment rate for 1973 was 4.9 percent.

The steadily increasing proportion of women workers is one of the most significant economic and social developments in recent decades. The number of female workers has doubled since 1947 to 33.3 million in 1972, while the number of male workers has increased by only one-fourth to 55.7 million. More young men have been delaying their work life while they acquire more education and/or serve in the Armed Forces, and more older men have been retiring earlier as pension and disability benefits have been expanded. Women have gained increasing opportunities for employment, especially in teaching, in clerical and sales work, and in nursing and other personal services. Also, more women are well educated, and the employment of women without regard to marital status has been increasingly accepted by employers, by society in general, and by husbands whose wives desire to work outside the home. In addition, since the birth rate has declined, the average age of children in the family has increased. At the same time, the divorce rate has risen sharply; this fact has caused more young women—many of them mothers—to maintain their own home through employment, often at work they were performing before obtaining a divorce.

The status of women has improved as more women have gained employment and as more of them have moved into positions of increasing responsibility. However, women whose entire adult life has been devoted to their careers have not uniformly achieved full equality with men in employment opportunities and in rates of pay, even if their qualifications are comparable with those of men (Suter and Miller, 1973). At the same time, some of the growth of female employment has occurred where well-qualified female applicants have been in competition with males who had marginal qualifications for the same positions. One of the continuing problems associated with the increase in female employment is finding suitable jobs for women in periods when jobs are scarce;

another is the difficulty often experienced in making adequate chil care arrangements. Research concerning these and related problem among women in European countries, where employment rates fo women are generally higher than in the United States, should b instructive (Campbell, 1973, p. 174). Many working mothers us their income, not only to improve their own well-being, but also t help rear and educate their children, the cost of which is variousl estimated at $20,000 to $100,000 per child (U.S. Commission o Population Growth and the American Future, 1972, Final report, p 81).

Occupation, industry, and income—For several decades, occupational shifts in the United States have been from agricultural t nonagricultural employment, from less skilled to more skille manual labor, from domestic to nondomestic service occupations and from blue-collar to white-collar occupations. About 40 percen of the men now work as craftsmen or operatives (largely skilled an semiskilled workers, especially workers in factories, truck drivers etc.), whereas about 35 percent of the women are clerical workers especially in stenographic work and office machine operation About 15 percent of employed men and women are professional o technical workers, engaged in educational, health, legal, an scientific or humanitarian activities. The remainder are employed i managerial or sales work, service work, farming, or nonfarm labor

Younger and better educated workers tend to enter an advance in the expanding occupations (including the professions) occupations requiring training and experience (such as clerica work); and occupations that are useful in advancement to bette positions (such as sales work as a steppingstone to management) Earnings for year-round work ranged from nearly $12,000 in 1969 on the average, for men in professional and managerial work dow to only about $3,000 for men in private household work. Th average earnings of women ranged from about $7,000 for professional work down to $1,500 for private household work.

The industrial groups in which the largest numbers of person are employed include manufacturing (26 percent), wholesale an retail trade (20 percent), and professional and related services (1 percent). These are among the industries in which the rate o increase in female employment has greatly exceeded that of men Smaller industry groups in which the rate of increase in femal employment has also been substantial are construction, busines and repair services, finance (including insurance and real estate) and public administration (largely clerical and management work in government offices).

Men in professional and related service industries had the highest median years of school completed, 16.3 years, and their median earnings for year-round work in 1969 were $9,200, close behind the $9,900 received by the top industrial group—finance, insurance, and real estate. Earnings of women were nearest those for men in public administration; here, the median earnings of women were the highest ($6,200), or 69 percent of the corresponding figure for men ($9,000). Both the number and percent of women employed in hospitals recorded above average increases in the 1960's. The highest mean earnings for an occupation group within an industry group were received by male managers employed in the mining industry ($17,200) and in the manufacturing industry ($16,500). The lowest mean earnings were for female workers in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ($2,000) and in private household work ($1,300).

Approximately one-half of the U.S. families reported income from earnings only, that is, from wages and salary or from self-employment income. Families with "earnings only" had a mean income in 1969 of $10,500, those with "other income only" had $4,200, and those with "earnings and other income" had $13,300. For all families combined, the mean income in 1969 was $11,000, and the median income was $9,600; each of these two averages had risen about $1,500 by 1972.

After adjustment for inflation, median family income in the United States rose 35 percent during the 1960's. A primary reason for the increase was the fact that more wives were receiving income for work outside the home—about one-half of all wives were earners in 1969—and their income rose during the 1960's from 29 percent as much as that of their husbands to 33 percent. In 1969, 7 percent of wives received more income than their husbands.

The ratio of Negro to white median family income rose between 1959 and 1969 from 59 to 70 percent for husband-wife families, thus still leaving a wide gap. Median family income ranged widely by age and education of the head, from $3,700 for families with the head 65 years old and over with less than full elementary school education to $21,600 for families with the head 55 to 64 years old with 5 or more years of college. The median income of families with a female head was only a little over one-half as large as that for all families. Although the proportion of families with incomes below the poverty line decreased from 19 percent in 1959 to 9 percent in 1972, 4 percent of families (in 1970) where the head worked year-round still remained below the poverty level.

Population Projections

One of the slogans used in announcing the 1970 census in the United States was: "We can't know where we're going if we don't know where we are." Finding out where we are going if past trends continue—with respect to total population, number of households, number of workers, etc.—is the objective of population projections. Whether the future population falls within the range of the projections depends on the demographer's knowledge and understanding about past trends and probable future changes in the variables that are involved and also on how much detail about the population is being projected. Thus, barring an unexpected disturbance with a gross effect on population change, the number of survivors at a future date among persons already living in the United States can be projected with considerable confidence because of the conviction that changes in the death rates in the foreseeable future are likely to be relatively minor.

However, because of wide fluctuations in the birth rate during the last few decades and uncertainties about how closely its future level will continue to approximate the present low level, the demographer is much less confident about making projections of the population that is yet unborn and hence he usually avoids setting narrow limits to such projections. Moreover, the net immigration component of population projections is usually determined by arbitrarily assuming the continuation of the average level observed during recent years.

In this context, much more confidence can be placed in the projection of the *number of adults* in 1980 or 1990 who will be heads of households, college students, or workers than in the projection of the *number of children* at those times who will be enrolled in elementary school. But in addition to the population component of such projections, another component is subject to future change, namely, the proportion of persons of each age group who are likely to be household heads, students, workers, etc. Because of these limitations, population projections are necessarily approximations, usually presented in terms of a reasonable range.

Even though population projections are neither precise nor free from error, they are often (if not usually) regarded as one of the most reliable elements used in short- or long-range planning in the public and private sectors of the economy.

The summary figures in table 7.1 include a selection of the projections for 1990 together with comparable data for 1970 and 1950, so that reasonably likely changes over the next two decades can be compared with changes that have already occurred over the last two decades. Fuller details are presented on the projections in chapter VI and on the census and survey figures since 1950 in earlier chapters. These details portray the changing contributions of the several age groups to the totals shown here because of past and probable future fluctuations in the number of births and the other variables that are involved.

Table 7.1 **Projections of Population, Households, School Enrollment, and Labor Force, 1990, and Estimates for 1970 and 1950: United States**

(Numbers in millions)

Year (July 1)	Total population		Households	School enrollment		Labor force	
	United States	West		All levels	College level	Both sexes	Female
1990 projection:							
High	266.2	51.5	90.1	78.7	12.7	112.6	43.7
Low	239.1	48.0	87.8	64.0	10.4		
1970 estimate	204.9	[1]36.0	63.4	58.8	7.4	85.9	31.6
1950 estimate	152.3	[2]20.3	[3]43.6	[4]30.1	[4]2.2	63.9	18.4
Change, 1970-90:							
High	61.3	15.5	26.7	19.9	5.3	26.7	12.1
Low	34.2	12.0	24.4	5.2	3.0		
Change, 1950-70	52.6	15.7	19.8	28.7	5.2	22.0	13.2
Percent change, 1970-90:							
High	29.9	43.1	42.1	33.8	71.6	31.1	38.3
Low	16.7	33.3	38.5	8.8	40.5		
Percent change, 1950-70	34.5	77.3	45.4	95.3	236.4	34.4	71.7

[1] 1972.

[2] Includes Alaska and Hawaii, which became States in 1959.

[3] March 1, 1950.

[4] October 1950.

Source: Tables 6.1., 6.2, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.8; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "School Enrollment of the Civilian Population: October 1950," Series P-20, No. 34, table 4; ibid., "Revised Estimates of the Population of States and Components of Population Change: 1950 to 1960," Series P-25, No. 304, table 2; ibid., "Projections of the Number of Households and Families: 1967 to 1985," Series P-25, No. 394, table A; ibid., "Estimates of the Population of the United States to February 1, 1972," Series P-25, No. 478; and U.S. Department of Labor, 1973 Manpower Report of the President, table A-1.

For every subject presented in table 7.1, the *high* projected "percent change" for the period between 1970 and 1990 is smaller than the corresponding percent change that has already occurred during the same length of time, that is, between 1950 and 1970. In other words, the projections imply that a more moderate *rate of change* seems to be in prospect during the next two decades than the rate experienced in the last two decades. For most of the subjects, the *low* projected rate of change between now and 1990 is less than one-half as large as the observed rate of change since 1950. Although this moderation of the rate of change may be in part a result of exercising caution in choosing the assumptions underlying the projections, it is in large measure a consequence of the generally downward trend in population growth observed or expected over the span of the 20th century. Within this context, several of the projected *absolute changes* for the next two decades are approximately equal to or exceed corresponding changes in the last two decades; therefore, these substantial changes will still bring with them a number of serious adjustment problems. However, a continued slackening of population growth should bring about economic benefits by enabling the Nation to concentrate more of its resources on improving the quality of public services to a population of moderate size, rather than merely increasing the quantity of services to a population of a larger size (Giffler, 1972).

Attention has been focused here on population trends and differentials over a 40-year period, from 1950 to 1970 and from 1970 to 1990. But since the pattern of changes from 1950 to the present have included variable fluctuations, the task of preparing projections has been difficult. The demographer who believes that the need for projections is important evaluates the recent changes and moves ahead with the preparation of the projections. Decisions are reached on a tentative basis as to whether the observed changes amount to fundamental shifts or whether they are temporary deviations along a line of gradual change. Since these decisions are fallible, continuous study is required so that historic development can be periodically reevaluated as the first step toward updating the projections (Shryock, Siegel, and Associates, 1971, chapter 24).

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FEMALE FAMILY HEADS

INTRODUCTION

The number of women in the United States ho are heads of their own families has in- eased by about 2.4 million since 1955. This mber rose from 4.2 million in 1955 to 6.6 illion in 1973. Moreover, the increase during e first third of the 1970's (1.0 million) has en nearly equal to the increase during the tire decade of the 1960's (1.1 million).

This very rapid increase, over the last sev- al years, has fostered a growing concern nong social scientists and government plan- rs regarding changes in family structure and mposition. Much has been written, usually eculative in nature, about the general break- wn of family living arrangements in the United ates. Theories range from the position that basic transformation in the structure of the stitution of the family is occurring to the sition that recent changes are only momentary d the structure of the nuclear family, as we w know it, will be maintained. However, though not all questions stimulated by the re- nt rise in female family headship can be equately answered, it is important to closely spect existing data to--identify the problems at confront these families affecting their social d economic well-being; determine the potential pact on society that would attend a continua- on of the growth of these families; and isolate ecific areas that need further investigation and search in order to more fully understand e implications of this increase.

This report draws together statistics from rious sources to provide the user with a nvenient and comprehensive portrayal of trends the incidence of female family headship. ata are presented on the social and economic aracteristics of women who head families and, general, the conditions in which these women d the members of their families live. The port does not specifically attempt to deal ith causative factors involved with the pro- rtional increase in the number of women who ad families because necessary empirical data causation are lacking. Nevertheless, causation ay be discussed in an inferential manner by ewing the changing demographic characteristics female family heads.

For example, the fact that female family heads are younger, on the average, than in the past may be explained only in part by the changing age distribution of the population. What else can be cited as relevant causal variables? High rates of marital dissolution through divorce and separation certainly have had an impact on the growth of female heads. But, there has also been an increase in the number of female heads who are single which may be due in part to the retention of illegitimate children by their mothers and also to the liberalization of adoption procedures whereby single persons may now adopt children. Another important factor to be considered is the increased participation of women in the labor force. The availability of better and wider choices of jobs has led to increased economic independence among many women thus making it easier for them to maintain their own families on a self-sufficient basis.

Other factors possibly related to this growth are the increased availability of public assistance programs as well as the changing attitude toward independent living among women today.

In 1973 black women represented 28 percent of all female family heads and fully 35 percent of all black families. This situation has stimulated some speculation as to the extent to which the census undercounts for black men may have caused the estimate of black female family heads to appear larger than it really is. However, it is difficult to approach this particular problem from any definitive standpoint, simply because there is no way of determining the family relationship of these "missing men."

Moreover, many other related variables have possible degrees of influence in terms of their causal relationship to the rise in female family heads.

Some of the highlights involving female heads and the members of their families featured in the main part of the text include: Since 1960 there has been a 10 percent increase in the number of white female family heads and a 35 percent increase in the number of Negro female family heads; between 1960 and 1973 the median age of women who headed families declined by about 5 years, with Negro family heads now about

9 years younger than their white counterparts; there has been an increase in the proportion of female heads who were divorced, separated or single and a decline in those who were widowed; since 1970 the average size of these families has declined after it rose during the decade of 1960's; in 1973 a higher proportion of children under 18 years old lived with their mothers only than ever before, about 10 percent of white children and 38 percent of Negro children; women who headed families in 1973 reported higher levels of educational attainment than in the past; most female-headed families lived in metropolitan areas in 1973; even though their incomes have risen since 1960, the differential between the incomes of all families and the incomes of female-headed families has not declined; about 78 percent of the families headed by a woman had earnings of some kind in 1969; 38 percent of all persons living in families headed by a woman were below the low-income level in 1972, a decline since 1960; and, about one-half of the women who headed families in 1970 were home owners with 56 percent of the whites and 30 percent of the Negroes as owners.

SOURCE OF THE DATA

The focus in this report is on trends in female family headship between 1960 and 1973. Most tables show data for years 1973, 1970, and 1960. However, certain tables show data for only single points in time since comparable estimates were not available for years either preceding or following that date. Data are generally presented for all races, whites, and Negroes. With the exception of table 3, the data shown for Negroes for dates earlier than 1968 are actually estimates of the total nonwhite population. In most cases, in order to present a consistent time series, the estimates were derived from Current Population Survey data. However, some detailed estimates were available only from decennial census publications or publications from other sources. Because of the necessity of using alternative data sources, the estimates of total female family heads for the same point in time may differ slightly from table to table. For the user's convenience a complete list of the source references for each table is given in the section "References for Tables."

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of data. The estimates in this report for 1973 and some of those for 1960 and 1970 (see references for tables) are based on data obtained in the Current Population Survey (CPS of the Bureau of the Census. The presen sample is spread over 461 areas comprisin 923 counties and independent cities with coverag in each of the 50 States and the District o Columbia. Approximately 47,000 occupied households are eligible for interview each month Of this number 2,000 occupied units, on th average, are visited but interviews are no obtained because the occupants are not foun at home after repeated calls or are unavailabl for some other reason. In addition to th 47,000, there are also about 8,000 sample unit in an average month which are visited but ar found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

Between January 1967 and July 1972 the sampl was spread over 449 areas comprising 86 counties and independent cities with coverag in each of the 50 States and the District o Columbia. Approximately 47,000 occupied households were eligible for interview each month

In 1960, the sample was spread over 33 areas comprising 638 counties and independen cities with coverage in the then 48 States an the District of Columbia. Approximately 35,00 occupied households were eligible for intervie each month.

The remaining estimates for 1960 and 197 are based on data obtained in the 1960 and 197 Censuses of Population, respectively. For furthe information, see the publications listed i References for Tables.

The estimating procedure used in this surve involved the inflation of the weighted sampl results to independent estimates of the civilia noninstitutional population of the United State by age, race, and sex. These independent estimate were based on statistics from the 1960 and 197 Censuses of Population; statistics of births deaths, immigration and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces

Reliability of the estimates. Since th estimates are based on a sample, they ma differ somewhat from the figures that woul have been obtained if a complete census ha been taken using the same schedules, instruction and enumerators. As in any survey work, th results are subject to errors of response an of reporting, as well as being subject to samplin variability.

The standard error is primarily a measur of sampling variability, that is, of the variation that occur by chance because a sample rathe han the whole of the population is surveyed. s calculated for this report, the standard rror also partially measures the effect of esponse and enumeration errors, but it does ot measure any systematic biases in the data. he chances are about 68 out of 100 that an stimate from the sample would differ from a omplete census figure by less than the standard rror. The chances are about 90 out of 100 hat this difference would be less than 1.6 imes the standard error, and the chances are bout 95 out of 100 that the difference would e less than twice the standard error.

All statements of comparison appearing in he text are significant at a 1.6 standard error evel or better, and most are significant at level of more than 2.0 standard errors. This eans that for most differences cited in the ext, the estimated difference is greater than wice the standard error of the difference. tatements of comparison qualified in some way e.g., by use of the phrase, "some evidence") ave a level of significance between 1.6 and .0 standard errors.

The figures presented in tables A and B re approximations to the standard errors of arious estimates shown in this report. In rder to derive standard errors that would e applicable to a wide variety of items and ould be prepared at a moderate cost, a number f approximations were required. As a result, he tables of standard errors provide an inication of the order of magnitude, rather than he precise standard error for any specific tem. Table A contains the standard errors of estimates of the number of families, households, or unrelated individuals. Table A is used for items which can typically appear only once in a given household, e.g., "Number of household heads," or "Number of female household heads."

Table A. Standard Errors of Family, Household, or Unrelated Individual Estimates, 1973

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
20,000........	5,200	1,000,000....	36,000
30,000........	6,400	2,500,000....	57,000
40,000........	7,300	5,000,000....	79,000
50,000........	8,200	10,000,000...	107,000
100,000.......	12,000	25,000,000...	147,000
250,000.......	18,000	50,000,000...	139,000
500,000.......	26,000		

Note: To estimate standard errors for CPS data for 1960, multiply these standard errors by 1.2.

Table B gives the standard errors of estimated percentages of families, households, or unrelated individuals. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more.

Table B. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Families, Households, or Unrelated Individuals, 1973

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentages	Base of estimated percentages (thousands)									
	50	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000
1 or 99...........	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.12	0.07	0.05
2 or 98...........	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.07
5 or 95...........	3.6	2.5	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.11
10 or 90..........	4.9	3.5	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
15 or 85..........	5.9	4.1	2.6	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
20 or 80..........	6.6	4.6	2.9	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
25 or 75..........	7.1	5.0	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
35 or 65..........	7.8	5.5	3.5	2.5	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2
50................	8.2	5.8	3.7	2.6	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3

Note: To estimate standard errors for CPS data for 1955-1960, multiply these standard errors by 1.2.

Sampling errors of most data from the 5-, 15-, and 20-percent samples of the decennial censuses shown in this report are small enough to be disregarded and the standard errors of these data are not provided. These standard errors may be found in the appropriate census volumes. However, it should be remembered that data obtained from the Current Population Surveys and the Decennial Censuses are not entirely comparable. This is due in large part to differences in interviewer training and experience and in the differing survey processes. This is an additional component of error not reflected in the standard error tables. Therefore, caution should be used in comparing results between these different sources.

Note when using small estimates. Percentage distributions are shown in this report only when the base of the percentage is greater than 75,000. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that percentages would reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. Estimated totals are shown, however, even though the relative standard errors of these totals are larger than those for the corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit such combinations of the categories as serve each user's needs.

Illustration of the use of tables of standard errors. Table 1 of this report shows that there were 48,447,000 white families in 1973. Table A shows the standard error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 139,000. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 139,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have differed from a complete census figure by less than 278,000.

Of these 48,447,000 white families, there were 4,672,000, or 9.6 percent families with female heads in 1973. Table B shows the standard error of 9.6 percent on a base of 48,447,000 to be approximately 0.2 percent. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated 9.6 percent would be within 0.2 percentage points of a complete census figure, and chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 0.4 percentage points of a census figure; i.e., this 95 percent confidence interval would be from 9.2 to 10.0 percent.

Differences. For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accuratel for the difference between two estimates of th same characteristic in two different areas, o for the difference between separate an uncorrelated characteristics in the same area If, however, there is a high positive correlatio between the two characteristics, the formul will overestimate the true standard error.

Illustration of the computation of the standar error of a difference. Table 1 of this repor shows that in 1973, of an estimated 5,265,00 Negro families, 1,822,000, or 34.6 percent wer families with female heads. Thus, the apparen difference in the percentage of families wit white female heads and families with Negr female heads is 25.0 percent. The standar error of 9.6 percent of white families is 0. percent, as shown above. Table B shows th standard error on an estimate of 34.6 percen on a base of 5,265,000 to be approximately 0. percent. The standard error of the estimate difference of 25.0 percent is about $\sqrt{(.2)^2 + (.8)^2}$ 0.8 percent. This means the chances are 6 out of 100 that the estimated difference base on the samples would differ from the chang derived using complete census figures by les than 0.8 percentage points. The 68 percen confidence interval around the 25.0 percen difference is 24.2 to 25.8, i.e., 25.0 ± .8 A conclusion that the average estimate of th change derived from all possible samples lie within a range computed in this way woul be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possibl samples. The 95 percent confidence interva is 23.4 to 26.6 and thus we can conclude wit 95 percent confidence that the percentage o Negro families with female heads in 1973 i actually greater than the percentage of whit families with female heads in 1973.

Medians. The sampling variability of a estimated median depends upon the form a well as on the size of the distribution fron which the median is determined. An approximat method for measuring the reliability of a media is to determine an interval about the estimate median, such that there is a stated degre of confidence that the median based on a complet census lies within the interval. The followin procedure may be used to estimate confidenc limits of a median based on sample data:

1. From table B determine the standar error of a 50 percent characteristic, usin the appropriate base;
2. Add to and subtract from 50 percent th standard error determined in step (1);

3. Using the distribution of the characteristic, ead off the confidence interval corresponding the two points established in step (2).

two standard error confidence interval may e determined by finding the values corresponding 50 percent plus and minus twice the standard rror determined in step (1).

Illustration of the computation of the standard rror of a median. Table 11 shows that the edian income for families headed by a woman 1972 was $5,342. The size, or base, of e distribution from which this median was etermined is 6,607,000 female family heads.

1. Table B shows that the standard error 50 percent on a base of 6,607,000 is about 7 percent.

2. To obtain a two standard error condence interval on the estimated median, inially add to and subtract from 50 percent twice the standard error found in step (1). This yields percentage limits of 48.6 and 51.4.

3. From table 11 it can be seen the 47.3 percent of all female headed families had incomes of $5,000 or under and an additional 8.2 percent was in the next interval of income ($5,000 to $5,999). By linear interpolation the lower limit on the estimate is found to be about:

$$\frac{48.6 - 47.3}{8.2} \times \$1{,}000 + \$5{,}000 = \$5{,}159$$

Similarly, the upper limit may be found by linear interpolation to be about:

$$\frac{51.4 - 47.3}{8.2} \times \$1{,}000 + \$5{,}000 = \$5{,}500$$

Thus, the 95 percent confidence interval ranges from $5,159 to $5,500.

I. GROWTH

During the last two decades there has been a rapid growth in the number of families in the United States headed by women. During the entire 1960 to 1970 decade the number of these families increased by about one million and during the first third of the 1970's the number has again increased by one million.

Between 1955 and 1973 the number of families in the United States headed by a woman increased by 56 percent, from 4.2 million in 1955 to 6.6 million in 1973. During the same period total families in the United States increased by 30 percent. White women in 1973 made up 71 percent of all female family heads while Negro women comprised 28 percent of female heads. However, white families with female heads as a proportion of all white families in 1973 wa 10 percent while Negro families with femal heads represented 35 percent of all Negr families.[1] Moreover, of the 2.4 million increas in all female-headed families since 1955, abou one million, or 44 percent, were Negro families Data on women of Spanish origin, available onl since 1970, show that between 1970 and 197 the percent of female heads to total families remained at a constant level of about 17 percent.

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[1] Preliminary results from the March 1974 Current Population Survey show that no statisticall significant increase in these proportions occurred between 1973 and 1974. However, whether this portends a future decline or leveling off o the incidence of female family headship remains to be seen.

Table 1. FEMALE FAMILY HEADS AS PROPORTION OF ALL FAMILIES BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1955 TO 1973

(Numbers in thousands)

Race, origin, and sex of head	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1965	1960	1955
All families	54,373	53,296	51,948	51,237	50,510	49,834	47,836	45,062	41,93
Families with female heads	6,607	6,191	5,950	5,580	5,439	5,333	5,006	4,494	4,22
Percent of all families	12.2	11.6	11.5	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.5	10.0	10.
White families	48,447	47,641	46,535	46,022	45,437	44,814	43,081	40,828	38,17
Families with female heads	4,672	4,489	4,386	4,185	4,053	4,008	3,882	3,547	3,44
Percent of all families	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.7	9.
Negro families	5,265	5,157	4,928	4,774	4,646	4,589	4,752	4,234	3,76
Families with female heads	1,822	1,642	1,506	1,349	1,327	1,272	1,125	947	78
Percent of all families	34.6	31.8	30.6	28.3	28.6	27.7	23.7	22.4	20.
Families with a head of Spanish origin	2,312	2,057	1,954	1,956	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA
Families with female heads	386	355	329	331	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA
Percent of all families	16.7	17.3	16.8	16.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA

NA Not available.

II. STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION

Since 1960 there have been several changes n the demographic characteristics of female amily heads and in the composition of their amilies. Many of these changes are logically nterrelated. For example, the distribution of a opulation by marital status usually reflects the ge composition of that population. Thus, since he age of female family heads has moved, over ime, in the direction of younger women, it is ot surprising that the marital status distribution f female heads now shows higher frequencies f women who are single, separated, or divorced ather than widowed, a marital status characterstic of older women.

This section presents data on the age and arital status of female family heads as well s data on the number of members and presence f children in their families.

The age of women who head families has eclined since 1960. The median age of women ho headed families in 1973 was about 45 years ld, a decline in the median age of about 5 years ince 1960 (table 2). Negro women who were amily heads were about 9 years younger (38.7 ears) than their white counterparts (47.9 years) n 1973; women of both races experienced a 5-ear decrease in the median age since 1960. The roportion of female family heads under 30 years ld increased from about 10 percent in 1960 to bout 19 percent in 1973 while the proportion 5 years old and over decreased from about 41 ercent in 1960 to 32 percent in 1973. Population rowth in the age groups reflecting the principal ncreases in female heads has been only one of e factors responsible for the overall increase n female headship. Female family heads inreased by 33 percent between 1960 and 1970 and y 18 percent between 1970 and 1973. The rate f increase for women under 35 years old exeeded the overall total increases for all women. ore than likely the increase in heads among ounger women is a function of many other ariables as well as population growth, including hanges in the marital status distribution of omen.

Since 1960 there has been a decline in the roportion of female family heads who were idows and an increase in the proportion of emale heads who were divorced or separated able 3). Additionally, in recent years there has een a fairly large increase in the proportion f female heads who were reported as having ever been married.

About one-half of all female family heads in 1973 were either divorced or separated due to marital discord. During the decade 1960 to 1970 the proportional increases for female heads who were divorced (79.2 percent) and separated (59.7 percent) were greater than those for any of the other marital status categories. However, during the period 1970 to 1973 the proportional increase for female heads who were single (39.0 percent) was about the same as the increases for divorced and separated women (36.1 percent and 37.3 percent, respectively). Among Negro women, the proportional increases for both the single (never married) and divorced were dramatic during the 1960 to 1970 period and the 1970 to 1973 period. The large increase during the last few years in the number of families with the head reported as single is a reflection of several developments, including an increase in the postponement of marriage, the continuing high rate of illegitimate births, and perhaps also an increasing tendency for mothers who have never married to report their marital status correctly. The proportion of female family heads who were married but their husband was absent for some reason other than separation decreased between 1970 and 1973; as a contributing factor, during this period, many thousands of married men who had served in the Vietnam conflict had returned home.

Table 4 presents data on trends since 1960 in the number of members in families headed by a woman. In 1973 the average number of members in families headed by a woman was 3.22 persons. White families headed by women had an average of about one less person per family than corresponding Negro families (2.94 for whites and 3.91 for Negroes).

The average number of own children under 18 years old in families with female heads did not change between 1970 and 1973 remaining close to a level of 1.25 children per family. It was 1.00 in 1960 (table 5). The proportion of female family heads who had no own children under 18 years old present in their homes declined since 1960, from 55 percent to 43 percent in 1973, even though the number of such families increased by half a million. The reason for this contrast is that the number of mothers who were heads of families increased much more rapidly--doubling their number from 1.9 million to 3.8 million in the 13 year span. As with presence of own children under 18, there has been an increase, since 1960, in the proportion of female-headed families with own children under 6 years old present in the home, from 17 percent in 1960 to 23 percent in 1973 (table 6). Most women who had an own child under 6 had only one such child present in the home.

Obviously, the recent increases in female-headed families, coupled with the fact that a major portion of this increase was for women with children, have had an impact on the living arrangements of children in families with respect to the presence of parents. Since 1960, there has been a drop in the proportion of children who live with both parents (table 7). In 1960, 89 percent of the children under 18 years old in families lived with both parents. By 1973 this proportion had declined to 83 percent. During the same period the proportion living with their mother only increased from 8 percent to 14 percent. Similar patterns occurred for children under 6 years old. The proportion of these young children living with both parents declined from about 90 percent in 1960 to 84 percent in 1973 while the proportion living with only their mother increased from 7 percent to 13 percent.

White children living in families where both parents were present declined from 92 percent in 1960 to 88 percent in 1973 for children under 18 years old and from 94 percent to 90 percent for children under 6. The corresponding increases for children living with their mothers only were from 6 percent to 10 percent for children under 18 and from 5 percent to 8 percent for children under 6 years old.

The most pronounced changes in living arrangements were for Negro children, among whom those under 18 years old living with both mother and father declined from 69 percent to 52 percent between 1960 and 1973. Only about one-half of the Negro children under 6 years old lived with both parents in 1973 compared with 70 percent in 1960. Thirty-eight percent of the Negro children, both under 18 and under 6 years old, lived in families with a mother, but no father, present in 1973. In 1960 the proportions living with only their mothers were 21 percent and 19 percent for children under 18 and under 6, respectively.

These findings become more meaningful in the context that the proportion of young children (under 18) who were very young (under 6) diminished between 1960 and 1973 from 38 percen to only 30 percent. Since more of the young children were of school age, more of the mothers were able to work away from home and suppor themselves (and their children) while living apar from their children's father.

Table 2. AGE OF FEMALE FAMILY HEADS BY RACE: 1973, 1970, AND 1960

(Numbers in thousands)

Age and race of head	1973	1970	1960	Increase		Percent increase	
				1970 to 1973	1960 to 1970	1970 to 1973	1960 to 1970
All female family heads......	6,607	5,580	4,196	1,027	1,384	18.4	33.0
Under 25 years....................	610	437	167	173	270	39.6	161.7
25 to 29 years....................	659	459	243	200	216	43.6	88.9
30 to 34 years....................	727	460	336	267	124	58.0	36.9
35 to 44 years....................	1,296	1,075	861	221	214	20.6	24.9
45 to 54 years....................	1,231	1,115	887	116	228	10.4	25.7
55 to 64 years....................	913	917	730	-4	187	-0.4	25.6
65 to 74 years....................	709	610	617	99	-7	16.2	-1.1
75 years and over.................	461	505	356	-44	149	-8.7	41.9
Median age........................	45.1	48.2	50.5	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Percent.......................	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Under 25 years....................	9.2	7.8	4.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
25 to 29 years....................	10.0	8.2	5.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
30 to 34 years....................	11.0	8.2	8.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
35 to 44 years....................	19.6	19.3	20.5	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
45 to 54 years....................	18.6	20.0	21.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
55 to 64 years....................	13.8	16.4	17.4	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
65 to 74 years....................	10.7	10.9	14.7	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
75 years and over.................	7.0	9.1	8.5	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
White female family heads....	4,672	4,185	3,306	487	879	11.6	26.6
Under 25 years....................	333	283	112	50	171	17.7	152.7
25 to 29 years....................	406	295	154	111	141	37.6	91.6
30 to 34 years....................	466	293	224	173	69	59.0	30.8
35 to 44 years....................	857	749	645	108	104	14.4	16.1
5 to 54 years....................	935	870	718	65	152	7.5	21.2
5 to 64 years....................	726	744	604	-18	140	-2.4	23.2
5 to 74 years....................	555	525	531	30	-6	5.7	-1.1
5 years and over.................	395	426	319	-31	107	-7.3	33.5
Median age........................	47.9	50.4	52.2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Negro female family heads....	1,822	1,349	890	473	459	35.1	51.6
Under 25 years....................	261	150	55	111	95	74.0	(B)
5 to 29 years....................	247	160	89	87	71	54.4	79.8
0 to 34 years....................	255	165	112	90	53	54.5	47.3
5 to 44 years....................	400	319	216	81	103	25.4	47.7
5 to 54 years....................	270	237	169	33	68	13.9	40.2
5 to 64 years....................	181	164	126	17	38	10.4	30.2
5 to 74 years....................	145	81	86	64	-5	79.0	-5.8
5 years and over.................	63	74	37	-11	37	(B)	(B)
edian age........................	38.7	41.3	43.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

B Base less than 75,000.
X Not applicable.

Table 3. MARITAL STATUS OF FEMALE FAMILY HEADS BY RACE: 1973, 1970, AND 1960

(Numbers in thousands)

Marital status and race of head	1973	1970	1960	Increase		Percent increase	
				1970 to 1973	1960 to 1970	1970 to 1973	1960 to 1970
All female family heads	6,607	5,580	4,196	1,027	1,384	18.4	33.0
Single	848	610	487	238	123	39.0	25.3
Married, spouse absent	1,579	1,324	914	255	410	19.3	44.9
Separated	1,289	939	588	350	351	37.3	59.7
Other	290	385	326	-95	59	-24.7	18.1
Widowed	2,468	2,389	2,093	79	296	3.3	14.1
Divorced	1,712	1,258	702	454	556	36.1	79.2
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Single	12.8	10.9	11.6	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Married, spouse absent	23.9	23.7	21.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Separated	19.5	16.8	14.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Other	4.4	6.9	7.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Widowed	37.4	42.8	49.9	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Divorced	25.9	22.5	16.7	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
White female family heads	4,672	4,185	3,306	487	879	11.6	26.6
Single	468	385	391	83	-6	21.6	-1.5
Married, spouse absent	886	776	581	110	195	14.2	33.6
Separated	681	476	319	205	157	43.1	49.2
Other	205	300	262	-95	38	-31.7	14.5
Widowed	1,915	1,966	1,735	-51	231	-2.6	13.3
Divorced	1,403	1,058	599	345	459	32.6	76.6
Negro female family heads	1,822	1,349	890	473	459	35.1	51.6
Single	355	218	96	137	122	62.8	127.1
Married, spouse absent	660	535	333	125	202	23.4	60.7
Separated	594	456	269	138	187	30.3	69.5
Other	66	79	64	-13	15	-16.5	(B)
Widowed	513	403	358	110	45	27.3	12.6
Divorced	294	192	103	102	89	53.1	86.4

B Base less than 75,000.
X Not applicable.

Table 4. SIZE OF FAMILY FOR FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEADS BY RACE: 1973, 1970, AND 1960

(Numbers in thousands)

Size of family and race of head	1973	1970	1960	Increase		Percent increase	
				1970 to 1973	1960 to 1970	1970 to 1973	1960 to 1970
SIZE OF FAMILY							
All female heads	6,607	5,580	4,196	1,027	1,384	18.4	33.0
2 persons	2,996	2,529	1,988	467	541	18.5	27.2
3 persons	1,584	1,331	1,014	253	317	19.0	31.3
4 persons	922	763	531	159	232	20.8	43.7
5 persons	506	441	295	65	146	14.7	49.5
6 persons	304	252	167	52	85	20.6	50.9
7 persons or more	295	265	203	30	62	11.3	30.5
Total persons	21,264	18,341	13,281	2,923	5,060	15.9	38.1
Mean number	3.22	3.29	3.17	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
2 persons	45.3	45.3	47.4	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
3 persons	24.0	23.9	24.2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
4 persons	14.0	13.7	12.7	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
5 persons	7.7	7.9	7.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
6 persons	4.6	4.5	4.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
7 persons or more	4.5	4.7	4.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
White female heads	4,672	4,185	3,306	487	879	11.6	26.6
2 persons	2,384	2,101	1,712	283	389	13.5	22.7
3 persons	1,151	1,050	824	101	226	9.6	27.4
4 persons	605	544	398	61	146	11.2	36.7
5 persons	269	269	196	-	73	-	37.2
6 persons	158	132	96	26	36	19.7	37.5
7 persons or more	105	90	83	15	7	16.7	8.4
Total persons	13,739	12,471	9,676	1,268	2,795	10.2	28.9
Mean number	2.94	2.98	2.93	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Negro female heads	1,822	1,349	890	473	459	35.1	51.6
2 persons	575	408	276	167	132	40.9	47.8
3 persons	407	272	190	135	82	49.6	43.2
4 persons	290	214	133	76	81	35.5	60.9
5 persons	226	169	99	57	70	33.7	70.7
6 persons	143	118	71	25	47	21.2	(B)
7 persons or more	181	168	120	13	48	7.7	40.0
Total persons	7,125	5,691	3,605	1,434	2,086	25.2	57.9
Mean number	3.91	4.22	4.05	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

- Represents zero.
B Base less than 75,000.
X Not applicable.

Table 5. FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEADS BY NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD BY RACE OF HEAD: 1973, 1970, AND 1960

(Numbers in thousands)

Number of own children under 18 and race of head	1973	1970	1960	Increase		Percent increase	
				1970 to 1973	1960 to 1970	1970 to 1973	1960 to 1970
All female heads	6,607	5,580	4,196	1,027	1,384	18.4	33.0
Own children under 18:							
With no own children under 18	2,809	2,655	2,305	154	350	5.8	15.2
With own children under 18	3,798	2,925	1,891	873	1,034	29.8	54.7
1 own child under 18	1,472	1,051	785	421	266	40.1	33.9
2 own children under 18	1,082	826	510	256	316	31.0	62.0
3 own children under 18	612	497	286	115	211	23.1	73.8
4 or more own children under 18	632	552	311	80	241	14.5	77.5
Total own children under 18	8,350	6,895	4,198	1,455	2,697	21.1	64.2
Mean number	1.26	1.24	1.00	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Own children under 18:							
With no own children under 18	42.5	47.6	54.9	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With own children under 18	57.5	52.4	45.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1 own child under 18	22.3	18.8	18.7	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
2 own children under 18	16.4	14.8	12.2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
3 own children under 18	9.3	8.9	6.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
4 or more own children under 18	9.6	9.9	7.4	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
White female heads	4,672	4,185	3,306	487	879	11.6	26.6
Own children under 18:							
With no own children under 18	2,202	2,178	1,910	24	268	1.1	14.0
With own children under 18	2,470	2,007	1,396	463	611	23.1	43.8
1 own child under 18	1,047	785	635	262	150	33.4	23.6
2 own children under 18	751	628	396	123	232	19.6	58.6
3 own children under 18	389	326	202	63	124	19.3	61.4
4 or more own children under 18	282	268	164	14	104	5.2	63.4
Total own children under 18	4,968	4,184	2,803	784	1,381	18.7	49.3
Mean number	1.06	1.00	0.85	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Negro female heads	1,822	1,349	890	473	459	35.1	51.6
Own children under 18:							
With no own children under 18	567	452	395	115	57	25.4	14.4
With own children under 18	1,255	898	495	357	403	39.8	81.4
1 own child under 18	406	258	150	148	108	57.4	72.0
2 own children under 18	318	194	114	124	80	63.9	70.2
3 own children under 18	199	168	84	31	84	18.5	100.0
4 or more own children under 18	334	278	147	56	131	20.1	89.1
Total own children under 18	3,183	2,645	1,395	538	1,250	20.3	89.6
Mean number	1.75	1.96	1.57	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table 6. FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEADS BY NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD AND RACE OF HEAD: 1973, 1970, AND 1960

(Numbers in thousands)

Number of own children under 6 and race of head	1973	1970	1960	Increase		Percent increase	
				1970 to 1973	1960 to 1970	1970 to 1973	1960 to 1970
All female heads	6,607	5,580	4,196	1,027	1,384	18.4	33.0
Own children under 6:							
With no own children under 6	5,069	4,470	3,500	599	970	13.4	27.7
With own children under 6	1,538	1,110	696	428	414	38.6	59.5
1 own child under 6	1,033	696	(NA)	337	(NA)	48.4	(NA)
2 own children under 6	372	288	(NA)	84	(NA)	29.2	(NA)
3 own children under 6	106	106	(NA)	-	(NA)	-	(NA)
4 or more own children under 6	27	20	(NA)	7	(NA)	(B)	(NA)
Total own children under 6	2,150	1,702	1,139	448	563	26.3	49.4
Mean number	0.33	0.31	0.27	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Own children under 6:							
With no own children under 6	76.7	80.1	83.4	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
With own children under 6	23.3	19.9	16.6	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1 own child under 6	15.6	12.5	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
2 own children under 6	5.6	5.2	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
3 own children under 6	1.6	1.9	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
4 or more own children under 6	0.4	0.4	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
White female heads	4,672	4,185	3,306	487	879	11.6	26.6
Own children under 6:							
With no own children under 6	3,795	3,518	2,866	277	652	7.9	22.7
With own children under 6	877	667	440	210	227	31.5	51.6
1 own child under 6	632	448	(NA)	184	(NA)	41.1	(NA)
2 own children under 6	198	172	(NA)	26	(NA)	15.1	(NA)
3 own children under 6	40	43	(NA)	-3	(NA)	(B)	(NA)
4 or more own children under 6	8	4	(NA)	4	(NA)	(B)	(NA)
Total own children under 6	1,149	924	664	225	260	24.4	39.2
Mean number	0.25	0.22	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Negro female heads	1,822	1,349	890	473	459	35.1	51.6
Own children under 6:							
With no own children under 6	1,198	917	634	281	283	30.6	44.6
With own children under 6	624	432	256	192	176	44.4	68.8
1 own child under 6	370	240	(NA)	130	(NA)	54.2	(NA)
2 own children under 6	172	115	(NA)	57	(NA)	49.6	(NA)
3 own children under 6	63	62	(NA)	1	(NA)	(B)	(NA)
4 or more own children under 6	19	15	(NA)	4	(NA)	(B)	(NA)
Total own children under 6	950	757	475	193	282	25.5	59.4
Mean number	0.52	0.56	(NA)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

- Represents zero.
B Base less than 75,000.
NA Not available.
X Not applicable.

Table 7. CHILDREN IN FAMILIES BY PRESENCE OF PARENTS BY AGE AND RACE OF CHILDREN: 1973, 1970, AND 1960

(Numbers in thousands)

Presence of parents and race	1973	1970	1960[1]	Increase		Percent increase	
				1970 to 1973	1960 to 1970	1970 to 1973	1960 to 1970
ALL RACES							
Total children under 18 years old in families	67,520	68,681	62,873	-1,161	5,808	-1.7	9.2
Living with both parents	55,807	57,744	55,895	-1,937	1,849	-3.4	3.3
Living with mother only	9,272	7,979	5,111	1,293	2,868	16.2	56.1
Percent of all children in families	13.7	11.6	8.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Living with father only	821	1,339	726	-518	613	-38.7	84.4
All other	1,619	1,619	1,141	-	478	-	41.9
Total children under 6 years old in families	20,393	20,761	24,135	-368	-3,374	-1.8	-14.0
Living with both parents	17,186	17,724	21,786	-538	-4,062	-3.0	-18.6
Living with mother only	2,592	2,264	1,625	328	639	14.5	39.3
Percent of all children in families	12.7	10.9	6.7	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X
Living with father only	117	314	184	-197	130	-62.7	70.
All other	498	459	540	39	-81	8.5	-15.0
WHITE							
Total children under 18 years old in families	57,125	58,506	54,492	-1,381	4,014	-2.4	7.
Living with both parents	50,150	51,566	50,098	-1,416	1,468	-2.7	2.9
Living with mother only	5,514	5,012	3,386	502	1,626	10.0	48.0
Percent of all children in families	9.7	8.6	6.2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X
Living with father only	614	1,040	552	-426	488	-41.0	88.4
All other	846	888	456	-42	432	-4.7	94.
Total children under 6 years old in families	17,053	17,552	20,658	-499	-3,106	-2.8	-15.0
Living with both parents	15,399	15,764	19,347	-365	-3,583	-2.3	-18.5
Living with mother only	1,404	1,333	971	71	362	5.3	37.
Percent of all children in families	8.2	7.6	4.7	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X
Living with father only	79	236	134	-157	102	-66.5	76.
All other	170	219	206	-49	13	-22.4	6.
NEGRO							
Total children under 18 years old in families	9,432	9,267	8,381	165	886	1.8	10.
Living with both parents	4,904	5,441	5,797	-537	-356	-9.9	-6.
Living with mother only	3,583	2,853	1,725	730	1,128	25.6	65.
Percent of all children in families	38.0	30.8	20.6	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X
Living with father only	199	277	174	-78	103	-28.1	59.
All other	745	696	685	49	11	7.0	1.
Total children under 6 years old in families	2,984	2,905	3,477	79	-572	2.7	-16.
Living with both parents	1,496	1,707	2,439	-211	-732	-12.4	-30.
Living with mother only	1,136	895	654	241	241	26.9	36.
Percent of all children in families	38.1	30.8	18.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X
Living with father only	36	72	50	-36	22	(B)	(B
All other	316	231	334	85	-103	36.8	-30.

B Base less than 75,000.

X Not applicable.

[1] Includes a small number of heads and wives of heads of families and subfamilies not included for 1970 and 1973.

III. OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Female family heads today are better educated han in the past, their families generally move nore frequently than families where both a husband and wife are present, and most live in netropolitan areas of the United States.

Women who were female family heads in 1973 had higher levels of educational attainment than hose who were heads in 1960 (table 8). About one-half of all female family heads in 1973 had completed at least 4 years of high school while only about 32 percent of the women heading families in 1960 had reached comparable levels of educational attainment. During the same time period the proportion of women who had completed 8 or fewer years of school declined from 47 percent in 1960 to 27 percent in 973. Having higher levels of educational attainment has probably enabled many of these women o obtain employment in many of the occupations where currently employed women tend to be concentrated.

Since age is inversely related to levels of educational attainment in the adult population, he level of educational achievement for each year shown was higher for women under 45 years old than for those 45 years old and over. In 973, 58 percent of female heads under 45 years old had completed at least a high school education, whereas only about 43 percent of the heads 45 years old or older had a comparable level of attainment. The corresponding proportions for 1960 were 42 percent for women under 45 years old and 26 percent for women 45 years and older. The general rise in educational attainment since 1960 for persons of corresponding age groups and the fact that the representation of younger women among female family heads has increased over the past 13 years (table 2) have contributed to the overall rise in educational levels among female family heads.

As with educational attainment, the age of he family head is an important determinant in the disposition of a family to move for families where there is a married couple present as well as for families with female heads. The mobility rate between 1970 and 1973 for husband-wife families where the head was under 25 years old was 85 percent, a rate which drops to 16 percent at ages 45 to 64 (table 9). Similarly, for families headed by a woman the mobility rate for heads under 25 years old was 77 percent compared with a rate of 23 percent for those women aged 45 to 64. Beyond the youngest and oldest ages (under 25 years and 65 years old and over) the mobility rate for families headed by women was higher than for husband-wife families. A possible explanation is that most of the married couples tend to “settle down” soon after marriage, whereas most of the women become family heads through widowhood or divorce, and these events (particularly divorce) very often necessitate changes in residence. Moreover, female family heads may not tend to develop as strong a sense of community commitment as do husband-wife families. Most residential movement among both types of families occurs by changing residence within the county of current residence.

Although female family heads have a high rate of residential mobility, no statistically significant change occurred in the distribution of these families by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence between 1968 and 1973 when race is not considered as a variable. However, when race is introduced some changes and trends can be seen. There has been a decline in the proportion of white female-headed families living in central cities and a corresponding increase in the proportion living in metropolitan areas surrounding central cities. There was no significant change in the proportion of white female heads who lived outside metropolitan areas. By contrast, for Negro female-headed families the proportion living in central cities increased from 64 percent in 1968 to 69 percent in 1973, while a corresponding decrease occurred in the proportion living outside metropolitan areas, from 24 percent in 1968 to 19 percent in 1973.

Table 8. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY FEMALE FAMILY HEADS, BY AGE AND RACE: 1973, 1970, AND 1960

(Numbers in thousands)

Years of school completed and race of head	1973	1970	1960	Increase		Percent increase	
				1970 to 1973	1960 to 1970	1970 to 1973	1960 to 1970
All female heads	6,607	5,580	4,196	1,027	1,384	18.4	33.
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	1,775	1,782	1,979	-7	-197	-0.4	-10.
High school: 1 to 3 years	1,508	1,257	864	251	393	20.0	45.
4 years	2,332	1,791	865	541	926	30.2	107.
College: 1 to 3 years	612	468	300	144	168	30.8	56.
4 or more years	381	283	189	98	94	34.6	49.
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	26.9	31.9	47.2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X
High school: 1 to 3 years	22.8	22.5	20.6	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X
4 years	35.3	32.1	20.6	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X
College: 1 to 3 years	9.3	8.4	7.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X
4 or more years	5.8	5.1	4.5	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X
White female heads	4,672	4,185	3,306	487	879	11.6	26.
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	1,211	1,238	1,450	-27	-212	-2.2	-14.
High school: 1 to 3 years	897	817	661	80	156	9.8	23.
4 years	1,779	1,465	754	314	711	21.4	94.
College: 1 to 3 years	471	399	272	72	127	18.0	46.
4 or more years	314	265	170	49	95	18.5	55.
Negro female heads	1,822	1,349	890	473	459	35.1	51.
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	539	526	529	13	-3	2.5	-0.
High school: 1 to 3 years	579	430	203	149	227	34.7	111.
4 years	514	317	111	197	206	62.1	185.
College: 1 to 3 years	135	63	28	72	35	(B)	(B
4 or more years	55	15	19	40	-4	(B)	(B
All female heads under 45 years old	3,292	2,432	1,607	860	825	35.4	51.
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	459	398	478	61	-80	15.3	-16.
High school: 1 to 3 years	919	727	454	192	273	26.4	60.
4 years	1,407	970	484	437	486	45.1	100.
College: 1 to 3 years	350	243	125	107	118	44.0	94.
4 or more years	158	96	66	62	30	64.6	45.
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	13.9	16.4	29.7	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X
High school: 1 to 3 years	27.9	29.9	28.3	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X
4 years	42.7	39.9	30.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X
College: 1 to 3 years	10.6	10.0	7.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X
4 or more years	4.8	3.9	4.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X
White female heads	2,062	1,620	1,135	442	485	27.3	42.
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	273	235	273	38	-38	16.2	-13.
High school: 1 to 3 years	469	395	301	74	94	18.7	31.
4 years	950	708	398	242	310	34.2	77.
College: 1 to 3 years	246	194	107	52	87	26.8	81.
4 or more years	124	87	56	37	31	42.5	(B
Negro female heads	1,162	793	472	369	321	46.5	68.
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	183	159	205	24	-46	15.1	-22.
High school: 1 to 3 years	431	327	153	104	174	31.8	113.
4 years	422	258	86	164	172	63.6	200.
College: 1 to 3 years	98	43	18	55	25	(B)	(B
4 or more years	28	7	10	21	-3	(B)	(B

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY FEMALE FAMILY HEADS, BY AGE AND RACE: 1973, 1970, AND 1960—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Years of school completed and race of head	1973	1970	1960	Increase		Percent increase	
				1970 to 1973	1960 to 1970	1970 to 1973	1960 to 1970
All female heads 45 years and over	3,315	3,148	2,590	167	558	5.3	21.5
lementary: 0 to 8 years	1,316	1,384	1,501	-68	-117	-4.9	-7.8
igh school: 1 to 3 years	589	530	410	59	120	11.1	29.3
4 years	925	821	381	104	440	12.7	115.5
ollege: 1 to 3 years	262	225	175	37	50	16.4	28.6
4 or more years	223	187	123	36	64	19.3	52.0
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
lementary: 0 to 8 years	39.7	44.0	58.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
igh school: 1 to 3 years	17.8	16.8	15.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
4 years	27.9	26.1	14.7	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
ollege: 1 to 3 years	7.9	7.1	6.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
4 or more years	6.7	5.9	4.7	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
White female heads	2,610	2,565	2,173	45	392	1.8	18.0
lementary: 0 to 8 years	938	1,003	1,177	-65	-174	-6.5	-14.8
igh school: 1 to 3 years	428	422	360	6	62	1.4	17.2
4 years	829	757	356	72	401	9.5	112.6
ollege: 1 to 3 years	225	205	165	20	40	9.8	24.2
4 or more years	190	178	115	12	63	6.7	54.8
Negro female heads	660	556	417	104	139	18.7	33.3
lementary: 0 to 8 years	356	367	324	-11	43	-3.0	13.3
igh school: 1 to 3 years	148	103	50	45	53	43.7	(B)
4 years	92	59	25	33	34	(B)	(B)
ollege: 1 to 3 years	37	20	10	17	10	(B)	(B)
4 or more years	27	8	8	19	-	(B)	(B)

- Represents zero. B Base less than 75,000. X Not applicable.

Table 9. MOBILITY OF HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES AND FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEADS BETWEEN MARCH 1970 AND MARCH 1973 BY AGE OF HEAD

(Numbers in thousands. Primary families only)

Type of family and age of head	Total 1973		Percent residentially mobile	Percent moving within the county	Percent moving between counties	Percent moving between States	Abroad on March 1, 1970 or no report
	Number	Percent					
All husband-wife families	46,299	100.0	32.5	19.3	13.3	6.7	4.1
14 to 24 years	3,448	100.0	85.1	51.4	33.7	16.5	7.7
25 to 34 years	10,387	100.0	56.5	33.0	23.5	11.7	5.3
35 to 44 years	9,177	100.0	28.9	16.4	12.5	6.7	3.6
45 to 64 years	17,188	100.0	16.4	10.2	6.3	3.1	3.2
65 years and over	6,099	100.0	12.9	7.7	5.2	2.6	3.4
All families with female heads	6,534	100.0	35.3	25.2	10.1	4.9	3.8
14 to 24 years	576	100.0	77.1	55.2	21.9	9.5	5.2
25 to 34 years	1,362	100.0	60.5	40.3	20.2	10.2	4.3
35 to 44 years	1,287	100.0	34.7	24.2	10.4	5.1	4.0
45 to 64 years	2,139	100.0	22.6	17.9	4.7	2.2	3.7
65 years and over	1,170	100.0	9.2	7.1	2.1	1.1	2.5

Table 10. DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEADS BY RACE AND METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE: 1973, 1970, AND 1968

(Numbers in thousands)

Residence and race of head	1973	1970[1]	1968[1]	Increase		Percent increase	
				1970 to 1973	1968 to 1970	1970 to 1973	1968 to 1970
All female heads................	6,607	5,580	5,333	1,027	247	18.4	4.6
In metropolitan areas.................	4,887	4,046	3,904	841	142	20.8	3.6
Central cities......................	2,951	2,455	2,437	496	18	20.2	0.7
Ring................................	1,936	1,590	1,467	346	123	21.8	8.4
Not in metropolitan areas.............	1,720	1,535	1,429	185	106	12.1	7.4
Percent........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
In metropolitan areas.................	74.0	72.5	73.2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Central cities......................	44.7	44.0	45.7	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Ring................................	29.3	28.5	27.5	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Not in metropolitan areas.............	26.0	27.5	26.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
White female heads..............	4,672	4,185	4,008	487	177	11.6	4.4
In metropolitan areas.................	3,331	2,980	2,902	351	78	11.8	2.7
Central cities......................	1,648	1,565	1,591	83	-26	5.3	-1.6
Ring................................	1,683	1,415	1,311	268	104	18.9	7.9
Not in metropolitan areas.............	1,341	1,205	1,106	136	99	11.3	9.0
Negro female heads..............	1,822	1,349	1,272	473	77	35.1	6.1
In metropolitan areas.................	1,480	1,032	972	448	60	43.4	6.2
Central cities......................	1,265	862	814	403	48	46.8	5.9
Ring................................	216	170	158	46	12	27.1	7.6
Not in metropolitan areas.............	342	317	300	25	17	7.9	5.7

X Not applicable.

[1] Data from March 1970 and 1968 Current Population Survey have been redistributed to reflect the 1970 census redefinition of metropolitan-nonmetropolitan areas.

IV. ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Trends in the various demographic characteristics of female family heads are especially important in the context of the economic conditions in which these women and their family members live. This section presents data on trends in amount of income received, sources of income, and labor force participation of female family heads and low-income status of the members of their families.

The median income (in terms of constant 1972 dollars) for families headed by women increased between 1959 and 1969 but decreased between 1969 and 1972. Moreover, since 1959, the ratio of the median income for these families to the median income for all families has declined. In 1959 the median income for families with female heads was about 54 percent as large as that for all families, but by 1972 this ratio had declined to 48 percent.

Overall, Negro families headed by women experienced a larger proportional increase in income between 1959 and 1972 than their white family counterparts. However, in 1972 the median income for Negro families with female heads was still only 62 percent as great as that for white families with female heads.

In 1969 about 31 percent of the families with a female head derived income from earnings only, 47 percent had income both from earnings and other sources, and 18 percent relied entirely on income other than earnings for subsistence (table 12). Sources of income other than earnings include Social Security payments, public assistance payments, interest, dividends, rental income, etc. About 11 percent of all families with female heads reported that they had received all of their income from Social Security and/or public assistance payments. The majority of the recipients of public assistance in the United States in 1973 were persons receiving Aid for Dependent Children (AFDC). Further, the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Social and Rehabilitation Service estimates that three-fourths of the 2.5 million families receiving AFDC payments in 1973 were families with female heads. Another form of income maintainance, not included in income statistics, is that of food stamp assistance. Results of a special survey completed in June 1973 indicate that approximately 20 percent of female-headed families received food stamps during May of 1973.

Among white families headed by women about 29 percent reported incomes solely from earnings, whereas 36 percent of the Negro families reported income from earnings only. About 18 percent of the Negro families received all of their income from Social Security and/or public assistance payments as compared to 8 percent of the white families.

More than one-half of all female family heads worked at some time during 1972 (table 13). Most of these women worked at full-time jobs with about three-fourths of the full-time workers having worked more than 40 weeks during the year. About 42 percent of the female family heads did not work during 1972. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that 9 out of every 10 female family heads who did not work in 1972 were not actively seeking employment during that period.

Table 14 shows that in 1972 a smaller proportion of mothers who were wives of heads of families were in the labor force (41 percent) than mothers who were heads of families (57 percent). This pattern was found among white women but not Negro women. Thus, among white wives who were mothers, about 39 percent were in the labor force, whereas among white female heads of families 61 percent of the mothers were in the labor force. By contrast, 55 percent of the Negro mothers who were wives were in the labor force in 1972, but only 50 percent of the Negro mothers who were family heads were in the labor force.

Negro families had, on the average, more children under 18 years old present in the home than did white families, but within this framework, labor force participation was related to the number of children present among both white and Negro families headed by a woman. Thus, the number of children in these families averaged fewer for mothers who were in the labor force than for mothers who were not in the labor force.

About 32 percent of the employed women who were family heads in 1973 were classified as clerical and kindred workers, 29 percent were service and private household workers, 15 percent were operatives, and 12 percent were professional, technical, and kindred workers. The most noteworthy changes in the distribution of these women by major occupation group since

1960 have been the increase in the proportion who were in clerical occupations (from 26 percent to 32 percent) and the decrease in the proportion who were operatives (including factory workers) or service workers (from 48 percent to 43 percent).

The proportion of members of families headed by a woman and who were below the low-income level has decreased since 1960. Even though the declines have been pronounced for both whites and Negroes, the proportion of members below the low-income level for Negroes was twice that for whites in 1972 (table 16). Nearly one-half (49 percent) of all persons in female-headed families in 1960 were members of families whose incomes were below the low-income level for the previous year. This proportion had declined to 38 percent for the income-year 1972. However, more than one-half of the children under 18 years old in female-headed families were still below the low-income level in 1972.

The proportion of members below the low-income level in white families declined from 40 percent in 1959 to 27 percent in 1972. The proportion of related children below the low-income level in these families declined from 65 percent in 1959 to 41 percent in 1972. Among Negro family members the proportional decline was from 76 percent in 1959 to 58 percent in 1972. About 70 percent of the children in Negro female-headed families were below the low-income level in 1972, a decline from 87 percent in 1959.

Table 11. MEDIAN INCOME OF FAMILIES BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX OF HEAD: 1972, 1969, AND 1959

(In constant 1972 dollars)

Age, sex, and race of head	1972	1969	1959	Increase		Percent increase	
				1969 to 1972	1959 to 1969	1969 to 1972	1959 to 1969
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME							
All female heads	$5,342	$5,664	$4,367	$-322	$1,297	-5.7	29.7
Under 35 years	3,647	3,865	2,554	-218	1,311	-5.6	51.3
35 to 44 years	5,715	5,667	4,116	48	1,551	0.8	37.7
45 to 64 years	7,013	7,336	5,512	-323	1,824	-4.4	33.1
65 years and over	6,379	5,999	4,780	380	1,219	6.3	25.5
White female heads	6,213	6,416	5,076	-203	1,340	-3.2	26.4
Under 35 years	4,008	4,229	2,960	-221	1,269	-5.2	42.9
35 to 44 years	6,548	6,282	4,687	266	1,595	4.2	34.0
45 to 64 years	7,799	8,047	6,166	-248	1,881	-3.1	30.5
65 years and over	6,996	6,589	5,281	407	1,308	6.2	24.8
Negro female heads	3,840	3,879	2,488	-39	1,391	-1.0	55.9
Under 35 years	3,145	3,315	2,093	-170	1,222	-5.1	58.4
35 to 44 years	4,530	4,352	2,706	178	1,646	4.1	60.8
45 to 64 years	4,657	4,526	2,821	131	1,705	2.9	60.4
65 years and over	4,372	3,315	2,337	1,057	978	31.9	41.8
MEDIAN FOR FEMALE AS PERCENT OF TOTAL							
All family heads	$11,116	$10,954	$8,121	$162	$2,833	1.5	34.9
Female family heads	5,342	5,664	4,367	-322	1,297	-5.7	29.7
Percent	48.1	51.7	53.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
White family heads	11,549	11,368	8,455	181	2,913	1.6	34.5
Female family heads	6,213	6,416	5,076	-203	1,340	-3.2	26.4
Percent	53.8	56.4	60.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Negro family heads	6,864	6,921	4,535	-57	2,386	-0.8	52.6
Female family heads	3,840	3,879	2,488	-39	1,391	-1.0	55.9
Percent	55.9	56.0	54.9	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table 12. SOURCE OF INCOME IN 1969 FOR FAMILIES HEADED BY A FEMALE, BY RACE OF HEAD

Type of income	All races		White		Negro	
	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)	Number (thousands)	Median income (dollars)
All families with female heads...	5,515	$4,969	4,115	$5,636	1,334	$3,414
ith income:						
With earnings only..................	1,692	5,358	1,192	5,740	480	4,459
Wage and salary only.............	1,601	5,285	1,116	5,659	466	4,435
Self employed only................	26	4,791	21	5,198	4	3,105
Wage and salary and self employment.	66	8,270	54	8,537	11	6,861
With earnings and other income.......	2,614	6,637	2,084	7,261	502	4,287
With other income only..............	994	2,314	692	2,492	290	1,984
Social security income only........	169	1,734	131	1,734	37	1,733
Public assistance income only......	339	1,930	161	1,918	172	1,943
All other income only.............	89	2,654	72	2,830	15	2,045
With social security and public assistance income................	87	1,990	54	1,977	32	2,003
With social security and other income..........................	230	3,892	217	3,977	12	2,398
With public assistance and other income..........................	45	2,492	28	2,490	17	2,534
With all three types of other income..........................	35	3,540	28	3,658	7	3,102
ith no income........................	214	(X)	147	(X)	62	(X)

X Not applicable.

Table 13. WORK EXPERIENCE OF FEMALE FAMILY HEADS DURING 1972

(Numbers in thousands)

Work experience in 1972	Number			Percent		
	All races	White	Negro	All races	White	Negro
Total female heads..............	6,607	4,672	1,822	100.0	100.0	100.0
rked during 1972....................	3,824	2,791	986	57.9	59.7	54.1
Full-time weeks worked..............	3,050	2,258	752	46.2	48.3	41.3
50 to 52 weeks....................	2,074	1,561	480	31.4	33.4	26.3
40 to 49 weeks....................	277	212	61	4.2	4.5	3.3
27 to 39 weeks....................	220	165	55	3.3	3.5	3.0
1 to 26 weeks.....................	478	319	156	7.2	6.8	8.6
Part-time weeks worked..............	774	533	234	11.7	11.4	12.8
50 to 52 weeks....................	272	186	85	4.1	4.0	4.7
40 to 49 weeks....................	90	69	19	1.4	1.5	1.0
27 to 39 weeks....................	80	58	19	1.2	1.2	1.0
1 to 26 weeks.....................	333	220	111	5.0	4.7	6.1
d not work during 1972..............	2,783	1,881	836	42.1	40.3	45.9

Table 14. FAMILIES WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD BY TYPE OF FAMILY, LABOR FORCE STATUS OF MOTHER, AND RACE: 1970 AND 1972

(Numbers in thousands)

Type of family, labor force status of mother and race	1970		1972	
	Number with own children under 18 years old	Average number of children per family	Number with own children under 18 years old	Average number of children per family
ALL FAMILIES				
Husband-wife families	25,547	2.29	25,482	2.22
Mothers in labor force	10,210	2.15	10,354	2.10
Percent of total	40.0	(X)	40.6	(X)
Mothers not in labor force	15,337	2.37	15,128	2.31
Female family heads	2,924	2.29	3,598	2.20
Mothers in labor force	1,731	2.06	2,062	1.96
Percent of total	59.2	(X)	57.3	(X)
Mothers not in labor force	1,193	2.63	1,536	2.53
WHITE				
Husband-wife families	23,285	2.25	23,219	2.19
Mothers in labor force	8,970	2.10	9,125	2.06
Percent of total	38.5	(X)	39.3	(X)
Mothers not in labor force	14,315	2.34	14,094	2.27
Female family heads	1,994	2.06	2,413	2.06
Mothers in labor force	1,237	1.88	1,470	1.86
Percent of total	62.0	(X)	60.9	(X)
Mothers not in labor force	757	2.34	943	2.36
NEGRO				
Husband-wife families	2,001	2.67	2,002	2.54
Mothers in labor force	1,120	2.51	1,106	2.36
Percent of total	56.0	(X)	55.2	(X)
Mothers not in labor force	881	2.87	896	2.76
Female family heads	912	2.77	1,144	2.50
Mothers in labor force	485	2.48	571	2.18
Percent of total	53.2	(X)	49.9	(X)
Mothers not in labor force	427	3.10	573	2.81

X Not applicable.

Table 15. MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED FEMALE FAMILY HEADS: 1973, 1970, AND 1960

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation and race	1973	1970	1960	Increase		Percent increase	
				1970 to 1973	1960 to 1970	1970 to 1973	1960 to 1970
All employed female heads........	3,274	2,916	2,015	358	901	12.3	44.7
Professional, technical, and kindred workers..............................	397	376	219	21	157	5.6	71.7
Managers and administrators, except farm.	162	139	102	23	37	16.5	36.3
Sales workers..........................	143	159	126	-16	33	-10.1	26.2
Clerical and kindred workers...........	1,040	873	521	167	352	19.1	67.6
Craftsmen and kindred workers..........	51	91	31	-40	60	-44.0	(B)
Operatives and transport equipment operatives..........................	480	477	349	3	128	0.6	36.7
Laborers, except farm..................	29	35	20	-6	15	(B)	(B)
Farmers and farm managers.............	9	12	24	-3	-12	(B)	(B)
Farm laborers and farm foremen.........	25	15	15	10	-	(B)	(B)
Service and private household workers..	939	741	608	198	133	26.7	21.9
Percent........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Professional, technical, and kindred workers..............................	12.1	12.9	10.9	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Managers and administrators, except farm.	4.9	4.8	5.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Sales workers..........................	4.4	5.5	6.3	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Clerical and kindred workers...........	31.8	29.9	25.9	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Craftsmen and kindred workers..........	1.6	3.1	1.5	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Operatives and transport equipment operatives..........................	14.7	16.4	17.3	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Laborers, except farm..................	0.9	1.2	1.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Farmers and farm managers.............	0.3	0.4	1.2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Farm laborers and farm foremen.........	0.8	0.5	0.7	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Service and private household workers..	28.7	25.4	30.2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
White employed female heads......	2,439	2,231	1,584	208	647	9.3	40.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers..............................	311	312	195	-1	117	-0.3	60.0
Managers and administrators, except farm.	144	127	97	17	30	13.4	30.9
Sales workers..........................	136	144	119	-8	25	-5.6	21.0
Clerical and kindred workers...........	851	750	487	101	263	13.5	54.0
Craftsmen and kindred workers..........	42	77	27	-35	50	-45.5	(B)
Operatives and transport equipment operatives..........................	373	365	285	8	80	2.2	28.1
Laborers, except farm..................	24	25	15	-1	10	(B)	(B)
Farmers and farm managers.............	9	11	19	-2	-8	(B)	(B)
Farm laborers and farm foremen.........	10	7	5	3	2	(B)	(B)
Service and private household workers..	541	413	335	128	78	31.0	23.3
Negro employed female heads......	788	654	431	134	223	20.5	51.7
Professional, technical, and kindred workers..............................	81	59	24	22	35	(B)	(B)
Managers and administrators, except farm.	18	11	5	7	6	(B)	(B)
Sales workers..........................	8	14	7	-6	7	(B)	(B)
Clerical and kindred workers...........	173	114	34	59	80	51.8	(B)
Craftsmen and kindred workers..........	8	12	4	-4	8	(B)	(B)
Operatives and transport equipment operatives..........................	106	106	64	-	42	-	(B)
Laborers, except farm..................	4	10	5	-6	5	(B)	(B)
Farmers and farm managers.............	-	1	5	-1	-4	(B)	(B)
Farm laborers and farm foremen.........	10	8	10	2	-2	(B)	(B)
Service and private household workers..	381	319	273	62	46	19.4	16.8

- Represents zero.
B Base less than 75,000.
X Not applicable.

Table 16. PERCENT OF PERSONS BELOW THE LOW-INCOME LEVEL IN FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEADS, BY FAMILY STATUS AND RACE: 1972, 1969, AND 1959

Family status and race	1972	1969	1959	Change	
				1969 to 1972	1959 to 1969
All persons in families with female heads..	38.2	38.2	49.4	-	-11.2
Head..	32.7	32.7	42.6	-	-9.9
Related children under 18 years.................	53.1	54.4	72.2	-1.3	-17.8
Other family members..........................	17.0	17.5	24.0	-0.5	-6.5
Persons in families with white female heads..	27.4	29.1	40.2	-1.7	-11.1
Head..	24.3	25.7	34.8	-1.4	-9.1
Related children under 18 years.................	41.1	45.2	64.6	-4.1	-19.4
Other family members..........................	10.2	12.4	17.9	-2.2	-5.5
Persons in families with Negro female heads..	58.1	57.8	75.6	0.3	-17.8
Head..	53.3	53.1	72.0	0.2	-18.9
Related children under 18 years.................	69.5	67.6	86.5	1.9	-18.9
Other family members..........................	33.4	34.5	50.7	1.1	-16.2

- Represents zero.

V. HOUSING

The economic conditions under which people ve generally dictate their ability to own or rent heir living quarters. About one-half of all emale family heads owned (or were in the rocess of buying) their own homes in 1970 and bout one-half rented their living quarters. These roportions have not changed significantly since 960. In 1970, younger female heads (under 45 ears old) were less likely to be home owners 3 percent) than their older counterparts, 64 ercent of whom were owners. A much larger roportion of the older women than of the younger omen were widows.

Among white families in 1970, 56 percent of e female heads were owners with 40 percent those under 45 years old being owners and 68 ercent of those 45 years or older. Only about percent of all Negro female heads owned their omes, 19 percent of those under 45, and 46 percent of those 45 years or older. The distribution owners and renters for both whites and Negroes emained essentially unchanged between 1960 and 970.

For those families with a female head in 1970 who rented their homes, the amount of rent paid relative to the income level of these families was much higher for families below the low-income level than for families above the low-income level. About 62 percent of all renter families headed by a woman had incomes above the low-income level. Forty-five percent of these families paid less than 20 percent of their total incomes for rent. But, among those families whose incomes were below the low-income level 5 percent paid less than 20 percent of their incomes for rent, whereas 75 percent paid 35 percent or more for housing. This inverse relationship between income level and rent-income ratio holds for both white and Negro renter families, with a higher proportion of white low-income families (81 percent) paying 35 percent or more of their incomes for rent than Negro low-income families (69 percent). However, 54 percent of the Negro renter families were low-income families whereas only 30 percent of the white renters were low-income families.

Table 17. TENURE OF FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEADS BY RACE AND AGE OF HEAD: 1970 AND 1960

(Numbers in thousands)

Tenure and race of head	1970	1960	Increase	Percent increase
			1960 to 1970	1960 to 1970
All female heads	5,515	4,196	1,319	31.4
Owner	2,730	2,153	577	26.
Percent owner	49.5	51.3	(X)	(X)
Renter	2,785	2,044	741	36.
Under 45 years old	2,543	1,607	936	58.
Owner	838	514	324	63.
Percent owner	33.0	32.0	(X)	(X)
Renter	1,706	1,092	614	56.
45 years and over	2,971	2,590	381	14.
Owner	1,892	1,639	253	15.
Percent owner	63.7	63.3	(X)	(X
Renter	1,079	951	128	13.
White female heads	4,115	3,306	809	24.
Owner	2,306	1,878	428	22.
Percent owner	56.0	56.8	(X)	(X
Renter	1,809	1,428	381	26.
Under 45 years old	1,711	1,134	577	50.
Owner	677	436	241	55.
Percent owner	39.6	38.4	(X)	(X
Renter	1,034	698	336	48.
45 years and over	2,404	2,172	232	10.
Owner	1,629	1,443	186	12.
Percent owner	67.8	66.4	(X)	(X
Renter	776	730	46	6.
Negro female heads	1,334	890	444	49.
Owner	396	274	122	44.
Percent owner	29.7	30.8	(X)	(X
Renter	937	616	321	52.
Under 45 years old	795	473	322	68.
Owner	149	78	71	91.
Percent owner	18.7	16.5	(X)	(X
Renter	646	394	252	64.
45 years and over	539	418	121	28.
Owner	248	196	52	26.
Percent owner	46.0	46.9	(X)	(X
Renter	292	222	70	31.

X Not applicable.

Table 18. GROSS RENT-INCOME RATIO FOR FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEADS IN RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS BY LOW-INCOME STATUS AND RACE OF HEAD: 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Low-income level and rent-income ratio	All races	White	Negro
Income above low-income level	1,524	1,127	379
oss rent-income ratio:			
Less than 20 percent	690	503	179
20 to 24 percent	262	190	69
25 to 34 percent	323	242	78
35 percent or more	249	192	53
Income below low-income level	945	482	450
oss rent-income ratio:			
Less than 20 percent	49	15	34
20 to 24 percent	50	19	31
25 to 34 percent	137	61	75
35 percent or more	709	388	310
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			
Income above low-income level	100.0	100.0	100.0
oss rent-income ratio:			
Less than 20 percent	45.3	44.6	47.2
20 to 24 percent	17.2	16.9	18.2
25 to 34 percent	21.2	21.5	20.6
35 percent or more	16.3	17.0	14.0
Income below low-income level	100.0	100.0	100.0
oss rent-income ratio:			
Less than 20 percent	5.2	3.1	7.6
20 to 24 percent	5.3	3.9	6.9
24 to 34 percent	14.5	12.7	16.7
35 percent or more	75.0	80.5	68.9

VI. PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS AND SUBFAMILIES

Thus far, this report has dealt exclusively with women who head families, however, a great many women in the United States head households but have no relatives living with them. In 1973, there were about 8.9 million of these female primary individuals, nine of every ten of whom maintained their own homes while living entirely alone. Between 1960 and 1970, the proportional increase for this group was more than twice that for all household heads and substantially higher than for all household heads between 1970 and 1973. These women represented about 9 percent of household heads in 1960 and 13 percent of all household heads in 1973. More than one-half of the female primary individuals were elderly (65 years old and over) and about 61 percent were widowed and 22 percen had never married.

Another classification into which some wome fall is that of a subfamily head. Subfamilies ar defined as a married couple with or withou children, or one parent with one or more singl children under 18 years old, living in a househol and related to, but not including the head of th household or his wife. The number of subfamilie is not included in the number of families. larger proportion of all subfamilies are accounte for by female-headed subfamilies than in the pas The proportion of female-headed subfamilies to a subfamilies increased from 35 percent in 196 to 46 percent in 1973.

Table 19. FEMALE PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS AS PROPORTION OF ALL HOUSEHOLD HEADS BY AGE AND RACE: 1973, 1970, AND 1960

(Numbers in thousands)

Type of unit and race and sex of head	1973	1970	1960	Increase		Percent increase	
				1970 to 1973	1960 to 1970	1970 to 1973	1960 to 1970
All household heads	68,251	63,573	52,809	4,678	10,764	7.4	20.
Female primary individuals	8,858	7,801	4,979	1,057	2,822	13.5	56.
Percent of all heads	13.0	12.3	9.4	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X
Living alone	8,239	7,150	4,436	1,089	2,714	15.2	61.
Percent of female primary individuals	93.0	91.7	89.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X
White household heads	60,618	56,663	47,759	3,955	8,904	7.0	18.
Female primary individuals	7,901	6,980	4,473	921	2,507	13.2	56.
Percent of all heads	13.0	12.3	9.4	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X
Living alone	(NA)	6,425	4,015	(NA)	2,410	(NA)	60.
Percent of female primary individuals	(NA)	92.0	89.8	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(X
Negro household heads	6,809	6,240	5,050	569	1,190	9.1	23.
Female primary individuals	879	764	506	115	258	15.1	51.
Percent of all heads	12.9	12.2	10.0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X
Living alone	(NA)	675	421	(NA)	254	(NA)	60.
Percent of female primary individuals	(NA)	88.3	83.2	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(X

NA Not available.
X Not applicable.

Table 20. CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS: MARCH 1973

(Numbers in thousands)

Race and marital status	Total	14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 54	55 to 64	65 years and over
Race						
Total	8,856	615	582	1,269	1,821	4,568
te	7,901	542	483	1,044	1,593	4,238
ro	878	60	82	210	208	317
er	77	13	17	15	20	13
Marital Status						
Total	8,856	615	582	1,269	1,821	4,568
ried, spouse absent	517	46	54	165	129	123
owed	5,423	3	10	341	1,191	3,878
orced	1,002	29	85	430	282	176
gle	1,914	537	435	333	219	392
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
Race						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
te	89.2	88.1	83.0	82.3	87.5	92.8
ro	9.9	9.8	14.1	16.5	11.4	6.9
er	0.9	2.1	2.9	1.2	1.1	0.3
Marital Status						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ried, spouse absent	5.8	7.5	9.3	13.0	7.1	2.7
owed	61.2	0.5	1.7	26.9	65.4	84.9
orced	11.3	4.7	14.6	33.9	15.5	3.9
gle	21.6	87.3	74.7	26.2	12.0	8.6

Table 21. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF SUBFAMILIES HEADED BY A FEMALE: 1973, 1970, AND 1960

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	1973	1970	1960	Increase		Percent increase	
				1970 to 1973	1960 to 1970	1970 to 1973	1960 to 1970
Total subfamilies	1,250	1,150	1,511	100	-361	8.7	-23.
Subfamilies with female heads	573	483	528	90	-45	18.6	-8.
Percent of all subfamilies	45.8	42.0	34.9	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X
Marital status of female subfamily heads:							
Married, spouse absent	258	284	304	-26	-20	-9.2	-6.
Separated	182	190	188	-8	2	-4.2	1.
Other	76	94	116	-18	-22	-19.1	-19.
Widowed	38	38	47	-	-9	(B)	(B
Divorced	174	152	177	22	-25	14.5	-14.
Single	103	14	-	89	-	(B)	
Age of female subfamily heads:							
Under 20 years	75	43	46	32	-3	(B)	(B
20 to 24 years	184	170	134	14	36	8.2	26.
25 to 34 years	179	144	186	35	-42	24.3	-22.
35 to 44 years	83	77	122	6	-45	7.8	-36.
45 to 64 years	53	48	39	5	9	(B)	(B
65 years or more	-	1	1	-1	-	(B)	(B
Average number of own children under 18	1.60	1.59	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(X)	(NA
White subfamilies	922	866	(NA)	56	(NA)	6.5	(NA
Subfamilies with female heads	356	332	(NA)	24	(NA)	7.2	(NA
Percent of all subfamilies	38.6	38.3	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(X)	(NA
Marital status of female subfamily heads:							
Married, spouse absent	156	167	(NA)	-11	(NA)	-6.6	(NA
Separated	106	93	(NA)	13	(NA)	14.0	(NA
Other	50	74	(NA)	-24	(NA)	(B)	(NA
Widowed	24	31	(NA)	-7	(NA)	(B)	(NA
Divorced	143	132	(NA)	11	(NA)	8.3	(NA
Single	32	7	(NA)	25	(NA)	(B)	(NA
Age of female subfamily heads:							
Under 20 years	49	27	(NA)	22	(NA)	(B)	(NA
20 to 24 years	119	120	(NA)	-1	(NA)	-0.8	(NA
25 to 34 years	110	105	(NA)	5	(NA)	4.8	(NA
35 to 44 years	44	51	(NA)	-7	(NA)	(B)	(NA
45 to 64 years	33	28	(NA)	5	(NA)	(B)	(NA
65 years or more	-	1	(NA)	-1	(NA)	(B)	(NA
Average number of own children under 18	1.48	1.41	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(X)	(NA
Negro subfamilies	311	268	(NA)	43	(NA)	16.0	(NA
Subfamilies with female heads	213	148	(NA)	65	(NA)	43.9	(NA
Percent of all subfamilies	68.5	55.2	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(X)	(NA
Marital status of female subfamily heads:							
Married, spouse absent	100	114	(NA)	-14	(NA)	-12.3	(NA
Separated	76	95	(NA)	-19	(NA)	-20.0	(NA
Other	24	19	(NA)	5	(NA)	(B)	(NA
Widowed	14	7	(NA)	7	(NA)	(B)	(NA
Divorced	28	20	(NA)	8	(NA)	(B)	(NA
Single	71	7	(NA)	64	(NA)	(B)	(NA
Age of female subfamily heads:							
Under 20 years	25	16	(NA)	9	(NA)	(B)	(NA
20 to 24 years	64	50	(NA)	14	(NA)	(B)	(NA
25 to 34 years	64	38	(NA)	26	(NA)	(B)	(NA
35 to 44 years	38	26	(NA)	12	(NA)	(B)	(NA
45 to 64 years	20	18	(NA)	2	(NA)	(B)	(NA
65 years or more	-	-	(NA)	-	(NA)	(B)	(NA
Average number of own children under 18	1.86	1.88	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(X)	(NA

- Represents zero.

B Base less than 75,000.

NA Not available.

X Not applicable.

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AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL
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Characteristics of American Youth: 1974

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Special Studies
Series P-23, No. 51

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Special Studies
Series P-23, No. 51

Issued April 1975

Characteristics of American Youth: 1974

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PREFACE

This report was prepared by Karen A. Crook, Ethnic Origins Statistics Staff, and Larry E. Suter, Education a Social Statification Branch, Population Division. Important professional contributions were made by Jerry Jennings and Elmore J. Seraile. Clerical assistance was provided by Angela M. Britt, Annise L. Chapmon, Carm DeNavas, and Nancy L. Swann. Editorial assistance was provided by Vivian Brown and Karen M. Mills. Gene direction was provided by Charles E. Johnson, Jr., Assistant Chief (Demographic and Social Statistics Programs), a Paul C. Glick, Senior Demographer, Population Division.

Diana Harley, Paul H. Tomlin, and George F. Train, Statistical Methods Division, conducted the statistical revi of the report. Many individuals within the Publications Services Division made significant contributions in the ar of publication planning and design, editorial review, composition, and printing procurement.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF AMERICAN YOUTH: 1974

INTRODUCTION

This report presents a statistical portrait of the nographic and socioeconomic characteristics of ng persons—those 14 to 24 years old in 4—born from approximately 1950 through 1960. se were the years of the greatest birth boom in ted States history. Because of their growing num- s, as these persons reach employment age and begin form families to their own, interest in the youth of erica has increased in recent years.

The current report updates "Characteristics of erican Youth: 1972," **Current Population Reports,** ies P-23, No. 44, and is the fifth in a series on the ject. Many of the figures on youth have been lished previously, but they are being brought ether here for convenient use. This report describes most recent trends in the demographic and ioeconomic characteristics of young persons, ticularly those which have occurred between the 1960's and early 1970's. Data are included on mbers and racial composition, metropolitan- metropolitan residence, migration, education, rital status, family composition, fertility, labor ce status, occupation, income, voting, and crime. cial emphasis is placed on the school enrollment American youth.

Some of the highlights on youth featured include following:

1. On July 1, 1974, American youth numbered 8 million, approximately 21 percent of the total ulation of the United States.

2. Over two thirds of our Nation's youth lived in ndard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) in 74, including about 30 percent who were idents of a central city.

3. One-half of the population 20 and 21 years old and about 70 percent of the population 22 to 24 years old moved between March 1970 and March 1974.

4. About 93 percent of persons of high school age (14 to 17 years old) and 43 percent of 18- and 19-year olds were enrolled in school in October 1973.

5. College enrollment among women and Negroes has increased dramatically over the past decade.

6. Young women were more likely to be single in 1974 than they were in 1960.

7. Almost all of America's youth, approximately 90 percent, lived in families in 1974.

8. The total number of births expected by wives 18 to 24 years old declined from 2.4 to 2.2 between 1971 and 1974.

9. The proportion of women 16 to 24 years old who were in the labor force increased from 48 percent in 1967 to 57 percent in 1974, whereas the proportion not working because they were keeping house declined from 26 percent to 20 percent.

10. The median income in 1973 of families with a head under 25 years old and a year-round full-time civilian worker was $10,155.

11. Youth 18 to 24 years old did not vote to as great an extent as did Americans 25 years old and over.

12. In the first half of 1973 the victimization rate for selected crimes against persons was higher for persons 16 to 24 years old than for the total population 12 years old and over.

I. POPULATION: GROWTH, COMPOSITION, DISTRIBUTION, AND MOBILITY

On July 1, 1974, American youth numbered 43.8 million, approximately 21 percent of the total population of the United States.[1] This figure represents an increase of 16.4 million, or about 60 percent, over the 27.3 million of 1960. As in 1960, Negro youths comprise a slightly higher proportion of all Negro persons in 1974 (23 percent) than do white youths of all white persons (20 percent). Population projections indicate that the number of American youth will increase to about 45.2 million in 1980, but decline to 42.2 million by 1985. The number of persons of high school age (14 to 17 years old) totaled 16.9 million in 1974, but will decline to 14.4 million by 1985. The college-age population (18 to 21 years old) totaled 16.1 million in 1974, will increase to 17.1 million by 1980, an decline to 15.4 million by 1985.

Over two-thirds of our Nation's youth lived i standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) i 1974, including about 30 percent who were residents of a central city. Seventy-five percent o Negro youth 18 to 24 years old and 82 percent o Spanish youth in this age range were residents o metropolitan areas.

The youth of America are a highly mobile group Young persons in their twenties are the most likel to move as they establish new households, enter o leave the military or school, and enter the labo force. One-half of the population 20 and 21 year old and about 70 percent of the population 22 t 24 years old moved between March 1970 an March 1974.

---

[1] Consistent with **Current Population Reports,** Series P-25, No. 529.

Table 1. TOTAL POPULATION AND PERSONS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY RACE: 1940 TO 1985

(Numbers in thousands. Estimates and projections as of July 1, including Alaska and Hawaii and Armed Forces overseas)

Race and year	Total population	14 to 24 years old	
		Number	Percent
ALL RACES			
985 (projection)......	234,068	42.222	18.0
1980..................	222,769	45,195	20.3
1975..................	213,450	44,520	20.9
1974 (estimate)........	211,909	43,786	20.7
1973..................	210,404	43,127	20.5
1972..................	208,842	42,457	20.3
1971..................	207,045	42,057	20.3
1970..................	204,879	40,593	19.8
1960..................	180,671	27,347	15.1
1950..................	152,271	24,519	16.1
1940[1].................	132,122	26,460	20.0
WHITE			
1985 (projection)......	200,548	35,139	17.5
1980..................	192,162	38,114	19.8
1975..................	185,578	38,016	20.5
1974 (estimate)........	184,543	37,463	20.3
1973..................	183,517	36,984	20.2
1972..................	182,426	36,515	20.0
WHITE--Continued			
1971..................	181,133	36,313	20.0
1970..................	179,491	35,125	19.6
1960..................	160,023	24,008	15.0
1950..................	135,984	21,556	15.9
1940[1].................	118,629	23,562	19.9
NEGRO			
1985 (projection).....	28,304	6,052	21.4
1980..................	26,371	6,179	23.4
1975..................	24,539	5,772	23.5
1974 (estimate).......	24,201	5,628	23.3
1973..................	23,876	5,481	23.0
1972..................	23,545	5,312	22.6
1971..................	23,182	5,148	22.2
1970..................	22,787	4,914	21.6
1960..................	19,006	3,072	16.2
1950..................	16,288	2,963	18.2
1940[1,2]..............	13,494	2,898	21.5

[1] Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

[2] Negro and other races.

Source: 1975 to 1985--For all races, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 541; for white and Negro, unpublished data consistent with P-25, No. 541. 1974--Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 529. 1960 to 1973--Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 519. 1940 to 1950--Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 311.

Table 2. PERSONS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, 1940 TO 1974, AND PROJECTIONS TO 1985

(Numbers in thousands. Estimates and projections as of July 1, including Alaska and Hawaii and Armed Forces overseas)

Year	Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years	18 to 21 years	22 to 24 years
1985 (projection).............	42,222	14,388	15,431	12,403
1984..........................	42,717	14,259	15,976	12,482
1980..........................	45,194	15,753	17,097	12,344
1976..........................	45,040	16,879	16,762	11,399
1975..........................	44,520	16,923	16,479	11,118
1974 (estimate)...............	43,786	16,878	16,108	10,800
1973..........................	43,127	16,746	15,789	10,592
1972..........................	42,457	16,556	15,432	10,468
1971..........................	42,057	16,281	15,019	10,758
1970 (estimate)...............	40,593	15,910	14,705	9,978
1960..........................	27,347	11,219	9,555	6,573
1950..........................	24,519	8,444	8,946	7,129
1940[1].......................	26,460	9,844	9,699	6,918

[1] Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: 1975 to 1985--Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 541. 1974--Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 529. 1960 to 1973--Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 519. 1940 and 1950--Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 311.

Table 3. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD, INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS, BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: MARCH 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population plus members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post, but excluding all other members of the Armed Forces)

Area	Total		White		Black		Spanish origin[1]	
	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years
United States............	16,666	25,613	14,159	22,115	2,268	3,088	966	1,370
Percent, total.........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan areas.............	67.2	69.9	66.0	68.9	71.8	75.3	80.5	82.3
Inside central cities........	27.4	31.5	22.6	27.6	55.2	56.5	48.1	51.2
Outside central cities.......	39.7	38.4	43.4	41.2	16.5	18.7	32.4	31.2
Nonmetropolitan areas..........	32.8	30.1	34.0	31.1	28.2	24.7	19.4	17.7

[1] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: Current Population Survey.

Table 4. MOBILITY STATUS BETWEEN MARCH 1970 AND MARCH 1974 OF PERSONS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND RACE

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population plus members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post, but excluding all other members of the Armed Forces)

Mobility status[1]	Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 and 21 years	22 to 24 years
Total	42,279	16,666	7,772	7,442	10,399
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
onmovers	50.2	66.2	58.9	43.6	22.7
overs within the U.S.	44.3	29.5	36.3	50.1	69.7
Same county	26.8	18.6	23.6	31.2	39.0
Different county	17.5	10.8	12.8	18.9	30.7
Same State	8.7	4.7	6.2	10.5	15.6
Different State	8.8	6.1	6.5	8.4	15.1
broad	1.9	1.1	0.1	2.0	3.9
ot reported	3.7	3.3	3.8	4.2	3.8
WHITE					
Total	36,274	14,159	6,676	6,441	8,998
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
onmovers	50.0	66.7	59.2	43.4	21.7
overs within the U.S.	44.5	28.9	35.9	50.7	70.9
Same county	25.8	17.2	22.4	30.8	38.3
Different county	18.7	11.7	13.6	19.9	32.6
Same State	9.2	5.1	6.9	11.3	16.7
Different State	9.4	6.6	6.7	8.6	15.8
broad	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.8	3.6
ot reported	3.7	3.4	3.9	4.2	3.8
NEGRO					
Total	5,355	2,267	994	886	1,208
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
onmovers	52.6	64.4	58.0	46.3	30.5
overs within the U.S.	43.1	32.1	38.5	48.9	63.2
Same county	32.8	26.7	30.7	35.9	43.5
Different county	10.3	5.4	7.6	13.1	19.5
Same State	4.1	1.9	2.2	5.3	8.7
Different State	6.2	3.5	5.4	7.8	10.8
broad	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.6	2.6
ot reported	3.2	2.6	3.3	4.1	3.7

[1] Unmarried students who temporarily live away from home while attending college are counted as members of their arental families and would not be counted as movers unless their families had also moved.

Source: Current Population Survey unpublished data.

II. EDUCATION

The youth of America were more likely to be enrolled in school in October 1973 than they were in October 1960. About 93 percent of persons of high school age (14 to 17 years old) and 43 percent of 18- and 19-year olds were enrolled in school in October 1973. These figures compare with 90 percent of persons of high school age and 38 percent of 18- and 19-year olds enrolled in school in 1960. Although the long-term trend has been toward increasing rates of college attendance, in the last three years the proportion of these young persons who continued schooling has declined. Consequently, a higher proportion of young persons 14 to 24 years old had graduated from high school but were not enrolled in college in 1973 than in 1970.

The total number of persons 14 to 34 years old enrolled in college in 1973 was 8.2 million. College enrollment among women and Negroes has increased dramatically over the past decade. Enrollment among women has approximately doubled since 1964 and Negro enrollment has grown from 234,000 in 1964 to 684,000 in 1973, an increase of 192 percent. In 1973 Negroes comprised 8 percent of all college enrollment. Approximately one-third of white youth 18 to 21 years old were enrolled in college in 1973, whereas about one-fifth of Negro youth of this age were enrolled.

Data pertaining to major field of study of college students were collected by the Bureau of the Census in October 1972. Of the 8.3 million college students 14 to 34 years old at that time, 1.2 million (14 percent) were enrolled in business or commerce fields, 1.0 million (12 percent) in education, and 954,000 (11 percent) in social sciences. Both the number of engineering majors and the number of physical or earth science majors decreased by around 32 percent since 1966. The number of education majors decreased by approximately 111,000 or by about 10 percent. Conversely, the number of social science majors increased by about 49 percent since 1966, and commerce and business majors increased by 30 percent. Women predominated in education specializations (72 percent female) and in health fields (57 percent female).

Fifty-five percent of high school seniors in October 1973 who were members of families whose head was a white-collar worker reported that they planned to attend college as compared with 33 percent who were from families headed by a blue-collar worker. Conversely, a higher percentage of seniors from families headed by blue-collar workers reported some plans to enter vocational school than those seniors from families headed by white-collar workers. About 10 percent of the high school seniors from white-collar families reported no other school plans as compared with 21 percent of the seniors from blue-collar families. Of the white youths enrolled in college who were living with their families, 54 percent were from families whose head had not completed any years of college, including 18 percent who were from families in which the head had not completed high school. Three-fourths of Negro college students were from families in which the head had not completed any years of college, and one-half were from families in which the head had not graduated from high school.

Married men and women of college age living with their spouse were less likely to be attending college in 1973 than were men and women of some other marital status. However, married men were more likely to be attending college than married women. Among both men and women 18 to 21 years old of other marital status (primarily single), 39 percent were attending college. The college enrollment rate declined between 1972 and 1973 for married men 18 to 24 years old.

Married college students, particularly women, are more likely to be enrolled on a part-time basis than are college students of some other marital status. Among male students 14 to 24 years old who were married and living with their wife, approximately 39 percent were enrolled on a part-time basis as compared with 10 percent of those who were of ome other marital status (primarily single). Among women students of this age who were married and iving with their husband, 49 percent were enrolled part time.

There is some evidence that middle-income amilies were less likely to have family members nrolled in college in 1973 than in 1970. The proportion of families with incomes from $7,500 to $9,999 (in constant 1973 dollars) who have dependnt members 18 to 24 years old attending college ull time has declined from 35 percent in 1970 to 29 percent in 1973. Similarly, for those families with incomes from $10,000 to $14,999, the correponding proportions are 43 percent and 36 percent, espectively. By contrast, the proportions of families with incomes of $15,000 and over and $3,000 or less with members attending college full time have not changed significantly since 1970[1].

America's youth have made great strides in their educational attainment since 1960. The proportion of young men who enter college after completing high school has increased since 1960 by about 10 percentage points, the corresponding increase for women is about 13 percentage points. A major shift in the educational level of young women is evidenced by the recent increase in the proportion who have completed some college—46 percent in 1974 compared with 42 percent in 1970. The corresponding proportion for men has remained fairly constant.

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[1] Family income data obtained from one question in the October Current Population Survey underestimates the family income when compared with the data collected in the March Current Population Survey where several income questions are included. See the section on Definitions and Explanations in the report "Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1972," **Current Population Reports**, Series P-20, No. 260.

Table 5. PERCENT OF PERSONS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN SCHOOL: 1940 TO 1973

Year	14 to 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
1973	92.9	42.9	20.8
1972	93.3	46.3	21.6
1970	94.1	47.7	21.5
1960	90.3	38.4	13.1
1950	83.4	29.7	9.2
1940	79.3	28.9	6.6

Source: 1950 to 1973--October Current Population Survey data, civilian noninstitutional population; 1940--census data based on a complete count of the resident population.

Table 6. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY LEVEL: OCTOBER 1945 TO OCTOBER 1973

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Year	Total, 14 to 24 years old	In school		Not in school	
		Below college	In college	High school graduate	Not high school graduate
1973	41,759	15,945	6,350	14,543	4,920
1972	40,938	15,865	6,552	13,554	4,967
1971	39,695	15,813	6,494	12,636	4,753
1970	38,270	15,413	6,065	12,123	4,670
1969	36,731	15,102	6,082	11,025	4,524
1960	26,404	10,589	2,820	[1]12,995	
1950	23,347	7,338	1,851	[1]14,159	
1945	19,980	7,430	730	[1]11,820	
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION					
1973	100.0	38.2	15.2	34.8	11.8
1972	100.0	38.8	16.0	33.1	12.1
1971	100.0	39.8	16.4	31.8	12.0
1970	100.0	40.3	15.8	31.7	12.2
1969	100.0	41.1	16.6	30.0	12.3
1960	100.0	40.1	10.7	[1]49.2	
1950	100.0	31.4	7.9	[1]60.6	
1945	100.0	37.2	3.7	[1]59.2	

[1] Separate data not available.

Source: Current Population Survey.

Table 7. COLLEGE ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 14 TO 34 YEARS OLD, BY RACE AND SEX: OCTOBER 1973 AND OCTOBER 1964

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Race and sex	Enrolled, 1973		Enrolled, 1964		Percent change 1964-1973
	Number	Percent of all students	Number	Percent of all students	
All students.......	8,179	100.0	4,643	100.0	76.2
White....................	7,324	89.5	4,337	93.4	68.9
Negro....................	684	8.4	234	5.0	192.3
Other....................	171	2.1	72	1.6	137.5
Male................	4,677	57.2	2,888	62.2	61.9
White....................	4,218	51.6	2,720	58.6	55.1
Negro....................	358	4.4	120	2.6	198.3
Female..............	3,502	42.8	1,755	37.8	99.5
White....................	3,105	38.0	1,617	34.8	92.0
Negro....................	326	4.0	114	2.5	186.0

Source: Current Population Survey.

Table 8. COLLEGE ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 18 TO 21 YEARS OLD, BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: OCTOBER 1973

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Race	Total, 18 to 21 years old	Enrolled in college	
		Number	Percent
All races.........	14,763	4,590	31.1
White..................	12,702	4,146	32.6
Negro..................	1,852	358	19.3
Other..................	209	86	41.1
Spanish origin[1].........	738	151	20.5

[1] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: Current Population Survey.

Table 9. MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY OF COLLEGE STUDENTS 14 TO 34 YEARS OLD: OCTOBER 1972 AND OCTOBER 1966

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Field of study	October 1972	October 1966	Change, 1966 to 1972	
			Number	Percent
Total	8,313	5,999	2,314	38.6
Agriculture or forestry	97	73	24	(B)
Business or commerce	1,157	888	269	30.3
Biological and health sciences	952	602	350	58.1
Education	1,007	1,118	-111	-9.9
Engineering	357	534	-177	-33.1
Humanities	746	620	126	20.3
Mathematics or statistics	239	236	3	1.3
Physical or earth sciences	157	226	-69	-30.5
Social sciences	954	642	312	48.6
Other fields	1,740	461	1,279	277.4
Don't know or not reported	906	600	306	51.0

B Base less than 75,000.

Source: Current Population Survey.

Table 10. MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY OF COLLEGE STUDENTS 14 TO 34 YEARS OLD: OCTOBER 1972

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Field of study	Total	Female	Percent
Total	8,313	3,459	41.6
Agriculture or forestry	97	11	11.3
Business or commerce	1,157	268	23.2
Biological sciences	257	94	36.6
Health or medical professions	695	393	56.5
Education	1,007	728	72.3
Engineering	357	7	2.0
English or journalism	291	150	51.5
Other humanities	455	215	47.3
Mathematics or statistics	239	82	34.3
Physical or earth sciences	157	43	27.4
Social sciences	954	453	47.5
Law	237	42	17.7
Other fields	1,503	596	39.7
Don't know or not reported	906	380	41.9

Source: Current Population Survey.

Table 11. HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS IN PRIMARY FAMILIES WHO PLAN TO ATTEND COLLEGE OR VOCATIONAL SCHOOL BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF FAMILY HEAD: OCTOBER 1973

(Number in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Employment status and major occupation group of family head	All high school seniors	Percent distribution				
		Total	Plan to attend college	May attend college	Some plans to enter vocational school	No other school plans
Total	3,272	100.0	42.8	28.1	10.5	16.9
In civilian labor force	2,928	100.0	43.7	27.3	10.8	16.8
Employed	2,889	100.0	43.8	27.4	10.8	16.5
White-collar workers	1,345	100.0	55.3	25.3	7.5	10.2
Blue-collar workers	1,146	100.0	32.9	31.1	14.0	20.8
Service workers	243	100.0	35.8	25.1	12.8	25.5
Farm workers	154	100.0	36.4	22.1	14.3	27.3
Unemployed	39	100.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Not in civilian labor force	344	100.0	34.9	35.2	9.0	18.3

B Base less than 75,000.

Note: Includes 52,000 seniors who did not report on plans to enter school not shown separately.

Source: Current Population Survey.

Table 12. DEPENDENT FAMILY MEMBERS 14 TO 34 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN COLLEGE, BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY FAMILY HEAD: OCTOBER 1973

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. Excludes family members whose head is a member of the Armed Forces)

Years of school completed by family head	All races		White		Negro	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, family members enrolled in college[1]	5,022	100.0	4,496	100.0	423	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school	1,084	21.6	828	18.4	211	49.9
High school, 4 years	1,719	34.2	1,590	35.4	105	24.8
College, 1 to 3 years	751	15.0	688	15.3	51	12.1
College, 4 years or more	1,468	29.2	1,392	31.0	56	13.2

[1] A dependent family member is a relative of the head of household, excluding the head's wife or any other relative who is married with a spouse present. Such persons are generally the sons and daughters of the household head.

Source: Current Population Survey.

Table 13. COLLEGE ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX: OCTOBER 1965 TO OCTOBER 1973

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Subject	Male			Female		
	Total, 18 to 24	18 to 21 years	22 to 24 years	Total	18 to 21 years	22 to 24 years
ENROLLED MARRIED, SPOUSE PRESENT						
1973	388	108	280	359	160	199
1971	589	168	421	318	175	143
1969	481	175	306	264	124	140
1967	457	170	287	226	114	112
1965	397	135	262	180	111	69
PERCENT ENROLLED OF TOTAL MARRIED, SPOUSE PRESENT						
1973	10.5	9.6	10.8	6.0	6.3	5.7
1971	16.8	17.2	16.6	5.5	7.7	4.0
1969	15.7	18.7	14.4	4.8	5.6	4.3
1967	14.6	18.6	12.9	4.3	5.2	3.7
1965	13.5	14.9	12.9	3.6	5.2	2.4
ENROLLED OTHER MARITAL STATUS						
1973	2,971	2,315	656	2,337	2,008	329
1971	3,010	2,366	644	2,292	2,012	280
1969	2,911	2,334	577	2,184	1,913	271
1967	2,525	2,094	431	1,891	1,723	168
1965	2,323	1,887	436	1,580	1,408	172
PERCENT ENROLLED OF TOTAL, OTHER MARITAL STATUS						
1973	35.4	38.9	26.9	32.8	39.0	16.6
1971	39.7	43.7	29.6	33.9	40.5	15.7
1969	44.2	49.4	31.1	35.2	40.4	18.6
1967	42.1	46.3	29.3	32.6	37.6	13.8
1965	40.5	43.2	31.9	31.3	36.4	14.5

Source: Current Population Survey.

Table 14. MARITAL STATUS OF PERSONS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN COLLEGE, BY WHETHER ATTENDING FULL TIME OR PART TIME AND SEX: OCTOBER 1973

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Marital status	Male			Female		
	Total enrolled	Enrolled full time	Enrolled part time	Total enrolled	Enrolled full time	Enrolled part time
Total....................	3,481	3,022	459	2,870	2,421	448
Married, spouse present........	391	241	151	360	183	178
Other marital status...........	3,090	2,781	308	2,510	2,238	270
PERCENT BY MARITAL STATUS						
Total....................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Married, spouse present........	11.2	8.0	32.9	12.5	7.6	39.7
Other marital status...........	88.8	92.0	67.1	87.5	92.4	60.3
PERCENT BY ENROLLMENT STATUS						
Total....................	100.0	86.8	13.2	100.0	84.4	15.6
Married, spouse present........	100.0	61.6	38.6	100.0	50.8	49.4
Other marital status...........	100.0	90.0	10.0	100.0	89.2	10.8

Source: Current Population Survey.

Table 15. PRIMARY FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT MEMBERS 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD AND PERCENT WITH EMBERS ENROLLED FULL TIME IN COLLEGE, BY FAMILY INCOME: OCTOBER 1967 TO OCTOBER 1973

(Numbers in thousands. Income in constant 1973 dollars. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Family income and enrollment status of family member	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT MEMBERS 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD[1]							
Total.....................	9,803	9,752	9,644	9,349	8,773	8,610	8,631
Total reporting income.......	8,900	8,979	8,933	8,614	8,053	7,979	7,833
der $3,000......................	660	738	665	615	566	608	627
,000 to $4,999..................	832	808	792	723	650	640	631
,000 to $7,499..................	1,060	1,096	1,168	1,163	1,096	1,117	1,129
,500 to $9,999..................	945	1,118	1,284	1,274	1,198	1,240	1,279
,000 to $14,999.................	2,510	2,342	2,261	2,200	2,029	1,958	1,954
,000 and over.................	2,894	2,877	2,762	2,639	2,514	2,416	2,213
ian income.....................	$11,898	$11,557	$11,231	$11,210	$11,272	$10,981	$10,643
PERCENT WITH MEMBERS ENROLLED FULL TIME IN COLLEGE							
Total reporting income.......	36.2	37.8	38.4	39.8	42.0	40.1	39.1
er $3.000......................	12.7	14.8	14.0	14.0	16.4	16.0	13.1
000 to $4,999..................	18.0	19.8	21.0	19.1	22.5	20.9	19.7
000 to $7,499..................	23.7	27.1	27.7	27.8	29.4	28.0	26.5
500 to $9,999..................	28.9	31.4	32.2	34.6	36.0	34.4	32.4
,000 to $14,999................	36.3	39.7	40.2	43.0	45.3	44.1	45.0
,000 and over..................	53.7	53.7	55.1	56.5	58.5	56.5	57.1
Median income of families h members enrolled full time in lege..........................	$14,679	$14,190	$13,947	$13,831	$13,798	$13,638	$13,481

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[1] A dependent family member is a relative of the head of household, excluding the head's wife or any other relative who is ried with a spouse present. Such persons are generally the sons and daughters of the household head.

Source: Current Population Survey.

Table 16. HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES 20 TO 24 YEARS OLD WHO HAVE COMPLETED 1 YEAR OF COLLEGE OR MORE, BY SEX: 1960 TO 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex and year	Total, high school graduates[1]	Completed 1 year of college or more	
		Number	Percent
MALE			
1974	7,252	3,834	52.9
1973	7,130	3,760	52.7
1972	6,875	3,663	53.3
1971	6,373	3,398	53.3
1970	5,774	3,028	52.4
1969	5,267	2,741	52.0
1968	5,090	2,688	52.8
1965	4,413	2,017	45.7
1960	3,269	1,379	42.2
FEMALE			
1974	7,683	3,524	46.1
1973	7,584	3,274	43.2
1972	7,381	3,080	41.7
1971	7,139	3,097	43.4
1970	6,777	2,824	41.7
1969	6,310	2,542	40.3
1968	5,990	2,497	41.7
1965	4,933	1,655	33.5
1960	3,598	1,179	32.8

[1] Persons who had completed 4 years of high school or some college.

Source: 1972 to 1974--March Current Population Survey data, noninstitutional population, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. 1965 to 1971--March Current Population Survey data, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. 1960 census data based on 25-percent sample of the resident population.

III. MARITAL STATUS AND FAMILY COMPOSITION

Young women were more likely to be single in 1974 than they were in 1960. Among women 18 to 24 years old, 50 percent were single in 1974 as compared with 41 percent in 1960. White men and women of this age group were less likely to be single than Negro men and women. Two-thirds of white men but three-fourths of Negro men 18 to 24 years old were single in March 1974. Comparable proportions for white women and Negro women of this age were 49 percent and 60 percent, respectively. Contrary to some expectations, almost all of America's youth, approximately 90 percent, lived in families (generally either their own or their parents') in 1974, and about 6 percent maintained their own apartment or house apart from any relatives. About 29 percent of the men 18 to 24 years old were family heads, and about 42 percent of the women were wives of family heads. White men of this age were more likely than Negro men to be heads of families, and white women were more likely than Negro women to be wives of family heads. Negro women were more than four times as likely to head a family as white women.

Table 17. MARITAL STATUS OF PERSONS 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY RACE AND SEX: MARCH 1974

(Civilian noninstitutional population plus members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post, but excluding all other members of the Armed Forces)

Marital status	All races		White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total.............thousands...	12,422	13,191	10,817	11,298	1,416	1,671
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
Total....................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single........................	67.5	50.4	66.4	49.1	75.3	59.5
Married.......................	31.2	47.1	32.3	48.5	24.2	37.8
Widowed.......................	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.7
Divorced......................	1.2	2.2	1.3	2.3	0.5	2.0

- Represents zero.

Source: Current Population Survey.

Table 18. PERCENT SINGLE OF PERSONS 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: 1974 AND 1960

Age and sex	All races		White		Negro and other races	
	1974	1960	1974	1960	1974	1960
Male, 18 to 24 years old.....	67.5	64.9	66.4	64.4	74.9	67.8
18 years..........................	95.4	94.6	94.8	94.5	98.9	94.7
19 years..........................	87.4	87.1	86.8	87.0	91.4	88.0
20 years..........................	80.1	75.8	79.5	75.6	84.5	77.2
21 years..........................	68.5	63.4	66.8	63.0	79.3	66.4
22 years..........................	54.9	51.6	52.9	51.1	70.2	55.8
23 years..........................	46.4	40.5	45.2	39.8	54.5	45.3
24 years..........................	32.2	33.4	31.0	32.5	39.4	39.8
Female, 18 to 24 years old...	50.4	40.5	49.1	39.7	58.3	45.6
18 years..........................	81.9	75.6	81.7	75.5	82.9	76.4
19 years..........................	68.9	59.7	67.1	59.4	79.7	61.7
20 years..........................	57.8	46.0	57.1	45.2	61.6	51.4
21 years..........................	49.0	34.6	47.3	33.7	59.7	41.3
22 years..........................	37.6	25.6	36.1	24.5	45.7	33.7
23 years..........................	28.0	19.4	26.4	18.3	38.5	27.0
24 years..........................	23.4	15.7	22.0	14.6	32.3	23.3

Source: 1974--March Current Population Survey, civilian noninstitutional population plus members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post, but excluding all other members of the Armed Forces. 1960--census data based on 25-percent sample of the resident population.

Table 19. FAMILY STATUS OF PERSONS 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY RACE AND SEX: MARCH 1974

(Civilian noninstitutional population plus members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post, but excluding all other members of the Armed Forces)

Family status	All races		White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total persons, 18 to 24 years old............thousands...	12,422	13,191	10,817	11,298	1,416	1,671
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
Total persons, 18 to 24 years old.........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In primary family.................	87.5	89.6	87.4	89.2	89.5	92.5
Head of family..................	29.0	4.2	30.2	2.9	20.3	13.5
Wife of head....................	(X)	41.8	(X)	44.1	(X)	26.2
In subfamily....................	1.4	3.2	1.2	2.4	2.4	8.6
Others in primary family[1]........	57.1	40.4	56.0	39.8	66.7	44.3
In secondary family...............	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8
Primary individual................	7.3	5.6	7.3	5.8	6.6	3.9
Secondary individual..............	5.1	4.4	5.1	4.7	3.9	2.7
In household....................	4.3	3.8	4.3	4.0	3.2	2.2
In group quarters...............	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6

X Not applicable.

[1] Such persons are generally the sons and daughters of the primary family head.

Source: Current population Survey.

IV. FERTILITY

The total number of births expected by wives 18 to 24 years old declined from 2.4 to 2.2 between 1971 and 1974, representing a continuation of the decline in birth expectations of young wives. The corresponding figure in 1967 was 2.9. Among wives 22 to 24 years old, those who had completed some college expected 2.1 births overall compared with 2.5 births expected by those who were not high school graduates. Women of this age group who were not high school graduates had completed 72 percent of their expected fertility, whereas those women with some college had completed only 21 percent of their expected fertility.

Table 20. AVERAGE NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO DATE AND TOTAL BIRTHS EXPECTED FOR WIVES 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD REPORTING ON EXPECTATIONS, BY RACE: JUNE 1967 TO JUNE 1974

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Year	All races		White		Negro	
	Births to date	Total births expected	Births to date	Total births expected	Births to date	Total births expected
1974	0.8	2.2	0.8	2.2	1.2	2.2
1973	0.9	2.3	0.8	2.3	1.4	2.3
1972	0.9	2.3	0.9	2.2	1.3	2.4
1971	1.0	2.4	0.9	2.4	1.4	2.6
1967	1.2	2.9	1.1	2.9	1.8	2.8

Source: 1974--Current Population Survey, 1967--Survey of Economic Opportunity.

Table 21. BIRTHS TO DATE, AND TOTAL BIRTHS EXPECTED PER 1,000 WIVES 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD REPORTING ON EXPECTATIONS, BY AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT: JUNE 1974

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age and educational attainment	Births to date	Total births expected	Percent of expected fertility completed
18 TO 24 YEARS OLD			
Total	848	2,165	39.2
Less than 4 years of high school	1,389	2,321	59.8
High school, 4 years	836	2,124	39.4
College, 1 year or more	370	2,112	17.5
18 AND 19 YEARS OLD			
Total	558	2,189	25.5
Less than 4 years of high school	839	2,153	39.0
High school, 4 years	406	2,211	18.4
College, 1 year or more	(B)	(B)	(B)
20 AND 21 YEARS OLD			
Total	669	2,142	31.2
Less than 4 years of high school	1,336	2,285	58.5
High school, 4 years	554	2,082	26.6
College, 1 year or more	202	2,143	9.4
22 TO 24 YEARS OLD			
Total	1,022	2,170	47.1
Less than 4 years of high school	1,766	2,452	72.0
High school, 4 years	1,121	2,122	52.8
College, 1 year or more	438	2,094	20.9

B Base less than 75,000.

Source: Current Population Survey.

V. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Nationally, three out of every four young men 16 to 24 years old were in the total labor force in 1974. Approximately 69 percent were in the civilian abor force in 1974 and 7 percent were in the Armed Forces; the comparable proportions in 1967 were 59 percent and 14 percent, respectively. Almost one-fifth of the young men and women of this age group in 1974 were not in the labor force but were attending school. The proportion of women 16 to 24 years old who were in the labor force increased from 48 percent in 1967 to 57 percent in 1974, whereas the proportion not workng because they were keeping house declined from 26 percent to 20 percent. The labor force participation rate of youth increases during the summer school recess. In 1974, there was a 20 percent summer increase in the number of youth 16 to 24 years old in the labor force. Among young persons 16 to 19 years old, the increase was around 40 percent. Among persons who received baccalaureate or advanced degrees between July 1971 and June 1972, those under 25 were more likely to be unemployed in October 1972 than were those 25 years old and over. Those who received a bachelor's degree were more likely to be unemployed than those who received an advanced degree.

During the peak of the Vietnam era there were 1.9 million youth 20 to 24 years old, serving in the Armed Forces compared to 873,000 in 1974. About 90 percent of the Vietnam veterans 20 to 24 years old were in the labor force in 1974 and among these about 11 percent were unemployed. The unemployment rate for Vietnam veterans 20 to 24 years old of Negro and other races was substantially higher than the unemployment rate for white Vietnam veterans in this age group, 21 percent versus 10 percent.

A majority of women workers under 25 years old in 1974 were employed in white-collar occupations, whereas a majority of men workers of this age were employed in blue-collar occupations. Young persons 20 to 24 years old, were more likely to be white-collar workers than those 16 to 19 years old.

Table 22. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PERSONS 16 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY SEX: 1967 TO 1974

(Noninstitutional population. Annual average data)

Labor force and employment status	1974		1970		1967	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total population...thousands...	17,596	17,416	16,051	15,852	14,599	14,413
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION						
Total population.........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In labor force................	75.6	56.7	73.3	51.4	73.7	47.7
In Armed Force...............	6.9	0.3	12.8	0.2	14.3	0.2
In civilian labor force......	68.6	56.4	60.5	51.2	59.4	47.5
Employed..................	60.8	49.4	53.8	45.6	54.8	42.9
Unemployed................	7.8	7.0	6.7	5.6	4.7	4.6
Not in labor force............	24.4	43.3	26.7	48.6	26.3	52.3
Keeping house...............	0.2	19.6	0.1	23.3	0.1	25.7
Going to school.............	18.7	18.9	21.1	20.6	21.7	22.2
Unable to work..............	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Other reasons...............	5.1	4.6	5.1	4.5	4.0	4.2

Source: Current Population Survey.

Table 23. SUMMERTIME INCREASE IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 16 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, AND SEX: APRIL AND JULY 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	Total, 16 to 24 years	16 to 21 years			22 to 24 years
		Total	16 to 19 years	20 to 21 years	
TOTAL					
April............................	20,592	12,990	7,959	5,031	7,602
July.............................	24,725	16,770	11,039	5,731	7,955
Percent increase in labor force....	20.1	29.1	38.7	13.9	4.6
MALE					
April............................	11,387	7,097	4,404	2,693	4,290
July.............................	13,831	9,272	6,155	3,117	4,559
Percent increase in labor force....	21.5	30.6	39.8	15.7	6.3
FEMALE					
April............................	9,204	5,893	3,554	2,339	3,311
July.............................	10,894	7,498	4,884	2,614	3,396
Percent increase in labor force....	18.4	27.2	37.4	11.8	2.6

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 24. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF PERSONS NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AGE, AND SEX: OCTOBER 1973

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Educational attainment and age	Labor force participation rates			Unemployment rates		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE						
16 to 21 years	60.8	84.1	39.3	17.3	15.5	21.0
22 to 24 years	65.7	91.4	44.4	10.3	7.7	14.6
HIGH SCHOOL ONLY[1]						
16 to 21 years	81.3	93.6	72.3	8.4	6.6	10.1
22 to 24 years	76.5	95.6	61.6	5.4	4.0	7.1
COLLEGE, 1 TO 3 YEARS						
16 to 21 years	85.4	91.3	80.2	7.3	8.4	6.1
22 to 24 years	85.0	97.2	72.0	3.9	2.8	5.4
COLLEGE, 4 YEARS OR MORE						
16 to 21 years	93.0	(B)	(B)	10.0	(B)	(B)
22 to 24 years	91.9	96.7	88.1	4.5	3.2	5.6

B Base less than 75,000 [1] High school graduates who did not complete a year of college.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 25. LABOR FORCE STATUS OF 1972 DEGREE RECIPIENTS, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS: OCTOBER 1972

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Subject	Total degree recipients[1]	In labor force		
		Total	Unemployed	
			Number	Unemployment rate
SEX AND AGE				
Both sexes	794	735	69	9.4
Under age 25	474	432	57	13.2
25 years and over	320	303	12	4.0
Male	458	435	36	8.3
Under age 25	244	225	27	12.0
25 years and over	214	210	9	4.3
Female	336	299	33	11.0
Under age 25	231	207	30	14.5
25 years and over	105	92	3	3.3
TYPE OF DEGREE				
Bachelor's	588	535	64	12.0
Master's	156	152	4	2.6
All others	52	49	2	(B)
MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY				
Business or commerce	116	111	6	5.4
Education	244	221	17	7.7
Humanities	103	91	14	15.4
Social sciences	123	115	18	15.7
All other fields	208	197	14	7.1

B Base less than 75,000.

[1] Persons 16 years old and over in the civilian noninstitutional population in October 1972 who received baccalaureate or advanced degrees between July 1971 and June 1972 and who were not enrolled in school full time in October 1972.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 26. ESTIMATES OF THE ARMED FORCES BY AGE AND RACE: 1964 TO 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Estimates as of July 1)

Year	All ages	17 to 19 years	20 to 24 years
1974	2,220	384	873
1973	2,309	382	945
1972	2,385	356	1,033
1971	2,795	350	1,380
1970	3,157	387	1,656
1969	3,532	467	1,847
1968	3,593	403	1,887
1967	3,448	518	1,702
1966	3,140	493	1,372
1965	2,698	374	1,138
1964	2,748	355	1,177

Source: Consistent with Current Population Reports. Series P-25, Nos. 519 and 529.

Table 27. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR VIETNAM ERA VETERANS 20 TO 24 YEARS OLD BY RACE: 1971 TO 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. Annual average data)

Labor force and employment status	20 to 24 years old			
	1974	1973	1972	1971
ALL RACES				
Total	1,376	1,669	1,935	1,953
In civilian labor force	1,234	1,510	1,752	1,736
Percent	89.7	90.5	90.5	88.9
Employed	1,099	1,376	1,566	1,524
Unemployed	135	134	187	212
Unemployment rate	10.9	8.9	10.6	12.2
Not in civilian labor force	142	159	183	217
WHITE				
Total	1,210	1,466	1,731	1,749
In civilian labor force	1,093	1,336	1,575	1,556
Percent	90.3	91.1	91.0	89.0
Employed	988	1,225	1,416	1,375
Unemployed	105	110	158	181
Unemployment rate	9.6	8.3	10.0	11.6
Not in civilian labor force	117	130	156	193
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES				
Total	166	204	204	204
In civilian labor force	141	175	178	180
Percent	84.9	85.8	87.3	88.2
Employed	111	151	149	148
Unemployed	30	24	30	31
Unemployment rate	21.0	13.5	16.8	17.6
Not in civilian labor force	25	29	26	24

Note: Vietnam era veterans are those who served after August 4, 1964.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY OCCUPATION GROUP, AGE, AND SEX: 1974

(Civilian noninstitutional population. Annual average data)

Occupation	Male		Female	
	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years
Total employed.........................thousands..	4,074	6,222	3,329	5,281
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
Total employed..........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers..........................	16.0	30.7	52.0	68.4
Professional technical, and kindred workers..	2.4	10.7	2.4	15.4
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	1.4	6.0	0.6	2.6
Sales workers..............................	5.8	5.4	11.4	5.6
Clerical and kindred workers................	6.5	8.7	37.6	44.8
Blue-collar workers..........................	57.4	57.1	11.7	13.1
Craftsmen and kindred workers...............	10.9	20.2	0.9	1.2
Operatives, including transport.............	22.1	24.2	8.8	10.8
Laborers, except farm.......................	24.3	12.7	2.0	1.1
Service workers..............................	18.6	8.5	34.6	17.8
Private household workers...................	0.2	-	7.8	1.5
Service workers, except private household....	18.3	8.5	26.9	16.3
Farm workers.................................	8.0	3.6	1.7	0.7
Farmers and farm managers...................	0.5	1.0	-	0.1
Farm laborers and foremen...................	7.5	2.6	1.7	0.6

- Represents zero.

Source: Current Population Survey.

VI. INCOME

Young adults today are making a sizable contribution to our Nation's economy. About 56 percent of the men and 25 percent of the women 20 to 24 years old with income who were year-round full-time workers in 1973 had incomes of $7,000 or more. The comparable proportions for men and women 25 years old and over were 85 percent and 47 percent, respectively. Among income recipients, the median income for men 20 to 24 years old who were year-round full-time workers was $7,472 as compared with $12,089 for men 25 years old and over. The median income in 1973 of families with a head under 25 years old and a year-round full-time civilian worker was $10,155.

Despite the growing incomes of young persons, there are still those who are poor. About 3.9 million, or 12 percent, of all persons 14 to 21 years old were below the low-income level in 1973. Approximately 30 percent of low-income white persons in this age group were in families headed by women, whereas 60 percent of young Negroes were in families with a woman as head.

The low-income rates in 1973 for persons 14 to 21 years old varied significantly by sex and race of the family head. Overall, 6 percent of young persons in families with a male head were below the low-income level, as compared with 34 percent for such persons in families headed by a woman. About half (54 percent) of young Negroes in families with a female head were below the low-income level in 1973. Young Negroes were around four times as likely to be poor as young whites. Forty-six percent of unrelated individuals 14 to 21 years old were below the low-income level.

Table 29. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1973 OF YEAR-ROUND FULL-TIME WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE AND SEX

(Persons 14 years old and over as of March 1974. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Income in 1973	Male			Female		
	14 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 years and over	14 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 years and over
YEAR-ROUND FULL-TIME WORKERS						
Number of persons..................thousands..	691	3,671	35,281	436	2,477	14,632
Number of persons with income.......thousands..	670	3,659	35,266	431	2,469	14,322
Percent..................................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $1,000 or loss.........................	7.5	2.0	0.9	7.9	2.1	1.3
$1,000 to $1,999.............................	6.1	2.7	0.7	8.8	2.6	1.8
$2,000 to $2,999.............................	10.1	2.8	0.9	10.9	5.8	3.3
$3,000 to $3,999.............................	15.1	4.5	1.6	25.3	10.5	8.1
$4,000 to $4,999.............................	14.0	8.1	2.8	19.7	19.1	11.8
$5,000 to $5,999.............................	13.9	11.1	3.6	12.8	18.5	13.2
$6,000 to $6,999.............................	12.5	13.1	4.6	7.4	15.9	13.2
$7,000 and over..............................	20.7	55.6	85.0	7.2	25.4	47.3
Median income................................	$4,786	$7,472	$12,089	$3,880	$5,530	$6,790

Source: Current Population Survey.

Table 30. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1973 FOR FAMILIES WITH HEAD 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD

(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1974. Civilian noninstitutional population including members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post, but excluding all other members of the Armed Forces)

Income in 1973	Families with head 14 to 24 years old	Unrelated individuals 14 to 24 years old
Number..........thousands..	4,258	3,006
Percent..........	100.0	100.0
Under $3,000..........	11.8	40.4
$3,000 to $5,999..........	20.1	31.8
$6,000 to $9,999..........	33.2	22.2
$10,000 and over..........	34.7	5.8
Median income..........	$8,014	$3,915
HEAD YEAR-ROUND FULL-TIME WORKER		
Percent of total excluding Armed Forces....	57.3	34.4
Median income..........	$10,155	$6,645

Source: Current Population Survey.

Table 31. LOW INCOME STATUS OF PERSONS 14 TO 21 YEARS OLD, BY RACE AND SEX OF HEAD

ersons 14 to 21 years old as of March 1974. Civilian noninstitutional population including members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post, but excluding all other members of the Armed Forces)

Subject	Number (thousands)			Percent below the low-income level		
	All races	White	Negro	All races	White	Negro
Total..........	3,900	2,343	1,459	12.2	8.6	35.2
n families..........	3,228	1,789	1,379	10.6	6.9	34.4
With male head..........	1,649	1,103	504	6.4	4.8	21.0
With female head..........	1,580	687	875	34.3	23.5	54.4
nrelated individuals..........	671	554	81	46.1	43.7	57.9
Male..........	280	225	33	40.6	37.3	(B)
Female..........	391	329	48	51.0	49.5	61.5

B Base less than 75,000.

Source: Current Population Survey.

VII. VOTING

Young Americans of voting age did not vote to as great an extent as did older Americans. In the November 1974 Congressional election, only about one-fifth of the 18- to 20-year olds and just over one-fourth of the 21- to 24-year olds reported that they voted, as compared with almost one-half of the persons 25 years old and over. Whites were more likely to vote than Negroes, as 25 percent of white youth 18 to 24 years old reported voting in the 1974 election compared with 16 percent of Negro youth. Voter turnout among young persons in the 1974 Congressional election was substantially below that reported in the Presidential election of 1972, as it was for all persons of voting age; but the the decline in voter participation among youth in the 1974 election was greater than the decline among persons 25 years old and over.

Many youth did not vote because they were not registered. One of the primary reasons for not registering was because of lack of interest. Forty-three percent of the young persons 18 to 24 years old who were not registered to vote in the 1974 Congressional election reported lack of interest as their reason for not registering. The mobility of youth also affects their voter participation. One-fifth of the young persons 18 to 24 years old who were registered to vote in the 1974 election reported that they did not vote because they were out of town or away from home.

School enrollment data were not collected in the 1974 voting survey, but in the 1972 Presidential election young persons enrolled in school were more likely to vote than those not enrolled in school. About 71 percent of the 21- to 24-year olds enrolled in school reported that they voted in the 1972 Presidential election, as compared with about 47 percent of the persons in this age group who were not enrolled.

Table 32. REPORTED VOTER PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: NOVEMBER 1974 AND NOVEMBER 1972

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Race, Spanish origin, and age	1974 Congressional election		1972 Presidential election	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
ALL RACES				
8 to 20 years	2,412	20.8	5,318	48.3
1 to 24 years	3,718	26.4	6,896	50.7
5 years and over	57,035	49.3	73,551	65.9
WHITE				
8 to 20 years	2,205	22.1	4,856	51.0
1 to 24 years	3,379	27.7	6,218	52.6
5 years and over	52,335	50.8	67,093	67.2
NEGRO				
8 to 20 years	199	13.5	425	30.7
1 to 24 years	302	18.4	615	38.2
5 years and over	4,286	38.7	5,993	57.1
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]				
8 to 20 years	85	12.2	177	29.9
1 to 24 years	112	14.3	237	31.7
5 years and over	1,200	26.0	1,689	39.5

[1] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: Current Population Survey.

able 33. REPORTED VOTER PARTICIPATION AND REASON FOR NOT VOTING OR REGISTERING IN THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION FOR PERSONS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE: NOVEMBER 1974

(Number in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Reason	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 years and over
Total persons	11,621	14,098	115,579
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0
Voted	20.8	26.4	49.3
Did not vote	79.2	73.6	50.7
Total reported registered but not voting	1,822	2,666	20,236
easons not voting, percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not interested	18.1	20.1	18.3
Dislikes politics	8.9	10.9	13.3
Unable to go to polls	15.2	20.6	34.0
Out of town or away from home	27.0	17.6	11.5
Other reasons	14.7	17.4	15.1
Do not know and not reported	16.0	13.4	7.9
Total reported not registered	6,236	6,649	32,141
easons not registered, percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not a citizen	4.0	6.6	10.3
Residence requirement not satisfied	3.4	6.1	4.1
Not interested	45.3	39.9	35.3
Dislikes politics	3.9	8.2	10.1
Unable to register	1.0	1.5	6.0
Other reasons	34.6	31.6	28.9
Do not know and not reported	7.8	6.1	5.2

Source: Current Population Survey.

Table 34. REPORTED VOTER PARTICIPATION AND REASON FOR NOT VOTING OR REGISTERING IN THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION FOR PERSONS 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN: NOVEMBER 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Reason	Total	White	Negro	Spanish origin
Total persons	25,719	22,187	3,113	1,481
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Voted	23.8	25.2	16.1	13.3
Did not vote	76.2	74.8	83.9	86.7
Total reported registered but not voting	4,488	3,921	546	146
Reasons not voted, percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not interested	19.3	19.1	21.6	19.2
Dislikes politics	10.1	10.6	6.6	7.5
Unable to go to polls	18.4	17.3	26.2	26.7
Out of town or away from home	21.4	22.7	12.1	13.0
Other reasons	16.3	16.9	12.1	14.4
Do not know and not reported	14.5	13.4	21.4	17.8
Total reported not registered	12,886	10,892	1,684	1,016
Reasons not registered, percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not a citizen	5.4	4.6	1.7	30.5
Residence requirement not satisfied	4.8	5.2	2.6	1.9
Not interested	42.6	42.5	46.0	30.1
Dislikes politics	6.1	6.5	4.0	4.9
Unable to register	1.3	1.1	2.4	0.9
Other reasons	33.0	33.9	30.8	23.7
Do not know and not reported	6.9	6.1	12.8	8.0

Source: Current Population Survey.

Table 35. REPORTED VOTER PARTICIPATION AND REGISTRATION OF PERSONS 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, BY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT STATUS IN OCTOBER 1972, AGE, SEX, AND RACE: NOVEMBER 1972

(Civilian noninstitutional population. Based on three-fourths of the sample for November CPS)

Enrollment status, sex, and race	18 to 20 years		21 to 24 years	
	Percent registered	Percent voted	Percent registered	Percent voted
TOTAL				
Enrolled in school	72.8	63.5	78.6	71.3
Not enrolled	49.7	39.7	55.9	47.4
MALE				
Enrolled in school	69.3	60.1	77.6	69.2
Not enrolled	49.1	38.5	54.3	45.3
FEMALE				
Enrolled in school	76.8	67.4	80.1	74.6
Not enrolled	50.1	40.6	57.1	49.1
WHITE				
Enrolled in school	75.4	66.8	80.4	73.3
Not enrolled	51.2	41.6	56.9	49.2
NEGRO				
Enrolled in school	54.5	40.4	63.7	54.2
Not enrolled	42.3	29.1	50.1	36.7

Source: Current Population Survey.

VIII. CRIME VICTIMIZATION

In the first half of 1973 the victimization rate for selected crimes against persons was higher for persons 16 to 24 years old than for the total population 12 ears old and over. The rates were 122 per 1,000 for 16- to 19-year olds, and 98 per 1,000 for 20- to 24-year olds, as compared with 64 per 1,000 for the total. The ictimization rate for personal larceny, the most requent crime against persons, was higher for persons 16 to 19 years old than for persons 20 to 24 years old, 87 per 1,000 versus 67 per 1,000. For both age categories, males had the higher rate of personal larceny.

Of the three violent crimes—rape, robbery, and assault—assault (both aggravated and simple) was the most prevalent. The rate for aggravated assault was over 4 times higher for males 16 to 19 years old than for females in this age group, and the rate for simple assault was nearly twice as high.

Table 36. SELECTED CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY AGE AND SEX: 1973

(Civilian noninstitutional population, first half of 1973)

Type of victimization	Total			Male		Female	
	Total	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years
Total persons..........thousands..	161,502	15,512	17,274	7,677	8,281	7,835	8,993
Total number of crimes per 1,000 persons..............	64.0	122.1	98.0	146.2	118.6	98.6	79.1
Rape..............................	0.5	1.4	1.4	-	-	2.7	2.7
Robbery with injury...............	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.9	(B)	(B)
Robbery without injury............	2.3	3.2	3.9	5.2	6.2	(B)	1.8
Aggravated assault................	5.1	11.9	10.3	19.6	16.0	4.4	5.1
Simple assault....................	8.1	17.2	13.8	21.8	18.0	12.8	10.0
Personal larceny..................	46.7	86.5	66.7	97.0	75.4	76.2	58.6

- Represents zero.
B Base less than 10,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service.

APPENDIX

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of Data. The data for this report are based rgely on results obtained in the March 1974 Current opulation Survey (CPS) conducted by the Bureau of ne Census. Some data were also obtained from CPS or other years and months and from the decennial ensuses of the population. Some data are also obained from the National Crime Survey. The CPS ample is spread over 461 areas comprising 923 ounties and independent cities with coverage in each f the 50 states and the District of Columbia. pproximately 47,000 occupied households are eligile for interview each month. Of this number 2,000 ccupied units, on the average, are visited but interews are not obtained because the occupants are not ound at home after repeated calls or are unavailable or some other reason. In addition to the 47,000, there e also about 8,000 sample units in an average month hich are visited but are found to be vacant or therwise not to be interviewed.

Data collected in January 1967 through July 1972 n the CPS were based on a sample spread over 449 eas comprising 863 counties and independent cities ith coverage in each of the 50 States and the District f Columbia. Approximately 50,000 occupied houseolds were eligible for interview each month.

From May 1956 through 1966 approximately 5,000 occupied housing units were eligible for interiew each month.

The estimating procedure used in the CPS involves ne inflation of weighted sample results to independent stimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of ne United States by age, race, and sex. These ndependent estimates are based on statistics from the revious decennial census of population; statistics of irths, deaths, immigration and emigration; and statiscs on the strength of the Armed Forces.

The sample design and the estimation procedure sed in the 1960 Decennial Census are discussed on ages LXXXIII to XC of the volume **Characteristics of ne Population: United States Summary** of the 1960 ensus publications. The 1950 and 1940 censuses have ifferent procedures.

The methodology used in the National Crime Survey (NCS) is summarized in Appendix II—Reliability of the Estimates—of the LEAA report: **Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973.**

Reliability of the Estimates. Estimates based on a sample may differ somewhat from the figures obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and of reporting as well as being subject to sampling variability.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of certain response and enumeration errors, but it does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 90 out of 100 that this difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error, and the chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

All statements of comparison appearing in the text are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, and most are significant at a level of more than 2.0 standard errors. This means that for most differences cited in the text, the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Statements of comparison qualified in some way (e.g. by use of the phrase "some evidence") have a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

The data in this report drawn from the complete counts of the decennial censuses have no sampling error. Other data from these censuses are based on tabulations of a sample of the returns in the census and, therefore, have some sampling error. However, these samples are so large that one can treat the sampling errors for this data as negligible.

It should be noted that data obtained from the CPS and the data obtained from the 1960 or earlier decennial censuses are not entirely comparable because of differences in interviewer experience and training and in the differing survey processes. These differences account for an additional component of error not reflected in the standard error tables. Therefore, caution should be used in comparing results between these different sources.

Note When Using Small Estimates. Percentage distributions are shown in this report only when the base of the percentage is greater than 75,000. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that percentages would reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. Estimated totals are shown, however, even though the relative standard errors of these totals are larger than those for the corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit such combinations of the categories as serve each user's needs.

Use of Standard Error Tables. The figures presented in tables A through K are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates shown in this report. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers (tables A, B, and E). Tables A and B show standard errors of estimated numbers—table A for numbers associated with the total or white population and table B for numbers associated with Negro and other races. Each of the tables are subdivided into two sets of standard errors—one for characteristics of persons 14 to 24 and the others for persons 25 and over. Tables A and B shown general standard errors and must be adjusted depending on the kind of characteristic. Table E lists the various types of characteristics and a factor for each. To obtain a standard error for a number, first determine the value from table A or B as appropriate and from the appropriate age column. Linear interpolation can be used for values not exactly listed in the tables. Then look up in table E the factor for the type of characteristic and multiply this factor times the number you got from table A or B. The result is the appropriate standard error. An illustration of the process appears below.

Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages (tables C, D, and E). As for estimated percentages, there are two tables—table C for percentages of the total or white population and table D for percentages of Negro and other races. There is no subdivision by age. Also, as for estimated numbers, the values in tables C and D must be multiplied by the appropriate factor from table E.

Table A. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED NUMBERS, TOTAL OR WHITE POPULATION AGES 14 TO 24 AND 25 YEARS AND OVER

(In thousands. 68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error		Size of estimate	Standard error	
	14 to 24	25 years and over		14 to 24	25 years and over
25	7.4	7.4	5,000	96.7	101.9
50	10.4	10.4	10,000	125.3	140.7
100	14.7	14.7	25,000	129.4	205.8
250	23.3	23.3	30,000	105.3	209.0
500	32.9	32.9	35,000	49.4	229.0
1,000	46.4	46.4	50,000	(X)	247.0
2,500	71.0	72.8	75,000	(X)	236.0

Note: See table E for factors pertaining to particular types of characteristics.

X Not applicable.

Table B. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED NUMBERS, NEGRO AND OTHER RACES, AGES 14 TO 24 AND 25 YEARS AND OVER

(In thousands. 68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error		Size of estimate	Standard error	
	14 to 24	25 years and over		14 to 24	25 years and over
)............	5.1	5.1	500...........	34.3	35.1
5............	8.0	8.0	1,000.........	46.2	48.5
5............	9.5	9.5	2,500.........	61.0	71.5
)............	11.3	11.3	5,000.........	45.3	87.3
5............	13.8	13.8	6,000.........	No standard error	89.0
)0............	15.9	15.9			
50............	24.8	25.0			

Note: See table E for factors pertaining to particular types of charac- eristics.

Illustration of the use of Tables A, B, C, D, and E to etermine Standard Errors of Numbers and Percent- es. Table 32 of this report shows that 3,718,000 rsons, 21 to 24 years old, reported voting in the 974 Congressional election. Table A shows the stan- ird error on an estimate of this size to be approxi- ately 84,000. Table E shows the factor for voting ita is 1.0. Therefore, the approximation to the andard error on the estimate is 84,000. The chances e 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a jure differing from a complete census figure by less ian 84,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the timate would have been a figure differing from a mplete census figure by less than 168,000.

This estimate of 3,718,000 voters 21 to 24 years old presents 26.4 percent of the total 14,098,000 per- ns 21 to 24 years old. Table C shows the standard ror of 26.4 percent on a base of 14,098,000 to be proximately 0.6 percentage points. Multiplying 0.6 the factor 1.0, from table E, the standard error of 5.4 percent on a base of 14,098,000 for voting data is proximately 0.6 percentage points. Consequently, ances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated 26.4 rcent would be within 0.6 percentage points of a mplete census figure, and chances are 95 out of 100 iat the estimate would be within 1.2 percentage oints of a complete census figures, i.e., this 95 percent nfidence interval would be from 25.2 to 27.6 rcent.

Differences. For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error.

Illustration of the Computation of the Standard Error of a Difference. Table 32 of this report shows that in 1972, 6,896,000 persons 21 to 24 years old reported voting in the 1972 Presidential election. Thus, the apparent change in the number of persons 21 to 24 years old voting in 1972 and 1974 is 3,178,000. The standard error of 3,718,000 is 84,000 as shown above. Table A shows the standard error on an estimate of 6,896,000 to be approximately 108,000. Multiplying this by the voting factor from table E results in an approximate standard error of 108,000. The standard error of the estimated change of 3,178,000 is about

$$137{,}000 \doteq \sqrt{(108{,}000)^2 + (84{,}000)^2}.$$

This means the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated difference based on the sample would differ from that derived using complete census figures by less than 137,000. The 68 percent confidence interval around the 3,178,000 change is from 3,041,000 to 3,315,000, i.e., 3,178,000 ± 137,000. A conclusion that the average estimate of the change derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in thi way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of al possible samples. The 95 percent confidence interval i 2,904,000 to 3,452,000 and thus we can conclude witl 95 percent confidence that the number of persons 2 to 24 voting in 1974 is actually less than the numbe that voted in 1972.

Table C. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES, TOTAL OR WHITE POPULATION

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)									
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	30,000	35,00
2 or 98....	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.
5 or 95....	3.2	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.
10 or 90...	4.4	2.8	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.
25 or 75...	6.4	4.0	2.9	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.
50.........	7.4	4.7	3.3	2.3	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.

Note: See table E for factors pertaining to particular types of characteristics.

Table D. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES, NEGRO AND OTHER RACES

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)							
	50	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	6,000
2 or 98......	3.2	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.
5 or 95......	4.9	3.5	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.
10 or 90.....	6.8	4.8	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.
25 or 75.....	9.8	6.9	4.4	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.
50...........	11.3	8.0	5.1	3.6	2.5	1.6	1.1	1.

Note: See table E for factors pertaining to particular types of characteristics.

Table E. FACTORS TO BE APPLIED TO TABLES A, B, C, OR D FOR CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA COLLECTED FROM 1967 TO 1974

Characteristics	Tables A or C	Tables B or D
Population distribution:		
Total United States:		
Total or white	No standard error	(X)
Negro and other	(X)	No standard error
Residence (SMSA, Non-SMSA):		
White	1.40	(X)
Negro	(X)	1.70
Spanish origin	2.63	(X)
Mobility:		
Total or nonmovers[1]	.92	(X)
All other nonmovers, total or white	1.45	(X)
All other nonmovers, Negro and other	(X)	1.39
Movers	2.2	(X)
Education:		
School enrollment:		
Total or white[2]	1.00	(X)
Negro and other[2]	(X)	1.00
Spanish origin	1.33	(X)
Recent college graduates (table 25):		
Total or white	.84	(X)
Negro and other	(X)	.90
Marital status and family composition:		
Total or white	1.40	(X)
Negro and other	(X)	1.40
Fertility[3]:		
Labor force characteristics:		
Employment (annual averages):		
Total or white:		
Both sexes	.60	(X)
Male only, female only	.50	(X)
Negro and other	(X)	.50
Vietnam veterans (table 27)	.46	(X)
Other employment:		
Total or white:		
Both sexes[2]	.80	(X)
Male only, female only	.70	(X)
Negro and other	(X)	.70
Unemployment:		
Total or white	.90	(X)
Negro and other	(X)	.90
Summer employment of youth:		
Total or white	1.00	(X)
Negro and other	(X)	1.00

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E. FACTORS TO BE APPLIED TO TABLES A, B, C, OR D FOR CPS DATA COLLECTED FROM 1967 TO 1974--Continued

Characteristics	Tables A or C	Tables B or D
Income:		
Persons:		
Total or white	.84	(X)
Negro and other	(X)	.74
Families:		
Total or white	.70	(X)
Negro and other	(X)	.60
Low Income:		
Persons:		
Total or white	1.68	(X)
Negro and other	(X)	1.47
Families:		
Total or white	.70	(X)
Negro and other	(X)	.60
Voting:		
Total or white	1.00	(X)
Negro and other	(X)	1.00
Crime against youth	.88	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] Used for nonmovers on statistics relating to Educational Attainment, Labor Force, Marital Status, Income and One per Household.

[2] For data from CPS for the years 1956-1966, additionally multiply by the factor 1.2. For data prior to 1956 additionally multiply by 1.5, rather than the 1.2.

[3] For fertility standard errors see table F.

Table F. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED FERTILITY RATES: JUNE 1971 TO JUNE 1974

(68 chances out of 100)

Number of women (thousands)	Children ever born per 1,000 women							
	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000
250	51	93	129	164	198	234	274	315
500	36	66	92	116	140	166	194	222
750	30	54	74	95	114	135	158	181
1,000	26	47	65	82	99	117	137	158
2,000	18	33	45	58	70	83	97	112
5,000	11	20	29	37	44	52	61	70
10,000	9	15	20	26	31	38	44	50
15,000	7	12	16	21	26	29	35	41
20,000	6	11	15	19	23	27	31	35
25,000	5	9	12	16	20	24	28	32

Note: To obtain standard errors for 1967 data multiply the above entries by 1.45 for total, or white and 1.30 for Negro.

Standard Errors of Fertility Rates (tables F, G, and H). Tables 20 and 21 contain estimates of number of births and births expected per woman (or per 1,000 wives) in certain groups. Standard errors of these estimated fertility rates are given in table F. To use table F, one needs to know the number of women in the groups. These numbers are given in tables G and H. The following example illustrates the use of these tables to obtain the standard error of a fertility rate.

Table 21 shows that in 1974 there were 2,165 total births expected per 1,000 wives 18 to 24 years old. Table H shows that there were about 5,053,000 women in this group. Table F shows the standard error of a rate of 2,165 children on a base of 5,053,000 women to be approximately 39. Consequently, the

Table G. NUMBER OF WIVES REPORTING BIRTH EXPECTATIONS BY RACE AND YEAR: TABLE 20

(In thousands)

Year	All races	White	Negro
1974...........	5,053	4,551	424
1973...........	5,018	4,510	434
1972...........	5,119	4,670	400
1971...........	4,987	4,523	427
1967...........	4,161	3,798	342

Table H. NUMBER OF WIVES 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD REPORTING BIRTH EXPECTATIONS BY AGE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT: TABLE 21

(In thousands)

Educational attainment	Age			
	Total, 18 to 24 years	18 and 19 years	20 and 21 years	22 to 24 years
Total......................	5,053	788	1,462	2,803
Less than 4 years of high school...	1,140	299	354	487
High school, 4 years..............	2,688	436	800	1,452
College, 1 year or more...........	1,223	53	307	863

Table I. STANDARD ERRORS OF MEDIANS FROM TABLE 15

Year	Families with dependent members 18 to 24 years old		Percent with members enrolled full time in college	
	Median	Standard error	Median	Standard error
1973................	$11,898	$97	$14,679	$162
1972................	11,557	103	14,190	163
1971................	11,231	108	13,947	168
1970................	11,210	110	13,831	159
1969................	11,272	111	13,798	162
1968................	10,981	118	13,638	166
1967................	10,643	118	13,481	159

chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have shown a fertility rate differing from a complete census figure by less than 39. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have shown a fertility rate differing from a complete census figure by less than 78 (twice the standard error); i.e., this 95 percent confidence interval would be between 2,087 and 2,243 children ever born per 1,000 total births expected 18 to 24 years old.

Medians. The sampling variability of an estimated median depends upon the distribution as well as on the size of the base from which the median is determined. An approximate method for measuring the reliability of a median is to determine an interval about the estimated median, such that there is a stated degree of confidence that the median based on a complete census lies within the interval.

Standard Errors of Median Income (tables I, J, and K). Tables I, J, and K contain standard errors of estimates of median income for several categories of persons and families. The medians appear in tables 15, 29, and 30, respectively.

Table J. STANDARD ERRORS ON MEDIAN INCOME IN 1973 OF YEAR-ROUND FULL-TIME WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY AGE AND SEX: Table 29

Age and sex	Median	Standard error
MALE		
14 to 19 years.....	$4,786	$171
20 to 24 years.....	7,472	86
25 years and over..	12,089	45
FEMALE		
14 to 19 years.....	3,880	176
20 to 24 years.....	5,530	67
25 years and over..	6,790	38

Table K. STANDARD ERRORS OF MEDIANS IN TABLE 30

Class of families or unrelated individuals	Median	Standard error
Families with head 14 to 24..	$8,014	$127
Unrelated individuals 14 to 24	3,915	120
Head year-round full-time worker:		
Families with head 14 to 24	10,155	96
Unrelated individuals 14 to 24..................	6,645	93

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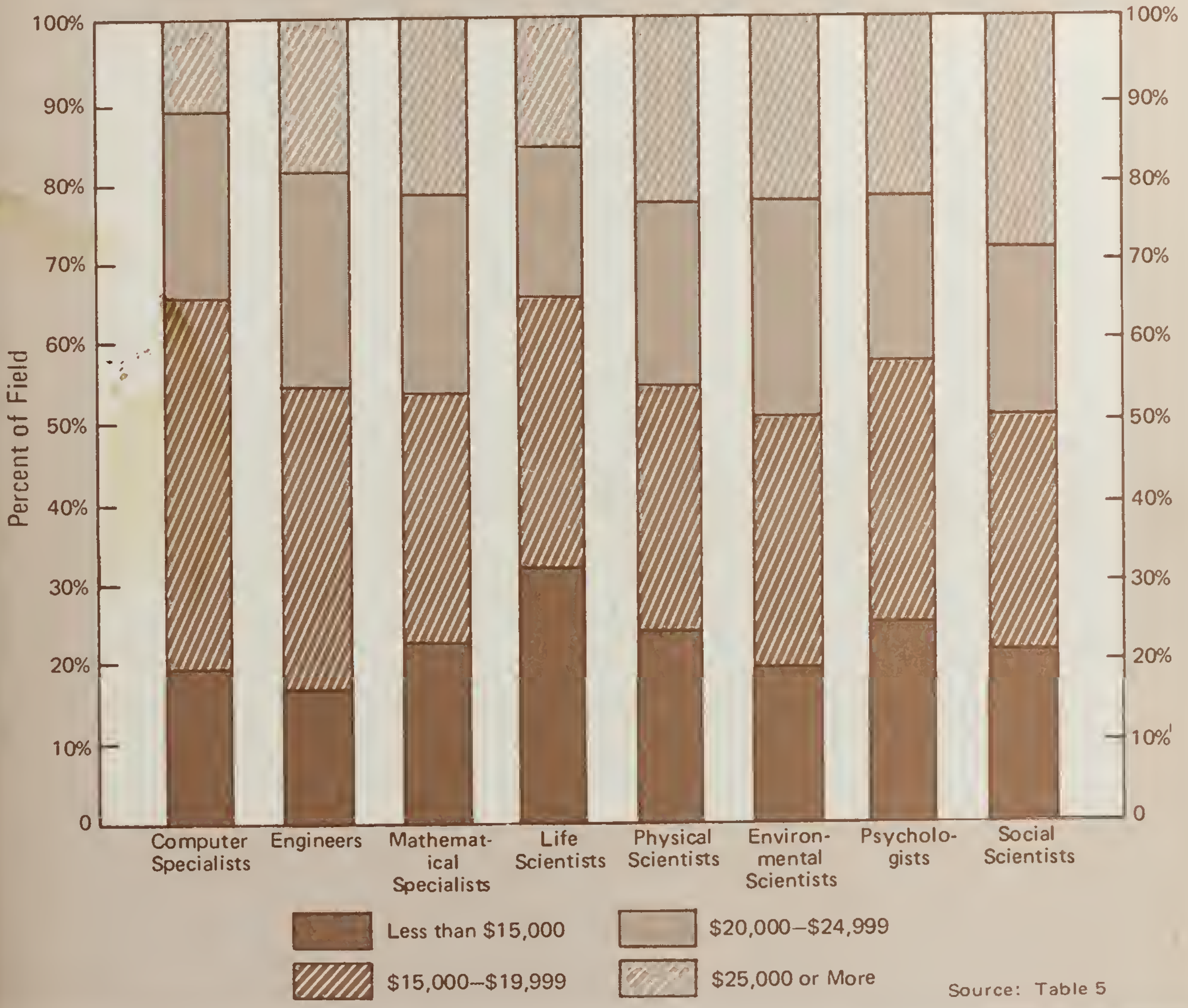
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS IN FIELDS OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING: 1974

Basic Annual Salary Rates in 1974, by Field of Science or Engineering in 1974



Source: Table 5

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SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS IN FIELDS OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING: 1974

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The principal participants for the National Science Foundation in developing and coordinating the survey were J James Brown, Study Director, Manpower Characteristics Studies Group, and Robert W. Cain, Head, Manpower an Education Studies Section, both members of the Division of Science Resources Studies. Assistance was provided b Nancy Conlon, Analyst, Manpower Characteristics Studies Group.

At the Bureau of the Census, Charles L. Kincannon, until March 1974, and subsequently, Paula J. Schneider Chief, Labor Force Statistics Branch, Population Division, had primary responsibility in planning and conducting th survey. This report was prepared by Thomas J. Palumbo, assisted by Victor M. Valdisera. Mary K. Friday, Ann M Gifford, and Patricia L. Marks developed the systems and processing procedures and programs. Overall direction wa provided by Murray S. Weitzman, Assistant Division Chief (Socioeconomic Statistics Programs), Population Division

RELATED MATERIALS

Statistics from a related survey, the 1972 Professional, Technical, and Scientific Manpower Survey, are found i U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Characteristics of Persons in Engineering and Scientific Occupations: 1972,** Technica Paper No. 33, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1974; U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Curren Population Reports,** P-23, No. 45, "Persons in Engineering, Scientific, and Technical Occupations: 1970 and 1972 U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1973; National Science Foundation, **Science Resource Studie Highlights,** "Selected Characteristics of Five Engineering and Scientific Occupational Groups, 1972" (NSF 73-306 Washington, D.C. 20550; and National Science Foundation, **Science Resource Studies Highlights,** "The 197 Scientist and Engineer Population Redefined" (NSF 75-305) Washington, D.C. 20550.

A National Science Foundation report based on the results of the 1974 National Survey of Scientists an Engineers is: **Science Resource Studies Highlights,** "National Sample of Scientists and Engineers: Changes in Em ployment 1970-72 and 1972-74" (NSF 75-309) Washington, D.C. 20550.

PREFACE

This is the first Bureau of the Census report based on the 1974 National Survey of Scientists and Engineers, which was sponsored by the National Science Foundation and conducted by the Bureau of the Census. The 1974 National Survey of Scientists and Engineers was the first in a series of longitudinal surveys, known as the National Sample of Scientists and Engineers, and was based on a subpopulation of the 1972 Professional, Technical, and Scientific Manpower Survey*. Included in this report are selected inventory statistics on the demographic, educational, and career-related characteristics of (1) persons who were classified into one of the following fields of science or engineering in 1974: computer specialists, engineers, mathematical specialists, life scientists, physical scientists, environmental scientists, psychologists, and social scientists, and (2) persons who were in one of the above fields in 1972 but were not in any of these fields in 1974. Summary information on the age, sex, and 1972 field for persons who did not respond to the 1974 survey is also provided.

More detailed statistics, based on results from both the 1972 and 1974 surveys, will be issued in future reports. These reports will present information on such subjects as salary distributions, geographic and occupational mobility, and educational attainment.

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*For a description of the 1972 survey and related matters, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Characteristics of Persons in Engineering and Scientific Occupations: 1972**, Technical Paper No. 33, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1974.

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SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS IN FIELDS OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING: 1974

INTRODUCTION

The National Sample of Scientists and Engineers ponsored by the National Science Foundation, is ntended to include a series of biennial surveys designed o provide current data on the educational, employnent, and career characteristics of persons in scientific nd engineering fields. This report is based on the first urvey in this series, the 1974 National Survey of cientists and Engineers. The panel for the 1974 survey s a subpopulation of participants in the 1972 Profesional, Technical, and Scientific Manpower Survey.

From characteristics determined in the 1972 Profesional, Technical, and Scientific Manpower Survey, ersons were classified into the following eight fields of cience and engineering—computer specialists, engineers, nathematical specialists, life scientists, physical scienists, environmental scientists, psychologists, and social cientists—or as not in any of these fields. All persons vho were classified into one of the eight fields in 1972 vere included in the 1974 National Survey of Scientists nd Engineers. Respondents in the 1974 survey were hen classified into one of the scientific or engineering ields in 1974 or as not being in a field of science and ngineering in 1974.

Table 1 of this report describes the sex and age omposition of all categories of respondents and nonrepondents[1] in the 1974 survey,[2] and provides a distriution of the persons in the fields of science and ngineering in 1972 by their 1974 reclassification. The emaining tables of this report deal exclusively with the haracteristics of respondents in 1974. For convenience, ersons in the category "not in a field of science or ngineering" are referred to as "out-of-scope."

HIGHLIGHTS

Some highlights of this report are summarized under the following subjects:

1. **Sex**—Approximately 85 percent or more of the persons in most of the fields of science or engineering were men. Women, however, made up about 28 percent of the psychologists and 21 percent of the social scientists.

2. **Age**—Computer specialists had the lowest median age of all the fields—34.4 years. Engineers and environmental scientists, with medians of 43.0 years and 43.3 years, respectively, were the oldest groups.

3. **Field of Science or Engineering in 1972**—The majority of persons in each 1972 field were classified in the same field in 1974. However, a significant proportion of persons in some 1972 fields were not in any field of science or engineering in 1974.

4. **Race**—Nearly 93 percent or more of the persons in the fields were white. The proportions of blacks ranged from about 4 percent for mathematical specialists to less than 1 percent for engineers.

5. **Place of Birth and Residence**—About 14 percent of the physical scientists were born outside the United States; native-born Americans made up nearly 90 percent or more of the remaining fields. In 1974, 97 to 99 percent of the persons in every field resided in the United States and, except for life scientists, about 75 percent to 85 percent lived in metropolitan areas.

6. **Highest Degree Held**—Nearly 70 percent of the computer specialists and engineers held their highest academic degree at the bachelor's level; over 50 percent of the persons in the other fields, however, possessed a master's or doctorate degree in 1974.

7. **Major Field of Study for Highest Degree Held**—About three-fourths or more of the persons in most fields had majored for their highest degree in a

---

[1] Data on nonrespondents are found in the "Did not report in 974" category of table 1.

[2] Since the National Sample of Scientists and Engineers is a ries of sample surveys, the words "respondent" or "nonreondent", when applied to members of the universe, refer to e number in the universe represented by sample persons who sponded or did not respond, respectively, to the 1974 survey.

corresponding academic discipline. However, computer specialists had more varied academic backgrounds.

8. **Supplemental Training in 1973**—From about one-fourth to 60 percent of the persons in each field had received supplemental training (e.g., on-the-job training) during calendar year 1973. Most of this training was provided by employers.

9. **Employment Status: January 1973 and January 1974**—At each of the reference periods—the last week of January 1973 and of January 1974—over 90 percent of the persons in each field participated in the labor force. The unemployment rate for each field was only about 1 percent. Approximately 90 percent of the employed persons worked full time; and the majority of those working part time indicated that this was their preference. Retired persons constituted the largest proportion of persons not in the labor force.

10. **Employment in Engineering and Science: January 1973 and January 1974**—In general, 90 percent or more of the employed persons in each field worked in positions related to science or engineering during each of the reference weeks.

11. **Unemployment in 1973**—Fewer than 10 percent of the persons in each field experienced any unemployment during calendar year 1973. Those who did, however, were likely to be out of work for a month or more.

12. **Occupation in January 1974**—Over three-fourths to almost 98 percent of the employed persons in the fields worked in a corresponding occupation (e.g., the occupations "mathematician and statistician" correspond to the field "mathematical specialists"). Most of the fields also had large proportions employed as managers and administrators.

13. **Industry of Employment: January 1974**—Employed computer specialists, engineers, and physical scientists were concentrated in manufacturing industries, whereas large proportions of nearly every other field were employed by educational institutions. Environmental scientists, however, were more evenly distributed, with about 28 percent in mining and petroleum extraction and 21 percent in educational institutions.

14. **Primary Work Activity: January 1974**—Management or administration was the primary work activity of about 20 percent or more of the employed persons in every field, except computer specialists. Between 25 and 45 percent of the employed engineers, and of the employed life, physical, and environmental scientists, were primarily active in research and development.

15. **Type of Employer: January 1974**—Almost three-fourths of the employed computer specialists and engineers, 55 percent of the employed physical scientists, and 42 percent of the employed environmental scientists worked for private industry or business. The largest proportions in the remaining fields, however, worked for either private or government supported educational institutions. From about 15 percent to about 30 percent of the employed in each field worked for some level of government (excluding government supported educational institutions).

16. **Basic Annual Salary: January 1974**—Of persons reporting basic annual salary in 1974, from about 50 percent to almost 70 percent in each of the fields had salaries between $15,000 and $25,000, with the largest concentration being between $15,000 and $19,000. All fields except life scientists ($17,596) had median salaries above $18,000; environmental scientists had the highest median salary, $19,927.

17. **Job Mobility: 1973 to 1974**—Among persons in each field who were employed in both January 1973 and January 1974, 80 percent or more were working at the same job at both times. Among those who changed jobs, 40 percent or more remained within the same occupation.

18. **Job Mobility: 1972 to 1974**—Of persons in each field employed in both 1972 and January 1974, only about 60 percent to 75 percent held the same job i both years.

19. **Professional Identification**—In general, three fourths or more of the persons in each field identifie themselves, based on their education and experience, a being in a corresponding profession (e.g., mathematicia is a corresponding profession of mathematical specialists).

20. **Federal Support: January 1974**—Between 35 an 40 percent of the employed persons in nearly every fiel had at least some of their work supported or sponsore by U.S. Government funds.

21. **National Interest Topics**—Approximately three fourths of the life scientists, environmental scientists and psychologists reported that they devoted significant portion of their professional time to one o eleven topics of critical national interest. In contrast only about 25 percent of the computer specialist reported such involvement.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

A. Sex, Age, and Field in 1972

Sex. There were relatively few women in most of th science and engineering fields. Except for psychologist and social scientists, about 85 percent or more of th persons in each of the fields were men (table 1) Engineers and environmental scientists were the mos predominately male groups, as men made up approx mately 99 percent and 97 percent, respectively, o these fields. The field with the largest proportion o women was psychologists (28 percent), followed by social scientists (21 percent).

Age. The universe for this study includes persons who were at least 16 years old and in the experienced civilian labor force in 1970. Therefore, the age distribution of each field is skewed upward; e.g., there are relatively few persons under 25 years old (table 1). The age structures of the eight fields reveal that computer specialists were generally younger than persons in other fields, as would be expected since computer science is a relatively new field. Approximately half of the computer specialists were under 35 years of age, whereas the proportion under 35 for the other fields ranged from about 21 percent for environmental scientists to about 39 percent for mathematical specialists. In contrast, from about 12 to 18 percent of persons in fields other than computer specialist were 55 years old or older, but only about 3 percent of the computer specialists were in this age group.

Differences in the age structures for the various fields are also reflected in the median age for each group. The median age for all persons, including those out-of-scope and nonrespondents, was 41.2 years as of April 1974. The group with the lowest median age was computer specialists, 34.4 years; the highest median ages were for engineers, 43.0 years, and environmental scientists, 43.3 years. Of the remaining groups, only mathematical specialists (37.8 years) and persons out-of-scope (38.6 years) had median ages significantly under 40 years.

Field of science or engineering in 1972. The majority of persons in a 1972 field of science or engineering were in the same field in 1974 (table A). The highest levels of agreement between field in 1972 and field in 1974 were for persons who were engineers (89 percent), or environmental scientists and psychologists (both about 85 percent) in 1972. Among persons who were designated as computer specialists in 1972, only about 68 percent were in the same field in 1974; about 7 percent were designated as engineers and 23 percent were out-of-scope. Similarly, about 8 percent of the 1972 mathematical specialists had moved into the computer specialist field or the engineer field in 1974, and about the same proportion of the physical scientists were either engineers or life scientists. Moreover, some proportion of each 1972 field was not in any of the fields of science or engineering in 1974, ranging from about 5 percent for environmental scientists to 27 percent for social scientists.

The differences among the fields in the proportion changing fields between 1972 and 1974 may reflect variations in the degree of specialized training required for each field, as well as differences in the areas of common ground among fields. For instance, computer specialists and physical scientists show some propensity to enter the engineering field; some physical scientists also entered into the life sciences; and some mathematical specialists moved into the computer field. However, relatively few engineers changed fields, and only small proportions of persons in other science or engineering fields switched into mathematics, environmental science, psychology, or social science.

Further information on the composition of each 1974 field, in terms of the 1972 field of its members, is provided in table 1. Although, as mentioned above, a relatively substantial proportion of persons in some of the 1972 fields had moved into engineering in 1974, about 98 percent of the 1974 engineers had also been engineers in 1972. The overall size of the group and the fact that few 1972 engineers had changed fields caused the influx from other fields to have only a small effect on the group. On the other hand, whereas only small proportions of each 1972 field had moved into environmental science in 1974, the 1974 group was small enough that persons entering from other fields accounted for approximately 10 percent of the total in the field in 1974.

able A. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION—SCIENTISTS OR ENGINEERS IN 1972 WHO RESPONDED IN THE 1974 SURVEY, BY FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING IN 1974

Field of science or engineering in 1972	Total respondents		Field of science or engineering in 1974								Not in a field of science or engineering in 1974
	Number	Percent	Computer specialists	Engineers	Mathematical specialists	Life scientists	Physical scientists	Environmental scientists	Psychologists	Social scientists	
mputer specialists	70,908	100.0	68.0	6.9	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	23.1
gineers	757,586	100.0	0.6	88.7	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	(Z)	0.1	9.7
athematical specialists	35,273	100.0	1.7	3.6	72.2	0.3	0.6	(Z)	0.1	0.6	17.9
ife scientists	86,684	100.0	(Z)	1.4	(Z)	77.3	2.6	0.8	0.2	0.4	17.2
ysical scientists	140,685	100.0	0.3	4.7	0.1	4.6	80.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	9.0
vironmental scientists	30,391	100.0	0.2	2.4	0.2	2.3	3.3	86.2	-	0.4	4.9
ychologists	40,065	100.0	0.2	0.3	(Z)	0.4	-	-	85.1	1.1	12.8
cial scientists	66,068	100.0	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.5	(Z)	0.2	0.5	69.7	27.3

- Represents zero.

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: Table 1.

B. Social Characteristics

Race. Whites accounted for 93 percent or more of the persons in each field; whites also made up 97 percent of the out-of-scope cases (table 2). Among the fields, the proportion of blacks ranged from under 1 percent for engineers and environmental scientists to nearly 4 percent for mathematical specialists. The largest proportions of Japanese, Chinese, and Koreans were found among the physical scientists and mathematical specialists (approximately 3 percent).

Throughout all the fields, as well as among the out-of-scope, the proportion of persons of "other races"was under 1 percent.

Place of birth. Physical scientists had the largest proportion of foreign born persons, about 14 percent (table 2). Except for this group, about 90 percent or more of the members of each field and of the out-of-scope were born in the United States. About 60 percent or more of the computer specialists, engineers, physical scientists, psychologists, social scientists, and out-of-scope persons were born in two regions of the United States, the Northeast and North Central; within these two regions, the majority were born in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central divisions. Persons in the remaining fields were more evenly distributed by place of birth, with environmental and life scientists, for example, having about a quarter of their members with birthplaces in the South.

Place of residence. The sample for the National Sample of Scientists and Engineers was originally selected from the 1970 Census of Population records of persons from across the United States, i.e., the 50 States and the District of Columbia; accordingly, all persons in the fields of science or engineering and the out-of-scope resided in the United States at the time of the Census. In the spring and summer of 1974, when the 1974 National Survey of Scientists and Engineers was conducted, from 97 percent to 99 percent of these persons were living in the United States (table 2).

Estimates from the March 1974 Current Population Survey[3] indicate that in March 1974, 24 percent of the total United States population 4 years old and over lived in the Northeast, 27 percent in the North Central, 32 percent in the South, and 18 percent in the West. In comparison, the 1974 National Survey of Scientists and Engineers showed that, for members of the groups[4], the South and the Northeast were the major residential regions, having either the largest or second largest proportion of persons for most groups. Especially noteworthy is that almost 45 percent of the environmental scientists resided in the South and about 32 percent in the West. Engineers were the most evenly distributed among the four regions, with approximately one-fourth residing in each. For three fields—computer specialists, physical scientists, and psychologists—the Middle Atlantic division led all other divisions as a place of residence in 1974; the leading division for environmental scientists was the West South Central, and for mathematical specialists and social scientists, the South Atlantic. (See table 2.)

Selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1974. From about 75 to 85 percent of the persons in nearly every field lived in metropolitan areas (table 2). In contrast, about 69 percent of all persons 18 years old and over lived in metropolitan areas in March 1974.[5] The one exception to the relatively high proportion of scientists and engineers residing in metropolitan areas was for life scientists, a group that includes agricultural scientists among others; only about 60 percent of the life scientists lived in metropolitan areas. Relatively large proportions in some of the groups lived in particular SMSA's. The Washington, D.C., SMSA, for example, with its concentration of government employment, had approximately 11 percent of the mathematical specialists, 14 percent of the social scientists, and 7 percent of the environmental scientists and computer specialists. The Houston, Texas, SMSA and the Denver, Colorado SMSA were residence for between 7 and 8 percent respectively, of the environmental scientists; and the New York City SMSA had 7 percent of the compute specialists, 6 percent of the social scientists, and percent of the psychologists.

C. Educational Characteristics

Highest degree held. Degree attainment varied con siderably among the fields (table 3). The highest degre held by almost 70 percent of the computer specialist and engineers was at the bachelor's level, but amon psychologists and social scientists the bachelor's was th highest degree for only 10 percent and 25 percen respectively. For the remaining fields, from about 3 percent to slightly over 40 percent had a bachelor degree as the highest degree held. The situation amon fields was almost entirely reversed for the doctorat degree: psychologists had the largest proportion (5 percent) with a Ph.D; life scientists, physical scientist and social scientists all had over 40 percent; and mor than one-third of mathematical specialists and one-fourth of environmental scientists had doctorates. Engineers and computer specialists, on the other hand, had fewer than 5 percent at the doctorate level. The proportions whose highest degree held was a master's degree were relatively more uniform, with all the fields within the range of approximately 20 to 35 percent.

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[3] **Current Population Reports,** Population Characteristics, Mobility of the Population of the United States March 1970 to March 1974, Series P-20, No. 273.

[4] That is, the fields of science and engineering plus the out-of-scope.

[5] **Current Population Reports,** Population Characteristic Mobility of the Population of the United States March 1970 t March 1974, Series P-20, No. 273.

The definitions of the various fields of science or engineering permitted only engineers and the out-of-scope to include persons with no degree. That fewer than 3 percent of the engineers and 4 percent of the out-of-scope actually fell into this category is partly a reflection of the strictness of the criteria used in delineating the core of the nation's scientific and echnical manpower.

Major field of study of highest degree held. Not surprisingly, there is a strong positive relationship between field of science and engineering in 1974 and he major field of study for highest degree held. Except for computer specialists, about three-fourths or more of he persons in each group had majored in a corresponding academic discipline[6] (table B). For most of he fields, in fact, over 80 percent of the persons had majored in a corresponding field of study; psychologists had the highest proportion (92 percent). In contrast to hese high concentrations, only about 10 percent of the computer specialists had majored in computer science and systems analysis, whereas 25 percent had majored in mathematical sciences, 17 percent in engineering, and 20 percent in business and commerce (table 3). One eason computer specialists may have obtained training n different areas is that computer related subjects have only recently been offered in the degree programs of most colleges and universities.

Just as some fields of science and engineering in 1974 had a significant proportion of persons who were in different fields in 1972, so some fields also had relatively large proportions of persons who had majored in subjects only peripherally related to their 1974 field. Note, in this regard, that about 11 percent of the environmental scientists had majored either in engineering or physics/astronomy; computer specialists, as noted above, came from varied educational backgrounds; about 8 percent of the physical scientists had studied biological science; and 14 percent of the social scientists had majored in "all other fields" (see table 3).

Supplemental training in 1973. The 61 percent of computer specialists who reported that they received supplemental training in 1973 was the largest proportion among all fields and the out-of-scope cases (table 3). The proportions, in fact, for the other groups ranged rather uniformly from about 25 percent for social scientists to almost 40 percent for engineers and the out-of-scope. The relatively large proportion of computer specialists reporting supplemental training may be related to the small number who had majored in computer science and systems analysis for their highest degree. Also, it may reflect the need for these specialists to keep abreast of the rapid changes that continue to occur in data processing.

The kinds of supplemental training of those who reported receiving such training is the subject of table C. It is evident that most training is provided by employers since among most groups "on the job training" and "employer training programs" were the most common types of supplemental training.

D. Employment Characteristics

Employment Status: January 1974 and January 1973. In January 1974, over 90 percent of each field

Table B. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION--SCIENTISTS OR ENGINEERS IN 1974 WITH A DEGREE, BY MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY FOR HIGHEST DEGREE HELD

Field of science or engineering in 1974	Total with a degree		Major field of study for highest degree held		
	Number	Percent	Corresponding field of study[1]	Other field of study	Field of study not reported
omputer specialists	55,160	100.0	10.2	89.1	0.8
Engineers	667,466	100.0	86.4	12.6	1.0
Mathematical specialists	27,849	100.0	79.7	19.8	0.5
Life scientists	75,478	100.0	89.6	9.4	1.0
Physical scientists	120,994	100.0	82.9	16.4	0.8
nvironmental scientists	29,470	100.0	76.7	22.1	1.2
Psychologists	34,901	100.0	92.1	7.3	0.6
ocial scientists	47,937	100.0	80.5	18.9	0.6

[1] See table in appendix A for a listing of corresponding fields of study.

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: Table 3.

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[6] See the table in appendix A for the list of corresponding major fields of study for each field of science or engineering.

Table C. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION—SCIENTISTS OR ENGINEERS IN 1974 WITH SUPPLEMENTAL TRAINING IN 1973, BY TYPE OF SUPPLEMENTAL TRAINING

Type of supplemental training[1]	Field of science or engineering in 1974								Not in a field of science or engineering in 1974
	Computer specialists	Engineers	Mathematical specialists	Life scientists	Physical scientists	Environmental scientists	Psychologists	Social scientists	
TOTAL WITH SUPPLEMENTAL TRAINING									
Number	33,564	266,165	8,206	26,991	37,211	10,240	12,289	11,709	57,588
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
On-the-job training	59.9	45.1	49.8	55.7	47.3	50.1	55.0	46.8	53.6
Military training applicable to civilian occupations	1.3	2.6	1.1	2.2	0.9	1.7	1.6	3.8	2.7
Extension or correspondence courses	5.7	11.0	8.4	10.5	8.8	12.8	7.3	10.3	10.1
Employer training programs	58.8	47.4	40.9	29.8	34.4	43.6	17.0	30.3	41.1
Adult education center	10.7	10.9	13.0	11.5	12.1	10.0	9.4	10.9	11.9
Other training	19.2	17.1	19.2	26.9	25.7	19.9	42.7	29.7	21.9

[1] Sum of individual categories may exceed 100.0 percent because persons may have received more than one type of training.

Source: Table 3.

Table D. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION—EMPLOYED SCIENTISTS OR ENGINEERS BY FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORK STATUS, FOR JANUARY 1974 AND JANUARY 1973

Work status in January 1974 and January 1973	Field of science or engineering in 1974								Not in a field of science or engineering in 1974
	Computer specialists	Engineers	Mathematical specialists	Life scientists	Physical scientists	Environmental scientists	Psychologists	Social scientists	
TOTAL EMPLOYED IN JANUARY 1974									
Number	53,051	617,566	25,837	69,979	112,069	27,929	32,827	43,643	139,067
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full time	98.0	98.1	95.3	96.1	96.9	96.0	89.6	94.7	95.6
Part time	1.4	1.1	4.1	3.2	2.7	3.6	9.5	4.4	3.8
Full or part time not reported	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.6
TOTAL EMPLOYED IN JANUARY 1973									
Number	53,128	648,010	25,751	70,444	112,692	27,755	32,491	43,106	137,412
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full time	95.6	95.4	91.4	90.9	93.0	90.1	86.2	90.0	92.5
Part time	1.2	1.0	5.0	4.8	3.2	3.7	8.1	4.2	3.2
Full or part time not reported	3.2	3.6	3.6	4.3	3.7	6.2	5.7	5.8	4.3

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: Table 4.

was in the labor force, ranging from 92 percent for social scientists to 97 percent for computer specialists (table 4). The proportion employed in each group also fell within a comparatively narrow range, from a low of 91 percent for social scientists to a high of 96 percent for computer specialists. The unemployment rate (the number unemployed divided by the total in the labor force) was only about 1 percent for each field. The levels of employment and unemployment were generally the same in January 1973 as in 1974. Although there were small differences in the unemployment rates between the two years, the figures do not indicate any statistically significant differences except for a slight increase in the unemployment rate for physical scientists.

Among persons who were employed in January 1974, approximately 90 percent or more in each field were working full time (table D). Engineers and computer specialists had the highest proportion of full-time workers (98 percent). Psychologists, with about 10 percent working part time, was the only field that had more than 5 percent employed on a part-time basis. The pattern of full- and part-time employment in 1973 was similar to that in 1974. The main difference was the larger proportion of persons not reporting full- or part-time status.

Among those persons who reported that they were working part time in 1974, the majority in each field indicated that they preferred part-time work (table E). The range of those preferring part-time work went from a low of about 57 percent for environmental scientists to almost 85 percent for computer specialists. Psychologists and social scientists, the two groups with the highest proportion of women, also had large proportions of part-time workers who preferred part-time jobs (82 percent and 83 percent, respectively). Environmental scientists had the largest proportion who were seeking full-time work (34 percent), although from about 7 percent to 21 percent of the part-time workers in other fields were seeking full-time work. Life scientists had the largest proportion (15 percent) contending that they were working at part-time jobs because full-time work was not available. The pattern of reasons indicated for working part time in 1973 was similar but not quite parallel to 1974. However, the number of part-time workers in each year was too small to indicate any real differences between the two dates in the reasons for part-time employment.

Table F presents a distribution of persons not in the labor force by reason for nonparticipation. The largest proportion of nonparticipants in most fields were out of the labor force in January 1974 because of retirement; for engineers this was the reason indicated by over 80 percent of the persons. Among the generally younger computer specialists, however, only about 14 percent cited retirement as the reason for not being in the labor force. The range for the remaining groups was from 42 percent for mathematical specialists to 69 percent for environmental specialists. There was a relatively uniform proportion who were not working because of school, ranging from 17 percent to slightly over 25 percent for most fields. However, engineers and social scientists had only about 7 and 13 percent, respectively, of those not in the labor force falling in the "student" category. The highest proportion of those not in the labor force because of family responsibilities was for computer specialists at about 55 percent; the lowest, barely 2 percent, was for engineers.

Since the National Sample of Scientists and Engineers includes only persons who were in selected occupational categories in 1970 and does not include any new entrants into these fields since 1970, retirement is expected to play a larger role as a reason for being outside the labor force as this group of persons ages. Thus, in the "not in the labor force" statistics for January 1973, smaller proportions in each field gave retirement as a reason for nonparticipation than in 1974. Also, in 1973 most fields had a larger proportion of nonworkers in the "student" category. (See table 4.)

Employment in science or engineering: January 1973 and January 1974. As explained in the section, Definitions and Explanations, occupation was not a prerequisite for classification in a field of science or engineering. It was possible, therefore, for persons in these fields to work in positions not related to science or engineering. Likewise, the out-of-scope could have worked in positions related to science or engineering.

Social scientists tended to work outside of science or engineering more so than persons in other fields (table 4). For all the groups except social scientists and persons out-of-scope, 90 percent or more of the employed reported that they were working in a position related to science and engineering in January 1974 and in January 1973. However, this was true for only about 85 percent of the social scientists and 63 percent of the out-of-scope.

About one-third of the social scientists who were working in a position not related to science or engineering in January 1974 indicated that this was their preference (table G). Of the small number of engineers reporting work in unrelated areas, about 40 percent were promoted out of engineering or scientific positions. This may reflect a tendency of engineers to become managers and administrators.

Unemployment in 1973. About 3 to 6 percent of the persons in each field of science and engineering in 1974 were unemployed at some time during the calendar year 1973; for the out-of-scope cases, the proportion was about 7 percent. For those who did experience unemployment, the duration was likely to be a month or more (table H). Within each group, approximately three-fourths or more of those who were unemployed during 1973 had looked for work for 4 weeks or more. In contrast, estimates from the Current Population

Survey indicate that only about half of all unemployed persons and all unemployed men in 1973 had been unemployed for 5 weeks or more.[7] The comparatively lengthy duration of unemployment for scientists and engineers, which existed in spite of the generally low unemployment rates, may have been caused by a tight labor market, or much of this unemployment could have been voluntary, i.e., the unemployed could afford to be selective in the job opportunities they would accept.

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[7] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statisitcs, Employment and Earnings, Volume 20, No. 7. January 1974.

Table E. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION—SCIENTISTS OR ENGINEERS IN 1974 EMPLOYED PART TIME IN JANUARY 1974, BY REASONS FOR PART-TIME WORK STATUS

Reasons for part-time work status	Field of science or engineering in 1974								Not in a field of science or engineering
	Computer specialists	Engineers	Mathematical specialists	Life scientists	Physical scientists	Environmental scientists	Psychologists	Social scientists	
TOTAL EMPLOYED PART TIME IN JANUARY 1974									
Number	720	7,420	1,048	2,243	3,017	1,003	3,107	1,918	5,334
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Seeking full-time work	15.7	16.5	21.4	15.1	19.0	33.6	13.2	6.9	21.9
Prefer part-time work	84.3	71.9	70.8	67.9	63.6	57.4	82.2	82.6	73.3
Full-time work not available	-	6.1	6.6	14.8	10.3	7.5	3.3	7.6	2.3
Not reported	-	5.5	1.2	1.9	7.1	1.5	1.2	2.8	2.5

- Represents zero.

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: Table 4.

Table F. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION—SCIENTISTS OR ENGINEERS IN 1974 NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE IN JANUARY 1974, BY REASONS FOR NONPARTICIPATION

Reasons for nonparticipation in the labor force	Field of science or engineering in 1974								Not in a field of science or engineering in 1974
	Computer specialists	Engineers	Mathematical specialists	Life scientists	Physical scientists	Environmental scientists	Psychologists	Social scientists	
TOTAL NOT IN LABOR FORCE									
Number	1,573	32,693	1,766	4,781	7,496	1,242	1,720	3,856	7,231
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Retired	13.5	83.0	41.9	49.4	60.2	69.2	47.7	45.3	43.4
Student	21.9	7.3	26.7	18.1	20.7	17.1	20.4	12.8	22.9
Family responsibility	54.5	2.2	24.4	24.8	12.8	6.7	14.5	32.8	23.7
Other or not reported	10.1	7.5	7.0	7.6	6.3	6.8	17.5	9.1	9.9

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: Table 4.

Table G. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION—EMPLOYED SCIENTISTS OR ENGINEERS WORKING IN POSITIONS NOT RELATED TO SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING, BY REASONS: JANUARY 1974

Reasons for being in a position not related to science or engineering	Field of science or engineering in 1974								Not in a field of science or engineering
	Computer specialists	Engineers	Mathematical specialists	Life scientists	Physical scientists	Environmental scientists	Psychologists	Social scientists	
TOTAL NOT IN SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING									
Number	987	19,211	1,734	3,032	1,559	627	2,517	6,135	49,476
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Preferred nonscience or nonengineering	33.6	15.7	21.3	19.6	21.9	19.5	34.4	34.8	31.8
Promoted out of science or engineering	8.1	42.2	33.1	32.9	23.0	18.7	11.8	8.8	20.0
Pay better in nonscience or nonengineering	9.8	6.9	9.7	4.9	9.1	37.6	6.4	5.2	8.7
Locational preference	-	3.1	6.8	8.2	2.3	1.9	8.3	5.1	5.7
Science or engineering position not available	13.6	12.2	13.0	5.4	28.4	18.3	6.7	3.0	6.3
Other reason or reason not reported	34.9	20.0	16.1	28.9	15.3	3.8	32.4	43.0	27.4

- Represents zero.

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: Table 4.

Table H. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION—SCIENTISTS OR ENGINEERS IN 1974 REPORTING UNEMPLOYMENT DURING 1973, BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Duration of unemployment	Field of science or engineering in 1974								Not in a field of science or engineering in 1974
	Computer specialists	Engineers	Mathematical specialists	Life scientists	Physical scientists	Environmental scientists	Psychologists	Social scientists	
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED DURING 1973									
Number	1,909	24,664	886	2,940	4,932	1,585	1,767	2,300	9,992
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 week	2.8	6.0	3.6	6.7	6.2	1.6	2.3	1.0	3.7
2 weeks	5.6	8.8	1.8	2.1	5.0	8.5	3.2	5.8	4.7
3 weeks	9.9	5.2	1.5	9.0	7.6	4.2	0.8	11.3	8.2
4 weeks or more	76.5	77.1	86.9	81.4	75.7	82.6	90.6	79.8	81.5
Duration not reported	5.2	2.9	6.3	0.9	5.6	3.1	3.1	2.0	1.9

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: Table 4.

E. Job-Related Characteristics

Occupation in 1974. There was a strong relationship between field of science or engineering and occupation in 1974, although the strength of the relationship varied according to field (table I). Computer specialists had the highest level of agreement between field and occupation[8]; about 98 percent of those employed in January 1974 reported working as computer specialists. Physical scientists, social scientists, and mathematical specialists, of whom about three-fourths were employed in a corresponding occupation, had the lowest rates. For the remaining fields, the percentage working in the same occupation was from approximately 84 percent to 91 percent.

Relatively large proportions of persons in most fields were employed as managers and administrators in 1974 (table 5). All fields except three—computer specialists, environmental scientists, and psychologists—had between 12 and 17 percent reporting employment in managerial or administrative positions. The small proportion of computer specialists, about 1 percent, who were managers and administrators may reflect the relatively youthful age structure of this field.

The occupational structure in 1974 of the out-of-scope persons reveals, as expected, a more varied pattern of occupational participation than is found among the fields (table 5). The out-of-scope had the highest proportion of managers and administrators and of persons in "other occupations."

Table 5 also provides more detailed information on the subcategories of occupations held by the various fields. The three major occupation categories for engineers in 1974 were electrical and electronic (21 percent), mechanical (18 percent), and civil and architectural (13 percent). Among employed mathematical specialists, nearly half were working as mathematicians and about one-fourth as statisticians. Agricultural scientists (31 percent) and biological scientists (27 percent) were the major occupations for employed life scientists; chemists made up 51 percent of the employed physical scientists. Approximately three-fourths of the employed environmental scientists were earth scientists. Economists constituted the largest subcategory among social scientists, 31 percent; other social scientists (e.g., political scientists, urban and regional planners, etc.) had the second largest representation, 26 percent; employment as sociologists and anthropologists was reported for only about 20 percent of the group.

Industry of employment: 1974. Employed computer specialists, engineers, and physical scientists were concentrated in manufacturing industries in 1974 (table 5). The proportions were about 45 percent for computer specialists, 51 percent for engineers, and 42 percent for physical scientists. Within specific manufacturing industries, electronic machinery and computing equipment manufacturers employed the largest proportions of computer specialists (26 percent) and engineers (12 percent). The production of chemicals and allied products was most important for physical scientists (24 percent). For all other fields, except environmental scientists, the largest proportions of persons were employed in educational institutions, primarily colleges or universities. Environmental scientists were more uniformly distributed by industry, with about 28 percent in mining or petroleum extraction and 21 percent in educational institutions. There were other important industries of employment for most fields, such as agriculture, forestry, and fisheries for life scientists; health services for psychologists; public administration for social scientists; and services (except education and health) for the other fields.

Probably the most diffuse industry structure was that for the out-of-scope cases. The major employers for this group were manufacturing (34 percent), educational institutions (12 percent), and services, except health and education (12 percent).

Primary work activity: 1974. Research and development were the primary work activities of a large proportion of the employed persons in four fields: engineers (33 percent); life scientists (28 percent); physical scientists (44 percent); and environmental scientists (27 percent). (See table 5.) For engineers the development or design aspect was obviously more important, but in the other three groups basic or applied research was the primary activity. All of the groups except computer specialists had nearly 20 percent or more of their employed members primarily involved in management or administration (a fact that agrees well with the relatively large proportions in these fields who reported their occupation in 1974 as administrators or managers). Engineers (31 percent) and the out-of-scope (40 percent) had particularly large proportions who were primarily involved in management or administration.

Unsurprisingly, nearly two-thirds of employed computer specialists were primarily active in computer applications. Teaching was the primary activity of over one-third of the employed mathematical specialists and social scientists and of more than one-fourth of the employed psychologists. In addition, clinical diagnosis was the major activity for about one-third of the employed psychologists, and statistical work was the primary activity of about 13 percent of the employed mathematical specialists.

Type of employer. The classification "type of employer" refers to the nature of the ownership of the employing organization. It differs, therefore, from the "industry of employment" classification, which refers to the nature of the activity of the employing organization. (See section on definitions.)

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[8] See the table in appendix A for the list of corresponding occupations (i.e., those in agreement) for each field of science or engineering.

Table I. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION—EMPLOYED SCIENTISTS OR ENGINEERS BY OCCUPATION: JANUARY 1974

Field of science or engineering in 1974	Total employed in January 1974		Occupation in 1974		
	Number	Percent	Corresponding occupation[1]	Other occupation	Occupation not reported
Computer specialists	53,054	100.0	97.7	1.4	0.9
Engineers	647,566	100.0	84.6	14.7	0.7
Mathematical specialists	25,837	100.0	77.0	22.2	0.8
Life scientists	69,979	100.0	83.1	15.8	1.1
Physical scientists	112,069	100.0	73.6	25.6	0.7
Environmental scientists	27,929	100.0	90.7	8.8	0.5
Psychologists	32,827	100.0	83.8	14.7	1.5
Social scientists	43,643	100.0	75.4	22.9	1.7

[1] See table in appendix A for a listing of corresponding occupations.

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: Table 5.

Almost three-fourths of the computer specialists and the engineers were employed by private industry or business in January 1974; in contrast, only about 11 percent of the psychologists and 17 percent of the social scientists were employed in the private business sector (table 5). In addition to employing large proportions of computer specialists and engineers, industry or business was also the major employer of physical scientists (55 percent), environmental scientists (42 percent), and the out-of-scope (63 percent). Educational institutions were the major employers for mathematical specialists (46 percent), life scientists (42 percent), psychologists (52 percent), and social scientists (47 percent); however, these institutions employed only 6 percent of the computer specialists and 3 percent of the engineers. Federal government employment ranged from about 5 percent for psychologists and the out-of-scope to nearly 20 percent for life scientists and environmental scientists. Employment in "other government", i.e., State, local, or international organizations, was relatively more uniform, ranging between 8 and 15 percent for most groups, with only physical scientists at 6 percent being outside the range. Approximately 30 percent of life scientists and environmental scientists worked in government (i.e., Federal or other government), as did about 25 percent of the social scientists. Relatively small portions of each field were self-employed, except for environmental scientists (7 percent) and psychologists (5 percent). In addition, about 11 percent of the psychologists and 7 percent of the social scientists were employed by nonprofit organizations.

Basic annual salary. As described on the 1974 survey questionnaire, basic annual salary "refers to salary before deductions for income tax, social security, retirement, etc., but does not include bonuses, overtime, summer teaching, or other payment for secondary jobs." The data on basic annual salary in this report relate to the job held by employed persons in January 1974.

The largest proportions of persons who reported salary in each group had basic annual salaries between $15,000 and $19,999 (table J). The highest concentrations in this interval were for computer specialists (45 percent) and engineers (38 percent). For the remaining fields, about 30 to 34 percent of the persons had basic salaries in this range. The second largest concentration for each group, except life scientists and out-of-scope cases, fell in the salary range of $20,000 to $24,999; about 20 to 25 percent of each group had salaries in this range. For life scientists and the out-of-scope cases, there were slightly larger proportions with salaries between $10,000 and $14,999 than between $20,000 and $24,999. Computer specialists had the smallest proportions with salaries at either extreme of the distribution, with only about 2 percent with salaries under $10,000 and about 10 percent with salaries of $25,000 or more. The proportion earning less than $10,000 was also about 2 percent for engineers, but ranged from about 5 percent to 9 percent for the other groups. At the other end of the distribution, less than

20 percent of the engineers and life scientists had salaries of $25,000 or more, whereas almost 30 percent of the social scientists had salaries in this range.

Except for life scientists (whose median salary was $17,596) the median basic annual salaries for the employed members of all other groups were over $18,000 (table J.) In fact, 5 of the 8 fields—engineers, mathematical specialists, physical scientists, environmental scientists, and social scientists—had median incomes above $19,000, with the highest median salary being $19,927 for environmental scientists. As noted above, environmental scientists and engineers were older, on the average, than persons in other fields and, thus, would most likely have had more time in the labor force and higher salaries. However, the figures do not indicate any consistent relationship between the median salary and the median age or the degree level for the fields. Also, it should be noted that between 5 and 9 percent of the persons in each field did not report basic annual salary.

Job mobility: 1973 to 1974. Among most fields, at least 90 percent of the persons were employed in both January 1973 and January 1974 (table 5). Of those who were employed at both dates, 80 percent or more of each field were working at the same job (table K). Computer specialists, who were on the average younger than persons in other fields, were the most likely to have changed jobs (19 percent did so), whereas mathematical specialists, life scientists, and physical scientists were the least likely (only about 14 percent changed jobs). Among all groups, the out-of-scope had the largest proportion of job changers (27 percent), a fact to be expected since out-of-scope persons were in a field of science or engineering in 1972 but were not so classified in 1974.

Persons who changed jobs between January 1973 and January 1974 were likely to remain within the same occupation group (table L). About 40 percent or more of the job changers in each field reported work in the same occupation for both jobs. Although there seemed to be differences among the fields in the proportions changing occupations, the large number of not reported cases makes most comparisons unreliable. However, it does appear, as expected, that the out-of-scope group had the highest proportion of persons who left their former occupation group when changing jobs.

Job mobility: 1972 to 1974. Among persons in each field (excluding the out-of-scope) who were employed both in 1972 and in January 1974, from about 25 percent to nearly 40 percent held different jobs at the two times (table K). The job mobility rates for most groups were between 24 and 30 percent; only computer specialists (38 percent) and the out-of-scope (45 percent) had higher mobility rates.

Professional identification. Professional identification in 1974 was strongly related to field of science or engineering. In general, three-fourths or more of the persons in each field identified themselves, in terms of education and experience, as being in a profession that agreed with their 1974 field of science or engineering[9]

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[9] See the table in appendix A for the list of corresponding professions (i.e., those in agreement) for each field of science or engineering.

Table J. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION—EMPLOYED SCIENTISTS OR ENGINEERS REPORTING BASIC ANNUAL SALARY, BY BASIC ANNUAL SALARY: 1974

Basic annual salary[1]	Field of science or engineering in 1974: Computer specialists	Engineers	Mathematical specialists	Life scientists	Physical scientists	Environmental scientists	Psychologists	Social scientists	Not in a field of science or engineering in 1974
TOTAL REPORTING BASIC ANNUAL SALARY									
Number	49,514	595,734	24,611	66,319	105,069	25,445	30,699	40,738	126,052
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $8,000	1.1	1.3	4.3	4.5	3.9	3.1	5.9	3.1	4.9
$8,000 to $9,999	0.6	0.7	1.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.4	3.0	4.1
$10,000 to $14,999	18.1	14.2	17.0	24.7	16.9	13.9	16.2	14.9	22.2
$15,000 to $19,999	45.4	38.0	30.9	33.6	30.7	30.7	32.5	29.5	29.3
$20,000 to $24,999	24.3	27.2	25.6	19.1	23.4	26.8	21.5	21.2	18.8
$25,000 to $29,999	6.8	11.2	12.8	8.6	12.7	12.9	11.0	13.9	8.3
$30,000 to $39,999	3.0	5.7	7.0	5.1	8.0	7.9	8.4	10.3	7.5
$40,000 to $49,999	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.7	2.3
$50,000 or more	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.3	2.7
Median salary (dollars)	18,383	19,391	19,466	17,596	19,358	19,927	18,879	19,883	18,165

[1] Refers to job held in January 1974.

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: Table 5.

Table K. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION—SCIENTISTS OR ENGINEERS IN 1974 BY JOB MOBILITY: 1973 TO 1974 AND 1972 TO 1974

Job mobility	Field of science or engineering in 1974								Not in a field of science or engineering in 1974
	Computer specialists	Engineers	Mathematical specialists	Life scientists	Physical scientists	Environmental scientists	Psychologists	Social scientists	
TOTAL EMPLOYED IN JANUARY 1973 AND IN JANUARY 1974									
Number................	51,920	635,789	25,233	68,607	110,181	27,100	31,683	41,882	133,056
Percent............	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job change between 1973 and 1974......................	19.1	16.2	13.5	14.3	13.8	15.1	16.6	17.3	27.0
Same job in 1973 and 1974....	80.9	83.8	86.5	85.7	86.2	84.9	83.4	82.7	73.0
TOTAL EMPLOYED IN 1972 AND IN JANUARY 1974									
Number................	51,557	629,035	24,895	67,468	108,732	26,760	31,215	41,671	131,248
Percent............	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job change between 1972 and 1974......................	37.8	29.4	25.5	24.0	23.8	26.0	27.9	29.8	45.1
Same job in 1972 and 1974....	56.2	63.4	69.7	69.0	70.1	65.1	66.0	63.3	48.1
Not reported...............	6.0	7.2	4.8	6.9	6.1	8.9	6.1	6.9	6.8

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: Table 5.

Table L. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION—SCIENTISTS OR ENGINEERS IN 1974 WHO CHANGED JOBS BETWEEN JANUARY 1973 AND JANUARY 1974, BY OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY

Occupational mobility	Field of science or engineering in 1974								Not in a field of science or engineering in 1974
	Computer specialists	Engineers	Mathematical specialists	Life scientists	Physical scientists	Environmental scientists	Psychologists	Social scientists	
TOTAL WITH JOB CHANGE									
Number................	9,915	103,179	3,412	9,797	15,215	4,095	5,274	7,227	35,977
Percent............	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Changed occupation...........	29.4	23.3	35.7	25.4	29.7	13.4	15.5	22.6	54.1
Did not change occupation....	52.5	53.9	42.3	45.6	51.7	58.3	61.5	53.3	29.1
Not reported...............	18.2	22.9	22.0	29.1	18.6	28.3	23.0	24.1	16.8

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: Table 5.

(table M). The proportions with corresponding professional identification ranged from a high of about 95 percent for computer specialists to a low of about 73 percent for physical scientists. Also, a relatively large proportion of most groups identified as administrators and managers (table 5). This proportion was 10 percent or more for engineers, mathematical specialists, life scientists, physical scientists, and social scientists. Over 40 percent of the out-of-scope cases identified as managers and administrators.

Federal support. Only about one-fourth of the employed computer specialists and out-of-scope persons worked at jobs which received Federal support in 1974 (table 5). For most other groups, this proportion ranged from about 35 to 40 percent; however, about half the life scientists had work supported by the Federal Government.

The Department of Defense was the most important source of Federal support among computer specialists, engineers, mathematical specialists, and physical scientists. For life scientists, including agricultural scientists, the Department of Agriculture was the greatest source of support; and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare provided the largest amount of support for psychologists and social scientists. Environmental scientists were equally supported by three government organizations: the National Science Foundation, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Defense. The 21 percent of engineers supported by the Department of Defense and the 21 percent of life scientists supported by the Department of Agriculture were the largest proportions in any one field to be supported by any one agency.

Some fields received substantial support from departments other than the primary source cited above. A relatively large proportion of life scientists (15 percent and physical scientists (7 percent) were supported by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Atomic Energy Commission also provided support to percent of the physical scientists. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was a large supporter of engineers, 7 percent; and the National Science Foundation supported about 6 percent of the mathematical specialists and physical scientists.

National interest topics. There was considerable diversity among fields according to the topics of critical national interest on which their members spent the most time (table 5). Approximately three-fourths of the life scientists, environmental scientists, and psychologists reported that they devoted a significant proportion of their time to one of the topics; whereas only about one-fourth of the computer specialists reported such involvement.

Education was the most significant topic for many fields; especially mathematical specialists (32 percent) psychologists (37 percent) and social scientists (2 percent). Work related to energy and fuel was reported by about 37 percent of environmental scientists and 1 percent of the engineers; and environmental protection was most important for 14 percent of the engineers, 2 percent of the life scientists, 14 percent of the physical scientists, and 15 percent of the environmental scientists. Psychologists and life scientists had the highest proportions, 30 percent and 19 percent, respectively engaged in work related to health. Also, a high proportion (15 percent) of the life scientists were involved in food production and technology.

Table M. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION—SCIENTISTS OR ENGINEERS IN 1974, BY PROFESSIONAL IDENTIFICATION IN 1974

Field of science or engineering in 1974	Total persons in field		Professional identification in 1974		
	Number	Percent	Corresponding professional identification[1]	Other professional identification	Professional identification not reported
Computer specialists............	55,160	100.0	95.0	1.9	3.
Engineers.......................	687,715	100.0	82.7	12.6	4.
Mathematical specialists	27,849	100.0	77.5	18.3	4.
Life scientists.................	75,478	100.0	83.6	12.5	3.
Physical scientists.............	120,994	100.0	72.8	22.8	4.
Environmental scientists........	29,470	100.0	88.4	7.9	3.
Psychologists...................	34,901	100.0	85.4	10.9	3.
Social scientists...............	47,937	100.0	77.3	17.9	4.

[1] See table in appendix A for a listing of corresponding professions.

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: Table 5.

THE SAMPLE

The 1974 National Survey of Scientists and Engineers vas the second survey based on the 1970 population of ientists and engineers to be conducted by the Bureau f the Census for the National Science Foundation. The rst survey, the 1972 Professional, Technical, and cientific Manpower Survey[10], was conducted among a ationwide sample of approximately 150,000 persons vho were recorded in the 1970 Census of Population as eing in the experienced civilian labor force in one of 65 ngineering, scientific, or related occupations. Also, the urvey included a small sample of persons who had ompleted four or more years of college but were not in ny of the specified occupations. Based on responses in ne 1972 survey and on critieria established by the lational Science Foundation, approximately 50,000 ersons from the 1972 survey sample (excluding the nall sample of college graduates) were chosen as the ample for the series of longitudinal surveys known as ne National Sample of Scientists and Engineers.[11] The 974 National Survey of Scientists and Engineers was ne first survey in this longitudinal series.

Questionnaires for the 1974 survey were mailed in ebruary 1974. The final result of all data collection ctivities, which extended to August 1974, was that ompleted questionnaires were obtained for 88.2 per- ent of the sample, approximately 44,000 persons. The 1.8 percent for whom completed questionnaires were ot received include persons who refused to participate, ne deceased, and persons who returned questionnaires ith insufficient information to permit processing.[12]

For each sample case for which a completed question- aire was obtained, the information from the 1974 urvey was matched with 1972 survey data and 1970 ensus data for the same person. Weights applied to ample cases in the 1972 survey were then used to eight the resultant matched data file up to universe tals. The use of the 1972 survey weights means that o adjustment for nonresponse was made to 1974 urvey results.

Respondents to the 1974 National Survey of Scientists and Engineers were classified, again based on criteria of the National Science Foundation, into one of the fields of science and engineering or the category "not in a field of science and engineering in 1974". Except for table 1, the tables of this report deal exclusively with the characteristics of members of the universe represented by these respondents. Table 1, in addition, presents information based on the earlier 1972 study and on the 1970 census for members of the universe represented by nonrespondents in the 1974 survey.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Each panel member in the 1974 National Survey of Scientists and Engineers was asked to complete by self-enumeration a four page questionnaire (reproduced in appendix A). A cover letter was printed on page one of the questionnaire, and a set of reference lists (also reproduced in appendix A) was attached to the questionnaire. The reference lists were used by respondents to self-code answers to inquiries on major field of study (Question 2, part b5 of the questionnaire), kind of business (Question 11), occupation (Question 12), and professional identification (Question 20).

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The definitions for many of the characteristics shown in this report are self-explanatory or can best be understood by reference to the appropriate questionnaire items (see appendix B) or the reference lists in appendix A. An explanation of the other subjects is provided below.

Fields of science and engineering. Science or engineering fields are categories established by the survey sponsor, the National Science Foundation, to identify persons who could be classified as engineers or scientists under most definitions. In general, to be classified into one of the fields, a person had to have at least two of the following three characteristics: (1) employment in the field; (2) attainment of a specified educational level in an academic discipline related to the field; or (3) self-identification, based upon total education and experience, as being in the field. More detailed information on the criteria for membership in a scientific and technical field is given in appendix C.

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[10] For a description of the 1972 survey and related matters, e U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Characteristics of Persons in ngineering and Scientific Occupations: 1972,** Technical Paper o. 33, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 974.

[11] For a description of the selection process, see appendix D.

[12] For an analysis of response, see appendix E.

The fields of science and engineering for which data are presented in this report and the detailed fields they comprise are as follows:

- Computer specialists
- Engineers
- Mathematical specialists
  - Mathematicians
  - Statisticians
- Life scientists
  - Agricultural scientists
  - Biologists
  - Medical scientists
- Physical scientists
  - Chemists
  - Physicists and astronomers
  - Other physical scientists
- Environmental scientists
  - Earth scientists
  - Atmospheric scientists
  - Oceanographers
- Psychologists
- Social scientists
  - Economists
  - Sociologists and anthropologists
  - Other social scientists

Race. The data on race are based on responses in the 1970 Census of Population. The "other races" category includes all races not included in the specific categories listed.

Age in 1974. The reference period for age in 1974 was April 1974. The median age is that age that divides the distribution into two equal parts, one-half being older than the median age and one-half younger. Median ages were derived from an estimation process that distributed the subject populations into the five-year age groups given in table 1.

Place of birth. Data on place of birth are based on responses in the 1970 Census of Population.

Divisions of the United States. The divisions of the United States shown in table 2 comprise the following states:

New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

Middle Atlantic: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin

West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota

South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia

East South Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee

West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming

Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington

Outlying areas of the United States include Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Canal Zone, and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA). In general, a standard metropolitan statistical area is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or twin cities with a combined population of at least 50,000. The data in this report are restricted to SMSA boundaries as defined for the 1970 Census of Population. For more information, see **1970 Census of Population, Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, United States Summary.**

Highest degree held. Highest degree held in 1974 refers to the highest academic degree awarded or assumed to have been awarded to the respondent in 1973 or earlier. Data on the highest degree held were derived as follows. First, question 2 of the 1974 questionnaire was reviewed to determine the highest degree worked for by the respondent since **1971.** This degree was accepted as the highest degree received since 1971 if the respondent reported that it had been awarded in 1972 or 1973, or if he failed to indicate when it had been awarded, but did report the completion of at least a certain number of years of postsecondary education in question 1. The required years for each degree are specified in the following chart:

Degree	Minimum years of postsecondary education
No degree	0
Other	0
AA	2
RN	3
BA	4
MA	5
LLB	7
MD	8
Ph.D	7

Second, the highest degree received since 1971 was designated as the highest degree held by the respondent **in 1974** if it was at the same or at a higher academic level than the highest degree reported in the 1972 survey. Otherwise, the highest degree reported in 1972 was designated as the highest degree held in 1974.

The "other degree" classification includes persons whose highest academic degree was one of the following: RN, LLB, MD, and academic degrees other than those shown.

Except for engineers, the criteria for inclusion in a scientific or engineering field required that a person possess an academic degree at the bachelor's level or higher. In table 2, therefore, only engineers and persons "not in a field of science or engineering" can have an "associate degree" or "no degree".

Major field of study for highest degree held. The data on major field of study refer to the major subject associated with the highest degree held in 1974 as determined by the method described above. For persons whose highest degree held in 1974 was received after 1971, the data are derived from question 2, part b5 of the 1974 questionnaire. For persons whose highest degree was awarded in 1971 or earlier, the data on major subject are based on the 1972 survey.

Employment status. Employed persons are those who reported working, either full time or part time, during the reference week (January 20-26, 1974 or January 21-27, 1973); those who had a job but were not working because of vacation, temporary illness, or personal reasons; and persons on a postdoctoral appointment. If a person did not report whether he was working, but the dates of his most recent job included January of 1974 (or 1973), he was also considerd as employed. The unemployed are persons who were not working but were looking for work or on temporary layoff from a job. All other persons were classified as not in the labor force or employment status not reported.

The statistics on employment status in January 1973 are not strictly comparable with those for January 1974. The editing rules for the 1974 National Survey of Scientists and Engineers rejected the questionnaire of any person who failed to report employment status in 1974, but did permit the respondent to leave status in 1973 unreported. Therefore, the data on employment status in 1973 have the category "employment status not reported, "which is not found in the data on status in 1974.

Unemployment in 1973. The data on unemployment in 1973 relate to the incidence of unemployment during the entire calendar year, rather than just during the reference week.

Type of employer. The data on type of employer in 1974 are based on responses to question 11, industry or kind of business, and question 15, class of worker. If a respondent reported the industry, "educational institution" or "military" in question 11, he was classified in this category regardless of his class of worker. Otherwise, the person was classified according to the response in the class of worker item. The category "other government" includes "State government", "local government", and "employee of international organization"; "self-employed" includes "own business-not incorporated" and "working without pay. . ."; and "industry or business" includes "employee of private company. . ." and "own business-incorporated".

Basic annual salary rate. The statistics on salary refer to the basic annual salary associated with the job held in January 1974. The figures relate to salary before deductions for income tax, social security, retirement, etc., but do not include bonuses, overtime pay, or earnings from secondary jobs. For employees of educational institutions whose salary was for 9 or 10 months, the salary rate was adjusted to a 12-month basis. Median salaries were derived by an estimation process that distributed the subject populations into $1,000 intervals.

Job mobility: 1973, 1974. Persons who reported being employed in January 1973 and in January 1974 in the 1974 survey, were classified as "with a job change" if they reported different jobs in Part III of the questionnaire. Then, the occupation of the 1974 job was compared with the occupation of the 1973 job, and persons were classified as with same or different occupations or as "not reported".

Job mobility: 1972, 1974. The data on job mobility between 1972 and 1974 were derived from answers on the 1974 questionnaire and on the 1972 questionnaire. Persons were classified as with a "Job change since 1972" if they were employed in both 1972 and 1974 and reported that the beginning date of their current job was in 1973 or 1974. Persons were classified as "No job change since 1972" if the beginning date of this job was in 1972 or earlier and as "Not reported" if they did not report the beginning date of the job.

WEIGHTING AND ESTIMATING PROCEDURES

Estimation Procedure. As mentioned earlier, the estimates for this report were prepared by a ratio estimation procedure, using the weights derived for the 1972 survey. Therefore, no adjustment was made for nonresponse in the 1974 survey. The weighting procedure for the 1972 survey involved first, the preparation of preliminary estimates by weighting the results for each sample person by the reciprocal of the probability of selection. As a second step, these weights were adjusted by applying a factor for each age, sex, and race cell within each of the sample's occupational categories from the 1970 census. Within each of the cells, the factor was computed as the ratio of the 1970 census count to the preliminary estimate. The final weight was the factor multiplied by the original weight of each person. To the extent the correlation between the data being tabulated and the estimated count of persons in the cells are positively correlated, the ratio estimate procedure will improve the reliability of the estimate.

Reliability of the Estimates. The sample used for this survey is only one of a large number of possible samples that could have been selected using the same sample design, sample selection, and measurement procedures. Estimates derived from these samples would differ from each other. In addition, the estimates are subject to errors of response and of reporting, as occur in all survey work. The standard error of a survey estimate is primarily a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of certain nonsampling errors but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average result of all possible samples. The chances are about two out of three (about 68 percent) that the survey estimate will differ from the average result of all possible samples by less than one standard error (plus or minus). Similarly, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times the standard error.

A number of approximations and generalizations have been used to produce the standard errors, and hence the standard errors presented in the following tables should be regarded as approximations rather than precise measurements of the standard error in question. (See tables N.1–N.7).

There are two standard error tables shown for each group: The a table should be used for estimating standard errors on absolute numbers (total number of persons in a group, having a certain characteristic); the b table is used to obtain the standard error on a percentage.

The standard errors for estimating numbers or percents not shown in either set of tables may be approximated by linear interpolation. For example, of the 55,160 persons in the computer specialist field of science or engineering in 1974, 26.9 percent have the Master's degree as the highest degree held in 1974. The standard error of this percent as computed from table N.1b is 1.1 percent. Based on these data, we may conclude that the expected proportion of computer specialists with the Master's degree as the highest degree held in 1974 lies within the interval 24.7 percent to 29.1 percent with 95 percent confidence.

The figures in these tables are not directly applicable to standard errors of differences between two sample estimates. The standard error of the estimated difference between two figures may be approximated by the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard error of each estimate. This approximation will yield an exact result when the two characteristics are uncorrelated. If the two characteristics are positively correlated, the approximation will overestimate the standard error of the difference. For a difference between two sample estimates, one of which represents a subclass of the other, the table can be used with the difference considered as the sample estimate.

For example, of the 55,160 computer specialists in 1974, 4.7 percent have the Ph.D as the highest degree held in 1974. The standard error of this percent as computed from table N.1b is 0.5 percent. The standard error of the difference between the above percentages (i.e., 26.9 - 4.7 = 22.2 percent) is then approximately

$$\sqrt{(1.1)^2 + (0.5)^2} = 1.2 \text{ percent}$$

Based on these data, we may conclude with 95 percent confidence that the average estimate of the difference of the percentages derived from all possible samples lies within the interval 19.8 percent to 24.6 percent.

Standard Errors of Totals and Percentages for Computer Specialists, Psychologists, Physical Scientists

Table N.1a. Standard Errors of Totals

Size of estimate	Estimated standard error
50	40
200	90
500	140
1,000	200
3,000	340
5,000	430
10,000	590
15,000	690
25,000	810
40,000	840
60,000	600
75,000	340
100,000	210
121,000	170

Table N.1b. Standard Errors of Percentages

Base of percent	Estimated percent					
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	20 or 80	25 or 75	50
50	12.7	19.8	27.3	36.4	39.4	45.5
200	6.3	9.9	13.6	18.2	19.7	22.7
500	4.0	6.2	8.6	11.5	12.4	14.3
1,000	2.8	4.4	6.1	8.1	8.8	10.1
3,000	1.6	2.5	3.5	4.7	5.0	5.8
5,000	1.2	1.9	2.7	3.6	3.9	4.5
10,000	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.5	2.7	3.2
15,000	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.6
25,000	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.7	2.0
40,000	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.6
60,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.3
75,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1
100,000	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0
121,000	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9

Standard Errors of Totals and Percentages for Engineers

Table N.2a. Standard Errors of Totals

Size of estimate	Estimated standard error
500	140
1,000	200
5,000	450
10,000	630
20,000	890
40,000	1,240
75,000	1,650
150,000	2,180
200,000	2,710
300,000	2,630
400,000	2,620
500,000	2,390
690,000	2,100

Table N.2b. Standard Errors of Percentages

Base of percent	Estimated percent					
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	20 or 80	25 or 75	50
500	4.0	6.2	8.5	11.4	12.3	14.2
1,000	2.8	4.4	6.0	8.0	8.7	10.1
5,000	1.2	1.9	2.7	3.6	3.9	4.5
10,000	0.8	1.3	1.9	2.5	2.7	3.1
20,000	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.2
40,000	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.5
75,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1
150,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8
200,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
300,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
400,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
500,000	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
690,000	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3

Standard Errors of Totals and Percentages for Mathematical Specialists

Table N.3a. Standard Errors of Totals

Size of estimate	Estimated standard error
50	30
200	70
500	110
1,000	160
3,000	270
5,000	340
10,000	440
15,000	500
25,000	500
40,000	370

Table N.3b. Standard Errors of Percentages

Base of percent	Estimated percent					
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	20 or 80	25 or 75	50
50	10.2	15.9	21.9	29.2	31.6	36.5
200	5.1	7.9	10.9	14.6	15.8	18.2
500	3.2	5.0	6.9	9.2	10.0	11.5
1,000	2.2	3.5	4.9	6.5	7.0	8.1
3,000	1.3	2.0	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.7
5,000	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.9	3.1	3.6
10,000	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.5
15,000	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.1
25,000	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.6
40,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.2

Standard Errors of Totals and Percentages for Life Scientists

Table N.4a. Standard Errors of Totals

Size of estimate	Estimated standard error
50	40
200	90
500	140
1,000	210
3,000	350
5,000	450
10,000	621
15,000	605
25,000	863
40,000	915
60,000	739
75,500	640

Table N.4b. Standard Errors of Percentages

Base of percent	Estimated percent					
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	20 or 80	25 or 75	50
50	13.2	20.5	28.3	37.7	40.8	47.2
200	6.6	10.2	14.1	16.8	20.4	23.6
500	4.1	6.5	8.9	9.1	12.9	14.9
1,000	2.9	4.6	6.3	8.4	9.1	10.5
3,000	1.7	2.6	3.6	4.8	5.2	6.0
5,000	1.3	2.0	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.7
10,000	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.6	2.8	3.3
15,000	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.7
25,000	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.1
40,000	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.6
60,000	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3
75,500	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2

Standard Errors of Totals and Percentages for Environmental Scientists

Table N.5a. Standard Errors of Totals

Size of estimate	Estimated standard error
50	40
200	80
500	130
1,000	190
1,500	230
2,500	300
5,000	400
10,000	520
15,000	580
20,000	590
30,000	440
36,000	360

Table N.5b. Standard Errors of Percentages

Base of percent	Estimated percent					
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	20 or 80	25 or 75	50
50	12.3	19.1	26.4	35.2	38.1	44.0
200	6.1	9.5	13.2	17.6	19.0	22.0
500	3.8	6.0	8.3	11.1	12.0	13.9
1,000	2.7	4.2	5.9	7.8	8.5	9.8
1,500	2.2	3.5	4.8	6.4	6.9	8.0
2,500	1.7	2.7	3.7	4.9	5.3	6.2
5,000	1.2	1.9	2.6	3.5	3.8	4.4
10,000	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.6	3.1
15,000	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.5
20,000	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.2
30,000	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.7
36,000	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.6

Standard Errors of Totals and Percentages for Social Scientists

Table N.6a. Standard Errors of Totals

Size of estimate	Estimated standard error
50	30
200	100
500	160
1,000	230
3,000	410
5.000	510
10.000	700
15,000	830
25.000	990
40.000	1,080
60,000	970
82.800	710

Table N.6b. Standard Errors of Percentages

Base of percent	Estimated percent					
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	20 or 80	25 or 75	50
50	14.9	23.1	31.9	42.5	46.0	53.2
200	7.4	11.5	15.9	21.2	23.0	26.6
500	4.7	7.3	10.0	13.4	14.5	16.8
1.000	3.3	5.1	7.1	9.5	10.3	11.9
3.000	1.9	2.9	4.1	5.4	5.9	6.8
5.000	1.4	2.3	3.1	4.2	4.6	5.3
10,000	1.0	1.6	2.2	3.0	3.2	3.7
15,000	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.6	3.0
25,000	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.3
40,000	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.8
60,000	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.5
82,800	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.3

Standard Errors of Totals and Percentages for Persons Not in a Field of Science or Engineering in 1974

Table N.7a. Standard Errors of Totals

Size of estimate	Estimated standard error
50................	30
200................	110
500................	170
1,000..............	240
3,000..............	420
5,000..............	540
10,000.............	750
20,000.............	1,020
40,000.............	1,320
60,000.............	1,460
90,000.............	1,390
120,000............	1,160
148,200............	980

Table N.7b. Standard Errors of Percentages

Base of percent	Estimated percent					
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	20 or 80	25 or 75	50
50...........	15.3	23.9	32.9	43.9	47.5	54.9
200..........	7.6	11.9	16.4	21.9	23.7	27.4
500..........	4.8	7.5	10.4	13.9	15.0	17.3
1,000........	3.4	5.3	7.3	9.8	10.6	12.2
3,000........	1.9	3.0	4.2	5.6	6.1	7.0
5,000........	1.5	2.3	3.2	4.3	4.7	5.4
10,000.......	1.0	1.6	2.3	3.1	3.3	3.8
20,000.......	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.7
40,000.......	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.9
60,000.......	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.5
90,000.......	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.2
120,000......	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1
148,200......	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0

Table 1. FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING IN 1974, BY FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING IN 1972, BY SEX, AND BY AGE IN 1974, FOR ALL PERSONS

Sex, age in 1974, and field in 1972	Total	Field of science or engineering in 1974								Not in field of science or engineering in 1974	Did not report in 1974
		Computer specialists	Engineers	Mathematical specialists	Life scientists	Physical scientists	Environmental scientists	Psychologists	Social scientists		
NUMBER											
Total	1,400,143	55,160	687,715	27,849	75,478	120,994	29,470	34,901	47,937	148,157	172,481
Male	1,321,495	48,410	684,350	23,805	65,498	111,924	28,578	25,108	37,864	136,167	159,793
Female	78,648	6,750	3,366	4,044	9,980	9,071	893	9,794	10,073	11,990	12,688
Under 25 years	4,088	15	1,399	87	251	319	15	49	62	951	940
25 to 29 years	147,837	9,506	62,081	3,516	7,125	11,149	2,267	4,779	5,464	18,257	23,693
30 to 34 years	249,539	18,496	99,974	7,143	13,565	22,189	3,896	7,094	10,009	29,846	37,327
35 to 39 years	226,718	10,851	107,337	4,861	13,150	21,462	4,213	5,299	7,210	22,793	29,542
40 to 44 years	209,345	8,426	105,077	3,839	11,872	16,933	5,681	4,925	6,024	22,009	24,559
45 to 49 years	195,853	4,538	106,969	3,305	10,023	15,507	4,857	4,788	4,952	19,339	21,575
50 to 54 years	155,783	1,966	88,693	1,513	7,656	13,809	4,168	3,747	5,668	14,457	14,106
55 to 59 years	98,181	945	53,545	1,530	5,669	9,274	2,107	1,854	3,453	10,505	9,299
60 to 64 years	64,150	254	35,102	1,225	3,543	5,815	1,619	1,213	2,510	6,938	6,231
65 years and over	48,349	165	27,538	832	2,623	4,537	648	1,150	2,586	3,061	5,209
Median age	41.2	34.4	43.0	37.8	41.0	41.1	43.3	39.7	40.5	40.0	38.6
Field of Science or Engineering in 1972											
Computer specialists	83,820	48,251	1,916	852	50	192	39	55	185	16,368	12,910
Engineers	860,938	4,544	672,154	1,092	650	4,297	1,075	10	437	73,297	103,352
Mathematical specialists	40,950	1,651	1,256	25,464	110	218	12	32	229	6,300	5,677
Life scientists	97,930	17	1,220	37	67,041	2,214	718	173	324	14,940	11,248
Physical scientists	156,845	416	6,546	120	6,441	113,040	1,259	146	124	12,593	16,160
Environmental scientists	33,151	52	744	63	700	1,006	26,206	-	132	1,488	3,058
Psychologists	46,944	97	108	14	164	-	-	34,103	433	5,147	6,879
Social scientists	79,266	130	770	208	321	27	161	353	46,072	18,026	13,196
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION											
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	94.4	87.8	99.5	85.5	86.8	92.5	97.0	71.9	79.0	91.9	92.6
Female	5.6	12.2	0.5	11.5	13.2	7.5	3.0	28.1	21.0	8.1	7.4
Under 25 years	0.3	(Z)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5
25 to 29 years	10.6	17.2	9.0	12.6	9.4	9.2	7.7	13.7	11.4	12.3	13.7
30 to 34 years	17.8	33.5	14.5	25.6	18.0	18.3	13.2	20.3	20.9	20.1	21.6
35 to 39 years	16.2	19.7	15.6	17.5	17.4	17.7	14.3	15.2	15.0	15.4	17.1
40 to 44 years	15.0	15.3	15.3	13.8	15.7	14.0	19.3	14.1	12.6	14.9	14.2
45 to 49 years	11.0	8.2	15.6	11.9	13.3	12.8	16.5	13.7	10.3	13.1	12.5
50 to 54 years	11.1	3.6	12.9	5.4	10.1	11.4	14.1	10.7	11.8	9.8	8.2
55 to 59 years	7.0	1.7	7.8	5.5	7.5	7.7	7.1	5.3	7.2	7.1	5.4
60 to 64 years	4.6	0.5	5.1	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.5	3.5	5.2	4.7	3.6
65 years and over	3.5	0.3	4.0	3.0	3.5	3.7	2.2	3.3	5.4	2.1	3.0
Field of Science or Engineering in 1972											
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Computer specialists	6.0	87.5	0.7	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	11.0	7.5
Engineers	61.5	8.2	97.7	3.9	0.9	3.6	3.6	0.1	0.9	49.5	59.9
Mathematical specialists	2.9	3.0	0.2	91.4	0.1	0.2	(Z)	0.1	0.5	4.3	3.3
Life scientists	7.0	(Z)	0.2	0.1	88.8	1.8	2.4	0.5	0.7	10.1	6.5
Physical scientists	11.2	0.8	1.0	0.4	8.5	93.4	4.3	0.4	0.3	8.5	9.4
Environmental scientists	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.8	88.9	-	0.3	1.0	1.8
Psychologists	3.4	0.2	(Z)	0.1	0.2	-	-	97.7	0.9	3.5	4.0
Social scientists	5.7	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	(Z)	0.5	1.0	96.1	12.2	7.7

-Entry represents zero.   Z Less than 0.05 percent.   Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 2. SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS BY FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING: 1974

Selected social characteristics	Field of science or engineering in 1974																Not in field of science or engineering in 1974	
	Computer specialists		Engineers		Mathematical specialists		Life scientists		Physical scientists		Environmental scientists		Psychologists		Social scientists			
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
RACE																		
All races	55,160	100.0	687,715	100.0	27,849	100.0	75,478	100.0	120,994	100.0	29,470	100.0	34,901	100.0	47,937	100.0	148,157	100.0
White	53,248	96.5	664,526	96.6	25,923	93.1	72,076	95.5	113,845	94.1	28,919	98.1	34,065	97.6	46,221	96.4	143,241	96.7
Negro	844	1.5	4,491	0.7	1,031	3.7	1,179	1.6	2,205	1.8	47	0.2	636	1.8	674	1.4	2,402	1.6
Japanese, Chinese, or Korean	704	1.3	15,004	2.2	730	2.6	1,765	2.3	3,907	3.2	408	1.4	96	0.3	877	1.8	1,950	1.3
Other races	363	0.7	3,693	0.5	165	0.6	458	0.6	1,038	0.9	97	0.3	104	0.3	165	0.3	563	0.4
PLACE OF BIRTH																		
Total	55,160	100.0	687,715	100.0	27,849	100.0	75,478	100.0	120,994	100.0	29,470	100.0	34,901	100.0	47,937	100.0	148,157	100.0
United States	51,510	93.4	616,585	89.7	24,442	87.8	68,555	90.8	101,927	84.2	27,021	91.7	32,422	92.9	42,740	89.2	138,557	93.5
Northeast	19,709	35.7	201,548	29.3	8,343	30.0	16,309	21.6	36,851	30.5	5,674	19.3	12,027	34.5	15,500	32.3	47,266	31.9
New England	3,904	7.1	49,020	7.1	1,894	6.8	4,330	5.7	7,658	6.3	1,535	5.2	2,007	5.8	3,327	6.9	10,099	6.8
Middle Atlantic	15,805	28.7	152,528	22.2	6,449	23.2	11,979	15.9	29,193	24.1	4,139	14.0	10,020	28.7	12,173	25.4	37,167	25.1
North Central	15,226	27.6	209,367	30.4	7,381	26.5	23,022	30.5	34,993	28.9	8,641	29.3	10,518	30.1	14,405	30.0	47,077	31.8
East North Central	9,969	18.1	139,463	20.3	4,588	16.5	13,534	17.9	22,565	18.6	5,131	17.4	7,059	20.2	8,988	18.7	32,291	21.8
West North Central	5,257	9.5	69,904	10.2	2,793	10.0	9,488	12.6	12,428	10.3	3,510	11.9	3,459	9.9	5,417	11.3	14,786	10.0
South	11,769	21.3	134,282	19.5	6,007	21.6	18,177	24.1	19,111	15.8	7,732	26.2	6,055	17.3	8,224	17.2	29,190	19.7
South Atlantic	5,127	9.3	50,945	7.4	2,878	10.3	7,388	9.8	7,931	6.6	1,568	5.3	2,788	8.0	4,352	9.1	12,803	8.6
East South Central	2,408	4.4	32,632	4.7	1,140	4.1	5,012	6.6	4,573	3.8	1,039	3.5	964	2.8	1,476	3.1	6,489	4.4
West South Central	4,234	7.7	50,705	7.4	1,989	7.1	5,777	7.7	6,607	5.5	5,125	17.4	2,303	6.6	2,396	5.0	9,898	6.7
West	4,806	8.7	71,390	10.4	2,712	9.7	11,048	14.6	10,972	9.1	4,974	16.9	3,822	11.0	4,611	9.6	15,024	10.1
Mountain	1,301	2.4	27,311	4.0	978	3.5	4,024	5.3	3,816	3.2	1,944	6.6	1,467	4.2	1,299	2.7	4,802	3.2
Pacific	3,505	6.4	44,079	6.4	1,734	6.2	7,024	9.3	7,156	5.9	3,030	10.3	2,355	6.7	3,312	6.9	10,222	6.9
Outlying areas of the United States	67	0.1	695	0.1	-	-	51	0.1	77	0.1	-	-	27	0.1	115	0.2	205	0.1
Foreign	2,984	5.4	61,802	9.0	2,980	10.7	5,739	7.6	17,306	14.3	1,973	6.7	1,892	5.4	4,410	9.2	7,622	5.1
Not reported	599	1.1	8,633	1.3	427	1.5	1,133	1.5	1,684	1.4	476	1.6	560	1.6	673	1.4	1,774	1.2
RESIDENCE IN 1974																		
Total	55,160	100.0	687,715	100.0	27,849	100.0	75,478	100.0	120,994	100.0	29,470	100.0	34,901	100.0	47,937	100.0	148,157	100.0
United States	54,620	99.0	683,716	99.4	27,603	99.1	74,707	99.0	119,906	99.1	28,747	97.5	34,673	99.3	47,255	98.6	147,075	99.3
Northeast	17,382	31.5	184,442	26.8	6,821	24.5	13,767	18.2	37,846	31.3	3,003	10.2	11,211	32.1	13,114	27.4	42,923	29.0
New England	4,390	8.0	54,190	7.9	1,748	6.3	4,248	5.6	9,047	7.5	1,125	3.8	2,987	8.6	3,215	6.7	10,735	7.2
Middle Atlantic	12,992	23.6	130,252	18.9	5,073	18.2	9,519	12.6	28,799	23.8	1,878	6.4	8,224	23.6	9,899	20.7	32,188	21.7
North Central	12,112	22.0	165,518	24.1	6,366	22.9	18,925	25.1	30,295	25.0	3,311	11.2	9,077	26.0	10,276	21.4	40,147	27.1
East North Central	8,901	16.1	124,972	18.2	4,641	16.7	11,862	15.7	23,735	19.6	2,133	7.2	6,356	18.2	7,287	15.2	28,745	19.4
West North Central	3,211	5.8	40,546	5.9	1,725	6.2	7,063	9.4	6,560	5.4	1,178	4.0	2,721	7.8	2,989	6.2	11,402	7.7
South	14,460	26.2	175,952	25.6	9,416	33.8	23,758	31.5	30,209	25.0	13,108	44.5	7,443	21.3	15,041	31.4	36,198	24.4
South Atlantic	8,726	15.8	88,277	12.8	6,576	23.6	12,418	16.5	18,616	15.4	4,143	14.1	4,345	12.4	11,528	24.0	20,769	14.0
East South Central	1,549	2.8	29,107	4.2	848	3.0	4,989	6.6	4,313	3.6	652	2.2	1,061	3.0	1,727	3.6	4,854	3.3
West South Central	4,185	7.6	58,568	8.5	1,992	7.2	6,351	8.4	7,280	6.0	8,313	28.2	2,037	5.8	1,786	3.7	10,575	7.1
West	10,665	19.3	157,805	22.9	5,001	18.0	18,257	24.2	21,556	17.8	9,325	31.6	6,942	19.9	8,823	18.4	27,806	18.8
Mountain	1,958	3.5	31,378	4.6	1,444	5.2	4,999	6.6	5,584	4.6	4,572	15.5	1,605	4.6	2,262	4.7	6,103	4.1
Pacific	8,707	15.8	126,427	18.4	3,557	12.8	13,258	17.6	15,972	13.2	4,753	16.1	5,337	15.3	6,561	13.7	21,703	14.6
Outlying areas of the United States	37	0.1	489	0.1	-	-	49	0.1	50	(Z)	-	-	13	(Z)	-	-	79	0.1
Foreign	502	0.9	3,486	0.5	246	0.9	722	1.0	1,038	0.9	723	2.5	215	0.6	682	1.4	1,003	0.7
Not reported	-	-	25	(Z)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS BY FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING: 1974—Continued

Selected social characteristics	Field of science or engineering in 1974																Not in field of science or engineering in 1974	
	Computer specialists		Engineers		Mathematical specialists		Life scientists		Physical scientists		Environmental scientists		Psychologists		Social scientists			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SELECTED SMSA's IN 1974																		
Total	55,160	100.0	687,715	100.0	27,849	100.0	75,178	100.0	120,994	100.0	29,170	100.0	34,901	100.0	47,937	100.0	148,157	100.0
Metropolitan areas	47,161	86.0	563,265	81.9	20,921	75.1	44,067	58.4	95,699	79.1	22,471	76.3	27,972	80.1	37,293	77.8	118,437	79.9
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif.	830	1.5	13,946	2.0	355	1.3	522	0.7	1,370	1.1	335	1.1	560	1.6	310	0.7	2,104	1.4
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	2,839	5.1	36,645	5.3	584	2.1	1,418	1.9	3,521	2.9	1,098	3.7	1,327	3.8	1,236	2.6	6,433	4.3
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	1,168	2.1	13,631	2.0	451	1.6	2,113	2.8	3,631	3.0	653	2.2	714	2.0	1,387	2.9	3,270	2.2
San Jose, Calif.	974	1.8	12,047	1.8	350	1.3	629	0.8	1,256	1.0	325	1.1	371	1.1	193	0.4	1,782	1.2
Denver, Colo.	737	1.3	8,576	1.2	179	0.6	512	0.7	1,190	1.0	1,952	6.6	372	1.1	365	0.8	1,814	1.2
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	3,594	6.5	21,036	3.1	3,038	10.9	2,881	3.8	5,535	4.6	1,929	6.5	1,574	4.5	6,512	13.6	4,867	3.3
Chicago, Ill.	2,601	4.7	23,219	3.4	992	3.6	2,176	2.9	4,671	3.9	276	0.9	1,518	4.3	1,222	2.5	6,585	4.4
Baltimore, Md.	727	1.3	7,693	1.1	588	2.1	543	0.7	1,781	1.5	105	0.4	297	0.9	603	1.3	1,805	1.2
Boston, Mass.	1,661	3.0	15,951	2.3	187	1.7	987	1.3	3,512	2.9	381	1.3	1,038	3.0	967	2.0	3,165	2.1
Detroit, Mich.	1,136	2.1	15,980	2.3	498	1.8	484	0.6	1,711	1.4	101	0.3	416	1.2	421	0.9	3,794	2.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	1,103	2.0	10,388	1.5	248	0.9	793	1.1	1,946	1.6	97	0.3	627	1.8	505	1.1	2,331	1.6
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	679	1.2	8,958	1.3	348	1.2	309	0.4	1,183	1.0	60	0.2	384	1.1	297	0.6	2,283	1.5
Newark, N.J.	1,019	1.8	11,183	1.6	378	1.4	810	1.1	2,895	2.4	23	0.1	295	0.8	357	0.7	1,710	1.2
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.	603	1.1	6,730	1.0	124	0.4	461	0.6	1,806	1.5	12	(Z)	170	0.5	100	0.2	2,464	1.7
New York, N.Y.	4,029	7.3	24,853	3.6	1,345	4.8	2,497	3.3	5,254	4.3	484	1.6	2,894	8.3	3,074	6.4	9,109	6.1
Cleveland, Ohio	679	1.2	7,795	1.1	104	0.4	479	0.6	1,409	1.2	24	0.1	391	1.1	238	0.5	2,071	1.4
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	1,665	3.0	21,848	3.2	669	2.4	1,131	1.5	4,636	3.8	120	0.4	1,382	4.0	1,329	2.8	4,702	3.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.	616	1.2	12,197	1.8	237	0.9	258	0.3	1,677	1.4	294	1.0	520	1.5	545	1.1	1,714	1.2
Dallas, Tex.	876	1.6	7,293	1.1	329	1.2	318	0.4	843	0.7	978	3.3	338	1.0	183	0.4	2,208	1.5
Houston, Tex.	1,017	1.8	13,994	2.0	329	1.2	419	0.6	1,616	1.3	2,354	8.0	331	0.9	230	0.5	2,421	1.6
Seattle-Everett, Wash.	690	1.3	12,310	1.8	184	0.7	641	0.8	790	0.7	120	0.4	211	0.6	461	1.0	1,696	1.1
Other metropolitan areas	18,191	33.0	256,992	37.4	9,104	32.7	23,683	31.4	43,166	35.9	10,753	36.5	12,239	35.1	6,725	34.9	50,046	33.8
Nonmetropolitan areas	7,123	12.9	119,813	17.4	6,682	24.0	30,640	40.6	24,183	20.0	6,273	21.3	6,688	19.2	9,962	20.8	28,413	19.2
Outlying areas of the United States or foreign	539	1.0	3,975	0.6	246	0.9	771	1.0	1,088	0.9	723	2.5	228	0.7	682	1.4	1,082	0.7
Not reported	34	0.1	661	0.1	-	-	-	-	25	(Z)	-	-	13	(Z)	-	-	225	0.2

- Entry represents zero.
Z Less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 3. SELECTED EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS BY FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING: 1974

Selected educational characteristics	Field of science or engineering in 1974																Not in field of science or engineering in 1974	
	Computer specialists		Engineers		Mathematical specialists		Life scientists		Physical scientists		Environmental scientists		Psychologists		Social scientists			
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
HIGHEST DEGREE HELD																		
Total	55,160	100.0	687,715	100.0	27,849	100.0	75,478	100.0	120,994	100.0	29,470	100.0	34,901	100.0	47,937	100.0	148,157	100.0
With a degree	55,160	100.0	667,466	97.1	27,849	100.0	75,478	100.0	120,994	100.0	29,470	100.0	34,901	100.0	47,937	100.0	143,082	96.6
Associate	-	-	12,537	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,725	2.5
Bachelor's	37,590	68.1	476,692	69.3	8,350	30.0	25,507	33.8	43,818	36.2	12,914	43.8	3,404	9.8	11,975	25.0	88,227	59.5
Master's	14,813	26.9	145,272	21.1	9,337	33.5	16,804	22.3	22,340	18.5	8,437	28.6	11,049	31.7	14,244	29.7	37,810	25.5
Doctorate	2,604	4.7	31,859	4.6	10,016	36.0	31,750	42.1	54,661	45.2	8,056	27.3	20,394	58.4	21,481	44.8	10,706	7.2
Other degrees	152	0.3	1,106	0.2	147	0.5	1,417	1.9	175	0.1	63	0.2	54	0.2	238	0.5	2,614	1.8
No degree	-	-	20,249	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,075	3.4
MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY FOR HIGHEST DEGREE HELD																		
Total, with a degree	55,160	100.0	667,466	100.0	27,849	100.0	75,478	100.0	120,994	100.0	29,470	100.0	34,901	100.0	47,937	100.0	143,082	100.0
Computer science and systems analysis	5,602	10.2	1,111	0.2	123	0.4	12	(Z)	73	0.1	13	(Z)	22	0.1	-	-	1,282	0.9
Engineering	9,272	16.8	576,619	86.4	483	1.7	521	0.7	3,604	3.0	1,533	5.2	15	(Z)	206	0.4	45,664	31.9
Mathematical sciences	13,956	25.3	6,767	1.0	22,186	79.7	291	0.4	726	0.6	556	1.9	31	0.1	201	0.4	8,226	5.7
Agricultural sciences	191	0.3	1,707	0.3	354	1.3	26,436	35.0	834	0.7	785	2.7	12	(Z)	195	0.4	5,104	3.6
Biological sciences	593	1.1	1,405	0.2	196	0.7	37,223	49.3	10,079	8.3	254	0.9	175	0.5	26	0.1	6,725	4.7
Medical sciences	429	0.8	792	0.1	152	0.5	3,955	5.2	682	0.6	38	0.1	51	0.1	74	0.2	3,259	2.3
Chemistry	697	1.3	7,978	1.2	80	0.3	1,029	1.4	70,708	58.4	264	0.9	-	-	25	0.1	6,533	4.6
Physics and astronomy	2,352	4.3	14,510	2.2	406	1.5	508	0.7	29,539	24.4	1,700	5.8	14	(Z)	42	0.1	4,964	3.5
Earth, space, and marine sciences	543	1.0	2,157	0.3	31	0.1	129	0.2	652	0.5	22,602	76.7	-	-	17	(Z)	1,599	1.1
Psychology	1,140	2.1	948	0.1	217	0.8	576	0.8	85	0.1	25	0.1	32,151	92.1	955	2.0	6,108	4.3
Economics	1,926	3.5	1,580	0.2	825	3.0	171	0.2	42	(Z)	105	0.4	-	-	17,454	36.4	6,507	4.5
Sociology and anthropology	450	0.8	208	(Z)	267	1.0	158	0.2	46	(Z)	-	-	38	0.1	10,762	22.5	2,241	1.6
Other social sciences	1,251	2.3	2,110	0.3	132	0.5	186	0.2	339	0.3	712	2.4	224	0.6	10,374	21.6	6,803	4.8
Business and commerce	10,935	19.8	17,303	2.6	804	2.9	97	0.1	499	0.4	62	0.2	91	0.3	726	1.5	14,993	10.5
All other fields	5,396	9.8	25,764	3.9	1,445	5.2	3,398	4.5	2,160	1.8	467	1.6	1,868	5.4	6,593	13.8	20,334	14.2
Field not reported	427	0.8	6,507	1.0	148	0.5	788	1.0	926	0.8	354	1.2	209	0.6	287	0.6	2,741	1.9
SUPPLEMENTAL TRAINING[1]																		
Total	55,160	100.0	687,715	100.0	27,849	100.0	75,478	100.0	120,994	100.0	29,470	100.0	34,901	100.0	47,937	100.0	148,157	100.0
With supplemental training in 1973	33,564	60.8	266,165	38.7	8,206	29.5	26,991	35.8	37,211	30.8	10,240	34.7	12,289	35.2	11,709	24.4	57,588	38.9
On-the-job training	20,106	36.5	120,123	17.5	4,089	14.7	15,034	19.9	17,607	14.6	5,129	17.4	6,759	19.4	5,475	11.4	30,867	20.8
Military training applicable to civilian occupations	443	0.8	6,899	1.0	88	0.3	588	0.8	351	0.3	178	0.6	194	0.6	444	0.9	1,575	1.1
Extension or correspondence courses	1,927	3.5	29,403	4.3	692	2.5	2,845	3.8	3,262	2.7	1,310	4.4	892	2.6	1,202	2.5	5,842	3.9
Employer training programs	19,738	35.8	126,267	18.4	3,353	12.0	8,039	10.7	12,818	10.6	4,463	15.1	2,083	6.0	3,548	7.4	23,668	16.0
Adult education center	3,602	6.5	28,985	4.2	1,068	3.8	3,098	4.1	4,512	3.7	1,021	3.5	1,160	3.3	1,272	2.7	6,829	4.6
Other training	6,442	11.7	45,426	6.6	1,575	5.7	7,262	9.6	9,564	7.9	2,035	6.9	5,242	15.0	3,474	7.2	12,639	8.5
No supplemental training in 1973	13,817	25.0	302,541	44.0	15,125	54.3	35,905	47.6	63,335	52.3	13,732	46.6	16,635	47.7	27,691	57.8	63,648	43.0
Not reported	7,779	14.1	119,009	17.3	4,518	16.2	12,582	16.7	20,448	16.9	5,497	18.7	5,977	17.1	8,537	17.8	26,921	18.2

- Entry represents zero.
Z Less than 0.05 percent.
[1] Sum of types of training may exceed total with training.

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 4. SELECTED EMPLOYMENT STATUS CHARACTERISTICS BY FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING: 1974

Selected employment status characteristics	Field of science or engineering in 1974																Not in field of science or engineering in 1974	
	Computer specialists		Engineers		Mathematical specialists		Life scientists		Physical scientists		Environmental scientists		Psychologists		Social scientists			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN JANUARY 1974																		
Total	55,160	100.0	687,715	100.0	27,849	100.0	75,478	100.0	120,994	100.0	29,470	100.0	34,901	100.0	47,937	100.0	148,157	100.0
Labor force	53,587	97.1	655,022	95.2	26,083	93.7	70,697	93.7	113,498	93.8	28,228	95.8	33,181	95.1	44,081	92.0	140,926	95.1
Employed	53,054	96.2	647,566	94.2	25,837	92.8	69,979	92.7	112,069	92.6	27,929	94.8	32,827	94.1	43,643	91.0	139,067	93.9
Full time	51,995	94.3	636,952	92.6	24,620	88.4	67,276	89.1	108,560	89.7	26,814	91.0	29,422	84.3	41,317	86.2	132,960	89.7
Part time[1]	720	1.3	7,420	1.1	1,048	3.8	2,243	3.0	3,017	2.5	1,003	3.4	3,107	8.9	1,918	4.0	5,334	3.6
Seeking full-time work	113	0.2	1,225	0.2	224	0.8	345	0.5	574	0.5	337	1.1	411	1.2	133	0.3	1,166	0.8
Prefer part-time work	607	1.1	5,333	0.8	742	2.7	1,524	2.0	1,918	1.6	576	2.0	2,555	7.3	1,585	3.3	3,911	2.6
Full-time work not available	-	-	452	0.1	69	0.2	332	0.4	312	0.3	75	0.3	103	0.3	146	0.3	122	0.1
Full or part time not reported	340	0.6	3,194	0.5	169	0.6	460	0.6	492	0.4	112	0.4	297	0.9	408	0.9	773	0.5
Unemployed	533	1.0	7,456	1.1	246	0.9	719	1.0	1,429	1.2	299	1.0	354	1.0	438	0.9	1,859	1.3
Not in labor force	1,573	2.9	32,693	4.8	1,766	6.3	4,781	6.3	7,496	6.2	1,242	4.2	1,720	4.9	3,856	8.0	7,231	4.9
Retired	213	0.4	27,141	3.9	740	2.7	2,363	3.1	4,510	3.7	860	2.9	820	2.3	1,746	3.6	3,138	2.1
Student	344	0.6	2,379	0.3	471	1.7	865	1.1	1,554	1.3	213	0.7	351	1.0	495	1.0	1,657	1.1
Family responsibilities	857	1.6	718	0.1	431	1.5	1,187	1.6	962	0.8	83	0.3	249	0.7	1,266	2.6	1,717	1.2
Other or not reported	159	0.3	2,455	0.4	124	0.4	365	0.5	471	0.4	85	0.3	301	0.9	349	0.7	718	0.5
EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN JANUARY 1973																		
Total	55,160	100.0	687,715	100.0	27,849	100.0	75,478	100.0	120,994	100.0	29,470	100.0	34,901	100.0	47,937	100.0	148,157	100.0
Labor force	53,372	96.8	653,682	95.1	26,021	93.4	71,010	94.1	113,524	93.8	28,011	95.0	32,716	93.7	43,648	91.1	139,333	94.0
Employed	53,128	96.3	648,010	94.2	25,751	92.5	70,444	93.3	112,692	93.1	27,755	94.2	32,491	93.1	43,006	89.9	137,412	92.7
Full time	50,800	92.1	618,069	89.9	23,546	84.5	64,033	84.8	104,856	86.7	25,015	84.9	28,003	80.2	38,778	80.9	127,141	85.8
Part time[1]	646	1.2	6,612	1.0	1,279	4.6	3,396	4.5	3,640	3.0	1,028	3.5	2,633	7.5	1,823	3.8	4,334	2.9
Seeking full-time work	107	0.2	1,029	0.1	115	0.4	365	0.5	665	0.5	318	1.1	809	0.9	210	0.4	1,055	0.7
Prefer part-time work	539	1.0	4,792	0.7	951	3.4	2,822	3.7	2,162	1.8	657	2.2	2,223	6.4	1,410	2.9	2,986	2.0
Full-time work not available	-	-	365	0.1	114	0.4	170	0.2	574	0.5	27	0.1	60	0.2	108	0.2	228	0.2
Full or part time not reported	1,682	3.0	23,329	3.4	925	3.3	3,015	4.0	4,195	3.5	1,712	5.8	1,855	5.3	2,505	5.2	5,934	4.0
Unemployed	244	0.4	5,671	0.8	271	1.0	566	0.7	832	0.7	255	0.9	225	0.6	542	1.1	1,921	1.3
Not in labor force	1,171	2.1	23,559	3.4	1,558	5.6	3,405	4.5	5,332	4.4	997	3.4	1,430	4.1	3,259	6.8	6,386	4.3
Retired	104	0.2	19,014	2.8	437	1.6	1,405	1.9	2,639	2.2	468	1.6	398	1.1	1,138	2.4	1,992	1.3
Student	232	0.4	2,503	0.4	673	2.4	821	1.1	1,800	1.5	462	1.6	540	1.5	466	1.0	2,317	1.6
Family responsibilities	695	1.3	492	0.1	372	1.3	989	1.3	604	0.5	42	0.1	372	1.1	1,088	2.3	1,462	1.0
Other or not reported	141	0.3	1,549	0.2	75	0.3	189	0.3	291	0.2	25	0.1	119	0.3	567	1.2	615	0.4
Employment status not reported	617	1.1	10,475	1.5	270	1.0	1,064	1.4	2,138	1.8	463	1.6	755	2.2	1,030	2.1	2,139	1.6
EMPLOYMENT IN SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING IN JANUARY 1974																		
Total employed	53,054	100.0	647,566	100.0	25,837	100.0	69.979	100.0	112,069	100.0	27.929	100.0	32,827	100.0	43,643	100.0	139,067	100.0
In science or engineering	51,910	97.8	625,429	96.6	23,935	92.6	66,550	95.1	110,197	98.3	27,187	97.3	30,178	91.9	36,940	84.6	87,819	63.1
Not in science or engineering	987	1.9	19,211	3.0	1,734	6.7	3,032	4.3	1,559	1.4	627	2.2	2,517	7.7	6,135	14.1	49,476	35.6
Preferred nonscience or nonengineering	332	0.6	3,018	0.5	370	1.4	595	0.9	341	0.3	122	0.4	866	2.6	2,137	4.9	15,729	11.3
Promoted out of science or engineering	80	0.2	8,102	1.3	574	2.2	997	1.4	359	0.3	117	0.4	297	0.9	542	1.2	9,899	7.1
Pay better in nonscience or nonengineering	97	0.2	1,321	0.2	168	0.7	150	0.2	142	0.1	236	0.8	161	0.5	322	0.7	4,326	3.1
Locational preference	-	-	592	0.1	118	0.5	250	0.4	36	(Z)	12	(Z)	208	0.6	314	0.7	2,843	2.0
Science or engineering position not available	134	0.3	2,335	0.4	226	0.9	163	0.2	443	0.4	115	0.4	169	0.5	185	0.4	3,140	2.3
Other reason or reason not reported	344	0.6	3,842	0.6	279	1.1	876	1.3	238	0.2	24	0.1	815	2.5	2,636	6.0	13,537	9.7
Not reported	157	0.3	2,926	0.5	168	0.7	397	0.6	315	0.3	115	0.4	132	0.4	569	1.3	1,773	1.3

See footnotes at end of table

Table 4. SELECTED EMPLOYMENT STATUS CHARACTERISTICS BY FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING: 1974—Continued

Selected employment status characteristics	Field of science or engineering in 1974																Not in field of science or engineering in 1974	
	Computer specialists		Engineers		Mathematical specialists		Life scientists		Physical scientists		Environmental scientists		Psychologists		Social scientists			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
EMPLOYMENT IN SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING IN JANUARY 1973																		
Total employed	53,128	100.0	648,010	100.0	25,751	100.0	70,444	100.0	112,692	100.0	27,755	100.0	32,491	100.0	43,106	100.0	137,412	100.0
In science or engineering	52,013	97.9	624,322	96.3	24,099	93.6	66,790	94.8	110,387	98.0	26,912	97.0	29,970	92.2	36,724	85.2	92,616	67.4
Not in science or engineering	832	1.6	16,734	2.6	1,405	5.5	2,700	3.8	1,317	1.2	400	1.4	2,121	6.5	5,310	12.3	37,764	27.5
Preferred nonscience or nonengineering	274	0.5	2,689	0.4	350	1.4	558	0.8	298	0.3	-	-	836	2.6	2,064	4.8	12,777	9.3
Promoted out of science or engineering	34	0.1	7,452	1.1	361	1.4	881	1.3	183	0.2	42	0.2	284	0.9	441	1.0	6,462	4.7
Pay better in nonscience or nonengineering	97	0.2	1,171	0.2	118	0.5	131	0.2	117	0.1	236	0.9	121	0.4	399	0.9	3,403	2.5
Locational preference	-	-	584	0.1	193	0.7	254	0.4	36	(Z)	-	-	64	0.2	171	0.4	2,270	1.7
Science or engineering position not available	117	0.2	1,812	0.3	44	0.2	72	0.1	261	0.2	92	0.3	70	0.2	126	0.3	2,331	1.7
Other reason or reason not reported	311	0.6	3,028	0.5	339	1.3	805	1.1	421	0.4	30	0.1	745	2.3	2,111	4.9	10,521	7.7
Not reported	284	0.5	6,954	1.1	246	1.0	954	1.4	987	0.9	443	1.6	400	1.2	1,072	2.5	7,031	5.1
UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1973																		
Total	55,160	100.0	687,715	100.0	27,849	100.0	75,478	100.0	120,994	100.0	29,470	100.0	34,901	100.0	47,937	100.0	148,157	100.0
Unemployed in 1973	1,909	3.5	24,664	3.6	886	3.2	2,940	3.9	4,932	4.1	1,585	5.4	1,767	5.1	2,300	4.8	9,992	6.7
1 week	54	0.1	1,492	0.2	32	0.1	196	0.3	308	0.3	25	0.1	41	0.1	24	(Z)	369	0.2
2 weeks	106	0.2	2,167	0.3	16	0.1	61	0.1	245	0.2	134	0.5	57	0.2	134	0.3	473	0.3
3 weeks	189	0.3	1,283	0.2	13	(Z)	264	0.3	373	0.3	67	0.2	14	(Z)	261	0.5	821	0.6
4 weeks or more	1,460	2.6	19,005	2.8	770	2.8	2,392	3.2	3,732	3.1	1,310	4.4	1,601	4.6	1,835	3.8	8,142	5.5
Duration not reported	100	0.2	716	0.1	56	0.2	26	(Z)	274	0.2	49	0.2	54	0.2	46	0.1	188	0.1
Not unemployed in 1973	51,589	93.5	634,391	92.2	25,997	93.3	69,269	91.8	111,139	91.9	26,874	91.2	31,874	91.3	43,157	90.0	133,793	90.3
Not reported	1,661	3.0	28,661	4.2	965	3.5	3,270	4.3	4,923	4.1	1,011	3.4	1,261	3.6	2,480	5.2	4,372	3.0

- Entry represents zero.

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

[1] Includes persons not reporting reason for part-time work, not shown separately.

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 5. SELECTED JOB-RELATED CHARACTERISTICS BY FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING: 1974

Selected job-related characteristics	Field of science or engineering in 1974																Not in field of science or engineering in 1974	
	Computer specialists		Engineers		Mathematical specialists		Life scientists		Physical scientists		Environmental scientists		Psychologists		Social scientists			
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
OCCUPATION IN 1974																		
Total employed in January 1974...	53,054	100.0	617,566	100.0	25,837	100.0	69,979	100.0	112,069	100.0	27,929	100.0	32,827	100.0	13,643	100.0	139,067	100.0
Computer specialists..................	51,818	97.7	2,563	0.4	196	1.9	75	0.1	245	0.2	36	0.1	87	0.3	68	0.2	9,974	7.2
Engineers, total......................	166	0.3	547,730	84.6	356	1.1	71	0.1	1,476	1.3	261	0.9	151	0.5	19	Z	6,773	1.9
Aeronautical and astronautical.......	12	Z	25,149	3.9	129	0.5	-	-	49	Z	-	-	-	-	-	-	299	0.2
Agricultural.........................	-	-	3,437	0.5	-	-	13	Z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical.............................	-	-	35,510	5.5	-	-	12	Z	474	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	402	0.3
Civil and architectural..............	-	-	85,144	13.1	35	0.1	-	-	30	Z	35	0.1	-	-	-	-	604	0.4
Electrical and electronic............	153	0.3	135,046	20.9	28	0.1	-	-	280	0.2	-	-	13	Z	-	-	1,591	1.1
Environmental and sanitary...........	-	-	11,909	1.8	-	-	16	0.1	149	0.1	26	0.1	-	-	19	Z	91	0.1
Industrial...........................	-	-	27,881	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	977	0.7
Mechanical...........................	-	-	116,989	18.1	-	-	-	-	41	Z	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,053	0.8
Metallurgical and materials..........	-	-	16,310	2.5	-	-	-	-	78	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	Z
Mining and petroleum.................	-	-	9,474	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	0.3	-	-	-	-	109	0.1
Nuclear..............................	-	-	5,848	0.9	-	-	-	-	94	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	Z
Operations research systems..........	-	-	12,288	1.9	67	0.3	-	-	49	Z	-	-	71	0.2	-	-	280	0.2
Other fields.........................	-	-	62,745	9.7	96	0.4	-	-	232	0.2	115	0.4	65	0.2	-	-	1,250	0.9
Mathematicians and statisticians, total	72	0.1	3,349	0.5	19,898	77.0	50	0.1	165	0.1	-	-	58	0.2	200	0.5	1,234	0.9
Mathematicians.......................	59	0.1	69	Z	12,521	48.5	-	-	27	Z	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	0.1
Statisticians and actuaries..........	-	-	62	Z	6,267	24.3	37	0.1	32	Z	-	-	58	0.2	186	0.4	599	0.4
Operations research analysts.........	13	Z	3,219	0.5	1,110	4.3	13	Z	105	0.1	-	-	-	-	14	Z	439	0.3
Life scientists, total................	-	-	59	Z	-	-	58,150	83.1	9,001	8.0	12	Z	128	0.4	96	0.2	863	0.6
Agricultural scientists..............	-	-	11	Z	-	-	21,961	31.4	50	Z	-	-	-	-	33	0.1	179	0.1
Biological scientists................	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,753	26.8	154	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	0.1
Biochemists and biophysicists........	-	-	33	Z	-	-	1,367	2.0	8,451	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	0.1
Medical scientists...................	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,590	13.7	145	0.1	12	Z	128	0.4	63	0.1	419	0.3
Other life scientists................	-	-	14	Z	-	-	6,480	9.3	201	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	0.1
Physical scientists, total............	-	-	880	0.1	12	Z	175	0.7	82,525	73.6	45	0.2	-	-	-	-	1,091	0.8
Chemists.............................	-	-	374	0.1	-	-	117	0.2	56,967	50.8	12	Z	-	-	-	-	625	0.4
Physicists and astronomers...........	-	-	189	Z	12	Z	-	-	19,972	17.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	0.1
Other physical scientists............	-	-	317	Z	-	-	358	0.5	5,586	5.0	33	0.1	-	-	-	-	320	0.2
Environmental scientists, total.......	-	-	89	Z	-	-	72	0.1	320	0.3	25,329	90.7	-	-	35	0.1	124	0.3
Earth scientists.....................	-	-	52	Z	-	-	48	0.1	140	0.1	20,937	75.0	-	-	35	0.1	314	0.2
Atmospheric scientists, meteorologists	-	-	37	Z	-	-	12	Z	74	0.1	2,796	10.0	-	-	-	-	97	0.1
Oceanographers.......................	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	Z	106	0.1	1,596	5.7	-	-	-	-	13	Z
Psychologists.........................	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	Z	35	Z	-	-	27,194	83.8	12	Z	164	0.1
Social scientists, total..............	-	-	17	Z	68	0.3	29	Z	15	Z	-	-	129	0.4	32,912	75.4	235	0.2
Economists...........................	-	-	17	Z	-	-	16	Z	15	Z	-	-	-	-	13,565	31.1	180	0.1
Sociologists and anthropologists.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	Z	7,950	18.2	55	Z
Other social scientists..............	-	-	-	-	68	0.3	13	Z	-	-	-	-	116	0.4	11,398	26.1	260	0.2
Health occupations....................	-	-	201	Z	-	-	106	0.2	37	Z	-	-	168	0.5	46	0.1	3,979	2.9
Technicians and technologists, except medical................................	-	-	2,809	0.4	-	-	382	0.5	147	0.1	13	Z	42	0.1	-	-	11,296	8.1
Teachers[1].............................	31	0.1	888	0.1	345	1.3	1,073	1.5	585	0.5	125	0.4	1,021	3.1	1,309	3.0	10,242	7.4
Administrators and managers...........	419	0.8	77,216	11.9	4,254	16.5	8,347	11.9	16,102	14.4	1,859	6.7	2,795	8.5	7,501	17.2	55,899	40.2
Other occupations.....................	72	0.1	7,363	1.1	204	0.8	330	0.5	589	0.5	115	0.4	251	0.8	691	1.6	35,868	25.8
Occupation not reported...............	476	0.9	4,401	0.7	204	0.8	792	1.1	831	0.7	132	0.5	502	1.5	756	1.7	766	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. SELECTED JOB-RELATED CHARACTERISTICS BY FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING: 1974—Continued

Selected job-related characteristics	Field of science or engineering in 1974																Not in field of science or engineering in 1974	
	Computer specialists		Engineers		Mathematical specialists		Life scientists		Physical scientists		Environmental scientists		Psychologists		Social scientists			
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
INDUSTRY IN 1974																		
Total employed in January 1974...	53,054	100.0	647,566	100.0	25,837	100.0	69,979	100.0	112,069	100.0	27,929	100.0	32,827	100.0	43,643	100.0	139,067	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries...	231	0.4	2,102	0.3	263	1.0	17,388	24.8	710	0.6	544	1.9	58	0.2	669	1.5	2,580	1.9
Mining and petroleum extraction........	343	0.6	9,653	1.5	39	0.2	130	0.2	485	0.4	7,727	27.7	-	-	182	0.4	967	0.7
Construction...........................	124	0.2	26,178	4.0	52	0.2	73	0.1	169	0.2	181	0.6	119	0.4	183	0.4	4,783	3.4
Manufacturing..........................	23,849	45.0	329,695	50.9	4,206	16.3	5,005	7.2	46,537	41.5	2,769	9.9	1,117	3.4	3,097	7.1	47,184	33.9
Primary metal industries............	436	0.8	13,947	2.2	24	0.1	117	0.2	1,234	1.1	49	0.2	-	-	250	0.6	2,469	1.8
Fabricated metal industries..........	494	0.9	19,919	3.1	-	-	240	0.3	824	0.7	105	0.4	-	-	107	0.2	2,543	1.8
Machinery, except electrical and electronic.........................	652	1.2	26,266	4.1	55	0.2	74	0.1	213	0.2	24	0.1	12	(Z)	191	0.4	3,348	2.4
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies..........................	436	0.8	26,954	4.2	219	0.8	14	(Z)	901	0.8	51	0.2	221	0.7	65	0.1	3,269	2.4
Electronic machinery and computing equipment.........................	13,781	26.0	75,543	11.7	1,052	4.1	71	0.1	3,914	3.5	78	0.3	87	0.3	249	0.6	10,994	7.9
Aircraft and parts...................	1,667	3.1	42,099	6.5	300	1.2	29	(Z)	847	0.8	24	0.1	107	0.3	344	0.8	2,822	2.0
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment.........................	784	1.5	20,215	3.1	343	1.3	11	(Z)	756	0.7	12	(Z)	13	(Z)	111	0.3	3,070	2.2
Ordnance............................	789	1.5	27,568	4.3	514	2.0	15	(Z)	1,529	1.4	-	-	25	0.1	207	0.5	1,922	1.4
Chemicals and allied products........	1,380	2.6	32,438	5.0	876	3.4	2,306	3.3	27,017	24.1	230	0.8	290	0.9	192	0.4	6,505	4.7
Petroleum refining and related industries..........................	1,353	2.6	15,661	2.4	98	0.4	25	(Z)	2,804	2.5	2,042	7.3	40	0.1	186	0.4	1,670	1.2
Other manufacturing..................	2,077	3.9	29,085	4.5	725	2.8	2,102	3.0	6,499	5.8	152	0.5	321	1.0	1,194	2.7	8,573	6.2
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities...............	2,861	5.4	33,200	5.1	516	2.0	109	0.2	1,280	1.1	324	1.2	146	0.4	679	1.6	6,419	4.6
Wholesale and retail trade............	992	1.9	3,518	0.5	103	0.4	328	0.5	276	0.2	-	-	267	0.8	483	1.1	5,998	4.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate....	3,757	7.1	2,597	0.4	324	1.3	259	0.4	148	0.1	180	0.6	273	0.8	1,629	3.7	7,021	5.0
Educational institutions..............	3,285	6.2	20,227	3.1	11,892	46.0	29,651	42.4	26,380	23.5	5,832	20.9	17,010	51.8	20,677	47.4	16,987	12.2
College or university................	2,840	5.4	16,637	2.6	9,852	38.1	20,526	29.3	21,855	19.5	5,209	18.7	10,255	31.2	18,709	42.9	9,888	7.1
Other...............................	445	0.8	3,589	0.6	2,040	7.9	9,126	13.0	4,525	4.0	623	2.2	6,754	20.6	1,971	4.5	7,099	5.1
Health services........................	831	1.6	1,811	0.3	391	1.5	3,675	5.3	2,629	2.3	12	(Z)	7,906	24.1	974	2.2	3,902	2.8
Services, except education or health...	5,983	11.3	137,478	21.2	3,966	15.4	6,227	8.9	19,940	17.8	4,279	15.3	2,852	8.7	4,944	11.3	16,584	11.9
Engineering or architectural services	1,049	2.0	99,234	15.3	615	2.4	51	0.1	872	0.8	1,032	3.7	51	0.2	240	0.5	7,549	5.4
Research institutions...............	2,560	4.8	32,377	5.0	2,828	10.9	5,676	8.1	18,194	16.2	2,867	10.3	1,596	4.9	2,653	6.1	3,127	2.2
Other...............................	2,374	4.5	5,867	0.9	523	2.0	500	0.7	874	0.8	380	1.4	1,205	3.7	2,051	4.7	5,908	4.2
Public administration..................	4,192	7.9	35,020	5.4	2,319	9.0	3,429	4.9	5,048	4.5	2,761	9.9	1,310	4.0	7,620	17.5	9,649	6.9
Federal.............................	1,825	3.4	11,322	1.7	1,189	4.6	1,738	2.5	1,950	1.7	1,193	4.3	308	0.9	3,332	7.6	3,041	2.2
Other...............................	2,367	4.5	23,698	3.7	1,128	4.4	1,691	2.4	3,098	2.8	1,568	5.6	1,002	3.1	4,288	9.8	6,608	4.8
Military...............................	258	0.5	2,427	0.4	132	0.5	132	0.2	162	0.1	12	(Z)	29	0.1	16	(Z)	744	0.5
Other industries.......................	5,898	11.1	37,694	5.8	1,494	5.8	2,913	4.2	7,248	6.5	3,105	11.1	1,030	3.1	1,753	4.0	14,880	10.7
Not reported...........................	450	0.8	5,965	0.9	139	0.5	659	0.9	1,056	0.9	204	0.7	711	2.2	739	1.7	1,367	1.0
PRIMARY WORK ACTIVITY IN 1974																		
Total employed in January 1974...	53,054	100.0	647,566	100.0	25,837	100.0	69,979	100.0	112,069	100.0	27,929	100.0	32,827	100.0	43,643	100.0	139,067	100.0
Research and development, total........	3,131	5.9	211,720	32.7	3,290	12.7	19,410	27.7	49,436	44.1	7,408	26.5	2,959	9.0	5,358	12.3	11,993	8.6
Basic research......................	245	0.5	3,880	0.6	1,655	6.4	10,266	14.7	18,820	16.8	2,808	10.1	1,394	4.2	2,138	4.9	1,870	1.3
Applied research....................	407	0.8	20,173	3.1	1,184	4.6	7,673	11.0	16,578	14.8	3,757	13.5	1,235	3.8	2,919	6.7	1,563	1.1
Development.........................	1,870	3.5	84,077	13.0	306	1.2	1,342	1.9	13,439	12.0	652	2.3	239	0.7	285	0.7	3,074	2.2
Design.................................	609	1.1	103,589	16.0	146	0.6	129	0.2	599	0.5	190	0.7	91	0.3	17	(Z)	5,486	3.9
Management or administration, total....	6,665	12.6	197,743	30.5	4,734	18.3	18,109	25.9	25,285	22.6	6,535	23.4	5,944	18.1	11,457	26.3	56,090	40.3
Research and development............	2,137	4.0	66,773	10.3	2,046	7.9	6,396	9.1	16,954	15.1	2,380	8.5	2,384	7.3	3,603	8.3	8,382	6.0
Other..................................	4,527	8.5	130,970	20.2	2,689	10.4	11,713	16.7	8,331	7.4	4,155	14.9	3,560	10.8	7,854	18.0	47,708	34.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. SELECTED JOB-RELATED CHARACTERISTICS BY FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING: 1974—Continued

Selected job-related characteristics	Field of science or engineering in 1974																Not in field of science or engineering in 1974	
	Computer specialists		Engineers		Mathematical specialists		Life scientists		Physical scientists		Environmental scientists		Psychologists		Social scientists			
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
PRIMARY WORK ACTIVITY IN 1974--Continued																		
Teaching	1,729	3.3	14,356	2.2	9,498	36.8	16,929	24.2	14,793	13.2	3,465	12.4	8,878	27.0	14,996	34.4	11,576	8.3
Production and inspection	1,369	2.6	104,803	16.2	1,005	3.9	5,008	7.2	11,686	10.4	2,088	7.5	533	1.6	1,551	3.6	21,159	15.2
Quality control	216	0.4	26,146	4.0	278	1.1	986	1.4	8,908	7.9	387	1.4	13	Z	213	0.5	3,427	2.5
Operations	598	1.1	64,477	10.0	554	2.1	3,724	5.3	2,209	2.0	1,639	5.9	309	0.9	994	2.3	8,281	6.0
Distribution-sales	555	1.0	14,180	2.2	173	0.7	297	0.4	570	0.5	61	0.2	211	0.6	344	0.8	9,451	6.8
Consulting	3,406	6.4	40,748	6.3	590	2.3	3,739	5.3	2,644	2.4	2,863	10.3	12,120	36.9	2,243	5.1	6,879	4.9
Clinical diagnosis	-	-	818	0.1	17	0.1	906	1.3	336	0.3	12	(Z)	10,618	32.3	1,155	2.6	1,723	1.2
Consulting	3,406	6.4	39,930	6.2	572	2.2	2,833	4.0	2,308	2.1	2,851	10.2	1,502	4.6	1,088	2.5	5,157	3.7
Report writing, statistical work, and computer applications	35,240	66.4	36,529	5.6	5,899	22.8	2,615	3.7	2,831	2.5	2,136	7.6	844	2.6	4,574	10.5	13,439	9.7
Report writing	689	1.3	17,218	2.7	483	1.9	1,559	2.2	1,607	1.4	1,137	4.1	596	1.8	2,373	5.4	2,231	1.6
Statistical work	209	0.4	6,993	1.1	3,440	13.3	775	1.1	356	0.3	481	1.7	209	0.6	1,966	4.5	1,897	1.4
Computer applications	34,342	64.7	12,318	1.9	1,976	7.6	281	0.4	867	0.8	519	1.9	40	0.1	235	0.5	9,311	6.7
Other activities	1,096	2.1	29,963	4.6	291	1.1	2,770	4.0	2,852	2.5	2,750	9.8	920	2.8	2,408	5.5	13,868	10.0
Not reported	419	0.8	11,705	1.8	530	2.1	1,400	2.0	2,543	2.3	685	2.5	628	1.9	1,056	2.4	4,063	2.9
TYPE OF EMPLOYER IN 1974																		
Total employed in January 1974	53,054	100.0	647,566	100.0	25,837	100.0	69,979	100.0	112,069	100.0	27,929	100.0	32,827	100.0	43,643	100.0	139,067	100.0
Educational institution	3,285	6.2	20,227	3.1	11,892	46.0	29,651	42.4	26,380	23.5	5,832	20.9	17,010	51.8	20,677	47.4	16,987	12.2
Federal government	3,779	7.1	56,797	8.8	3,823	14.8	13,300	19.0	11,675	10.4	4,940	17.7	1,622	4.9	5,130	11.8	7,045	5.1
Other government	4,954	9.3	61,036	9.4	1,970	7.6	7,766	11.1	6,334	5.7	3,125	11.2	5,081	15.5	6,134	14.1	13,157	9.5
Nonprofit organization	1,814	3.4	13,424	2.1	696	2.7	2,799	4.0	4,989	4.5	502	1.8	3,704	11.3	3,101	7.1	4,659	3.4
Industry or business	38,378	72.3	477,608	73.8	7,138	27.6	15,415	22.0	61,187	54.6	11,603	41.5	3,500	10.7	7,272	16.7	88,055	63.3
Self-employed	447	0.8	13,684	2.1	64	0.2	379	0.5	618	0.6	1,839	6.6	1,722	5.2	740	1.7	6,214	4.5
Military	258	0.5	2,427	0.4	132	0.5	132	0.2	162	0.1	12	(Z)	29	0.1	16	(Z)	744	0.5
Not reported	139	0.3	2,362	0.4	122	0.5	535	0.8	724	0.6	75	0.3	160	0.5	573	1.3	2,206	1.6
BASIC ANNUAL SALARY RATE[2]																		
Total employed in January 1974	53,054	100.0	647,566	100.0	25,837	100.0	69,979	100.0	112,069	100.0	27,929	100.0	32,827	100.0	43,643	100.0	139,067	100.0
With salary reported	49,514	93.3	595,734	92.0	24,611	95.3	66,319	94.8	105,069	93.8	25,445	91.1	30,699	93.5	40,738	93.3	126,052	90.6
Less than $8,000	529	1.0	7,909	1.2	1,054	4.1	3,007	4.3	4,122	3.7	782	2.8	1,800	5.5	1,262	2.9	6,171	4.4
$8,000 to $9,999	310	0.6	3,898	0.6	258	1.0	1,783	2.5	2,785	2.5	694	2.5	722	2.2	1,236	2.8	5,120	3.7
$10,000 to $14,999	8,958	16.9	84,775	13.1	4,189	16.2	16,390	23.4	17,708	15.8	3,549	12.7	4,961	15.1	6,087	13.9	27,941	20.1
$15,000 to $19,999	22,458	42.3	226,393	35.0	7,605	29.4	22,276	31.8	32,245	28.8	7,814	28.0	9,983	30.4	12,028	27.6	36,959	26.6
$20,000 to $24,999	12,046	22.7	161,810	25.0	6,290	24.3	12,638	18.1	24,602	22.0	6,812	24.4	6,605	20.1	8,624	19.8	23,724	17.1
$25,000 to $29,999	3,377	6.4	66,763	10.3	3,145	12.2	5,703	8.1	13,294	11.9	3,286	11.8	3,365	10.3	5,648	12.9	10,443	7.5
$30,000 to $39,999	1,494	2.8	33,692	5.2	1,726	6.7	3,376	4.8	8,404	7.5	2,021	7.2	2,566	7.8	4,203	9.6	9,492	6.8
$40,000 to $49,999	263	0.5	5,394	0.8	273	1.1	633	0.9	1,112	1.0	277	1.0	345	1.1	1,115	2.6	2,859	2.1
$50,000 or more	81	0.2	5,098	0.8	72	0.3	512	0.7	795	0.7	211	0.8	352	1.1	534	1.2	3,343	2.4
Median salary (dollars)	18,383	(X)	19,391	(X)	19,466	(X)	17,596	(X)	19,358	(X)	19,927	(X)	18,879	(X)	19,883	(X)	18,165	(X)
Salary not reported	3,539	6.7	51,832	8.0	1,226	4.7	3,659	5.2	7,001	6.2	2,484	8.9	2,128	6.5	2,905	6.7	13,014	9.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. SELECTED JOB-RELATED CHARACTERISTICS BY FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING: 1974—Continued

Selected job-related characteristics	Field of science or engineering in 1974																Not in field of science or engineering in 1974	
	Computer specialists		Engineers		Mathematical specialists		Life scientists		Physical scientists		Environmental scientists		Psychologists		Social scientists			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
JOB MOBILITY: 1973 TO 1974																		
Total persons	55,160	100.0	687,715	100.0	27,849	100.0	75,478	100.0	120,994	100.0	29,470	100.0	34,901	100.0	47,937	100.0	148,157	100.0
Employed in January 1974	53,054	96.2	647,566	94.2	25,837	92.8	69,979	92.7	112,069	92.6	27,929	94.8	32,827	94.1	43,643	91.0	139,067	93.9
Employed in January 1973	51,920	94.1	635,789	92.4	25,233	90.6	68,607	90.9	110,181	91.1	27,100	92.0	31,683	90.8	41,882	87.4	133,056	89.8
Job change between 1973 and 1974	9,915	18.0	103,179	15.0	3,412	12.3	9,797	13.0	15,215	12.6	4,095	13.9	5,274	15.1	7,227	15.1	35,977	24.3
Different occupation	2,911	5.3	23,996	3.5	1,218	4.4	2,485	3.3	4,526	3.7	550	1.9	820	2.3	1,632	3.4	19,458	13.1
Same occupation	5,203	9.4	55,603	8.1	1,444	5.2	4,464	5.9	7,865	6.5	2,387	8.1	3,243	9.3	3,853	8.0	10,480	7.1
Not reported	1,802	3.3	23,581	3.4	750	2.7	2,848	3.8	2,824	2.3	1,157	3.9	1,212	3.5	1,742	3.6	6,039	4.1
Same job in 1973 and 1974	42,005	76.2	532,610	77.4	21,822	78.4	58,810	77.9	94,966	78.5	23,005	78.1	26,408	75.7	34,655	72.3	97,079	65.5
Not employed or employment status not reported in January 1973	1,134	2.1	11,777	1.7	604	2.2	1,372	1.8	1,888	1.6	829	2.8	1,145	3.3	1,761	3.7	6,010	4.1
Not employed in January 1974	2,106	3.8	40,149	5.8	2,012	7.2	5,499	7.3	8,925	7.4	1,541	5.2	2,074	5.9	4,294	9.0	9,091	6.1
JOB MOBILITY: 1972 TO 1974																		
Total persons	55,160	100.0	687,715	100.0	27,849	100.0	75,478	100.0	120,994	100.0	29,470	100.0	34,901	100.0	47,937	100.0	148,157	100.0
Employed in January 1974	53,054	96.2	647,566	94.2	25,837	92.8	69,979	92.7	112,069	92.6	27,929	94.8	32,827	94.1	43,643	91.0	139,067	93.9
Employed in 1972	51,557	93.5	629,035	91.5	24,895	89.4	67,468	89.4	108,732	89.9	26,760	90.8	31,215	89.4	41,671	86.9	131,248	88.6
Job change between 1972 and 1974	19,477	35.3	184,797	26.9	6,351	22.8	16,226	21.5	25,897	21.4	6,949	23.6	8,723	25.0	12,398	25.9	59,162	39.9
Same job in 1972 and 1974	28,994	52.6	398,832	58.0	17,350	62.3	46,578	61.7	76,249	63.0	17,418	59.1	20,599	59.0	26,379	55.0	63,135	42.6
Not reported	3,086	5.6	45,406	6.6	1,194	4.3	4,664	6.2	6,586	5.4	2,394	8.1	1,894	5.4	2,894	6.0	8,951	6.0
Not employed or employment status not reported in 1972	1,497	2.7	18,531	2.7	942	3.4	2,511	3.3	3,338	2.8	1,169	4.0	1,612	4.6	1,973	4.1	7,819	5.3
Not employed in January 1974	2,106	3.8	40,149	5.8	2,012	7.2	5,499	7.3	8,925	7.4	1,541	5.2	2,074	5.9	4,294	9.0	9,091	6.1
PROFESSIONAL IDENTIFICATION IN 1974																		
Total persons	55,160	100.0	687,715	100.0	27,849	100.0	75,478	100.0	120,994	100.0	29,470	100.0	34,901	100.0	47,937	100.0	148,157	100.0
Computer specialists	52,426	95.0	1,543	0.2	557	2.0	-	-	84	0.1	70	0.2	13	(Z)	26	0.1	10,101	6.8
Engineers	79	0.1	568,774	82.7	377	1.4	331	0.4	1,884	1.6	307	1.0	-	-	105	0.2	9,943	6.7
Mathematicians and statisticians	17	(Z)	3,080	0.4	21,587	77.5	43	0.1	99	0.1	12	(Z)	-	-	87	0.2	2,004	1.4
Life scientists	12	(Z)	103	(Z)	12	(Z)	63,107	83.6	9,437	7.8	85	0.3	307	0.9	96	0.2	2,275	1.5
Physical scientists	-	-	1,126	0.2	91	0.3	328	0.4	88,071	72.8	96	0.3	-	-	64	0.1	2,399	1.6
Environmental scientists	13	(Z)	102	(Z)	12	(Z)	114	0.2	185	0.2	26,047	88.4	-	-	13	(Z)	354	0.2
Psychologists	-	-	28	(Z)	-	-	38	0.1	-	-	-	-	29,791	85.4	104	0.2	400	0.3
Social scientists	-	-	26	(Z)	31	0.1	43	0.1	92	0.1	-	-	190	0.5	37,065	77.3	1,589	1.1
Administrators and managers	895	1.6	76,807	11.2	3,324	11.9	7,803	10.3	14,677	12.1	1,470	5.0	2,603	7.5	7,086	14.8	60,555	40.9
Other	44	0.1	3,876	0.6	698	2.5	732	1.0	1,117	0.9	284	1.0	692	2.0	998	2.1	52,978	35.8
Not reported	1,673	3.0	32,250	4.7	1,158	4.2	2,939	3.9	5,348	4.4	1,099	3.7	1,306	3.7	2,292	4.8	5,558	3.8
FEDERAL SUPPORT IN 1974																		
Total employed in January 1974	53,054	100.0	647,566	100.0	25,837	100.0	69,979	100.0	112,069	100.0	27,929	100.0	32,827	100.0	43,643	100.0	139,067	100.0
With Federal support	13,344	25.2	238,076	36.8	9,869	38.2	35,145	50.2	40,242	35.9	10,900	39.0	11,483	35.0	16,568	38.0	33,131	23.8
Department of Agriculture	112	0.2	5,671	0.9	533	2.1	14,601	20.9	2,021	1.8	834	3.0	107	0.3	2,266	5.2	2,240	1.6
Department of Commerce	176	0.3	4,117	0.6	507	2.0	846	1.2	1,170	1.0	1,569	5.6	-	-	653	1.5	671	0.5
Department of Defense	7,594	14.3	138,231	21.3	4,114	15.9	1,629	2.3	13,578	12.1	2,261	8.1	1,330	4.1	1,979	4.5	12,028	8.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. SELECTED JOB-RELATED CHARACTERISTICS BY FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING: 1974—Continued

Selected job-related characteristics	Field of science or engineering in 1974																Not in field of science or engineering in 1974	
	Computer specialists		Engineers		Mathematical specialists		Life scientists		Physical scientists		Environmental scientists		Psychologists		Social scientists			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
FEDERAL SUPPORT IN JANUARY 1974--Continued																		
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	1,025	1.9	4,838	0.7	1,127	4.4	10,221	14.6	8,116	7.2	274	1.0	5,769	17.6	1,184	9.6	6,159	4.4
Department of Housing and Urban Development	396	0.7	10,441	1.6	128	0.5	151	0.2	69	0.1	124	0.4	81	0.2	1,132	2.6	1,856	1.3
Department of the Interior	152	0.3	8,367	1.3	105	0.4	3,401	4.9	1,336	1.2	2,269	8.1	13	(Z)	606	1.4	1,431	1.0
Department of Justice	407	0.8	1,183	0.2	88	0.3	194	0.3	507	0.5	12	(Z)	622	1.9	789	1.8	1,045	0.8
Department of Labor	228	0.4	1,318	0.2	446	1.7	80	0.1	49	(Z)	-	-	272	0.8	1,818	4.2	1,259	0.9
Department of Transportation	574	1.1	31,357	4.8	453	1.8	241	0.3	869	0.8	507	1.8	347	1.1	504	1.2	2,645	1.9
Atomic Energy Commission	747	1.4	17,523	2.7	386	1.5	1,056	1.5	7,544	6.7	389	1.4	221	0.7	161	0.4	1,922	1.4
Environmental Protection Agency	196	0.4	11,327	1.7	229	0.9	1,200	1.7	2,101	1.9	415	1.5	13	(Z)	420	1.0	1,449	1.0
NASA	1,709	3.2	42,010	6.5	442	1.7	573	0.8	4,696	4.2	1,244	4.5	208	0.6	411	0.9	3,503	2.5
National Science Foundation	397	0.7	5,656	0.9	1,641	6.4	2,801	4.0	6,529	5.8	2,343	8.4	645	2.0	996	2.3	923	0.7
Other agency	946	1.8	9,514	1.5	275	1.1	1,555	2.2	1,624	1.4	640	2.3	1,136	3.5	2,181	5.0	2,429	1.7
Agency not known or not reported	976	1.8	6,988	1.1	679	2.6	1,437	2.1	1,136	1.0	414	1.5	2,671	8.1	1,979	4.5	3,086	2.2
No Federal support	36,064	68.0	372,126	57.5	13,730	53.1	30,047	42.9	65,087	58.1	15,660	56.1	17,406	53.0	23,335	53.5	97,031	69.8
Federal support not known or not reported	3,647	6.9	37,364	5.8	2,238	8.7	4,787	6.8	6,740	6.0	1,369	4.9	3,939	12.0	3,740	8.6	8,904	6.4
NATIONAL INTEREST TOPICS[4]																		
Total persons	55,160	100.0	687,715	100.0	27,849	100.0	75,478	100.0	120,994	100.0	29,470	100.0	34,901	100.0	47,937	100.0	148,157	100.0
Health	1,748	3.2	9,859	1.4	1,592	5.7	14,430	19.1	12,483	10.3	63	0.2	10,385	29.8	4,159	8.7	10,308	7.0
Education, total	4,089	7.4	20,742	3.0	8,790	31.6	13,610	18.0	15,663	12.9	3,172	10.8	12,994	37.2	13,024	27.2	14,461	9.8
Teaching	2,586	4.7	15,948	2.3	8,122	29.2	12,073	16.0	13,863	11.5	2,940	10.0	7,359	21.1	10,369	21.6	9,940	6.7
Other	1,503	2.7	4,794	0.7	668	2.4	1,537	2.0	1,800	1.5	232	0.8	5,635	16.1	2,655	5.5	4,521	3.1
Environmental protection, pollution control	503	0.9	94,342	13.7	647	2.3	16,093	21.3	16,553	13.7	4,474	15.2	402	1.2	2,197	4.6	11,293	7.6
Space	2,121	3.8	44,308	6.4	721	2.6	128	0.2	4,330	3.6	842	2.9	52	0.1	310	0.6	3,753	2.5
Crime prevention and control	758	1.4	2,361	0.3	137	0.5	44	0.1	858	0.7	36	0.1	880	2.5	1,322	2.8	1,723	1.2
Food production and technology	185	0.3	9,401	1.4	347	1.2	11,482	15.2	4,073	3.4	380	1.3	120	0.3	1,441	3.0	4,089	2.8
Energy and fuel	2,129	3.9	86,450	12.6	911	3.3	396	0.5	9,930	8.2	10,990	37.3	104	0.3	1,555	3.2	10,936	7.4
Other mineral resources	161	0.3	7,001	1.0	149	0.5	189	0.3	1,166	1.0	2,399	8.1	-	-	301	0.6	771	0.5
Community development and services	790	1.4	19,813	2.9	266	1.0	645	0.9	853	0.7	258	0.9	1,248	3.6	4,654	9.7	8,068	5.4
Housing	185	0.3	13,748	2.0	288	1.0	81	0.1	363	0.3	46	0.2	182	0.5	313	0.7	3,600	2.4
Not applicable	33,925	61.5	278,449	40.5	10,042	36.1	11,306	15.0	37,753	31.2	4,203	14.3	5,272	15.1	13,145	27.4	62,368	42.1
Not reported	8,566	15.5	101,241	14.7	3,960	14.2	7,073	9.4	16,970	14.0	2,605	8.8	3,263	9.3	5,516	11.5	16,788	11.3

- Entry represents zero.   X Not applicable.   Z Less than 0.05 percent.

[1] College or university teachers of science or engineering are excluded from teachers and included with occupation corresponding to subject taught.

[2] Refers to salary for job held in January 1974.

[3] Sum of individual agencies' support may exceed total with Federal support.

[4] Areas of national concern in which persons devoted a significant proportion of professional time.

Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRE AND REFERENCE LISTS

M.B. No. 41-S73084, Approval Expires December 31 1974

FORM PMS-14A
-23-7

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1974 NATIONAL SURVEY OF SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

Please read instructions carefully before answering questions.

Answer as accurately as you can by printing your reply clearly or by entering an "X" in the box next to the appropriate reply.

If the instructions for a question direct you to enter a code and description from a list, please refer to the reference list attached to this questionnaire.

A. Is the information shown in the mailing label above correct?

☐ YES

☐ NO – Please enter the correct information

Name

Number and street

City or town

State (if USA) (010) ☐☐☐

ZIP code

Foreign country

B. Is this mailing address the same address as your place of residence?

☐ SAME

☐ DIFFERENT – *Please enter your city and State or foreign country of residence.*

City or town

State (if USA) (011) ☐☐☐

ZIP code

Foreign country

Dear Friend:

Let us express our appreciation for your cooperation in the 1972 Professional, Technical, and Scientific Manpower Survey which we conducted under the sponsorship of the National Science Foundation. Reports including statistical summaries based on this survey are now being used in analysis and planning by Federal and State manpower agencies, private businesses, nonprofit research organizations, industrial and trade associations, and university scholars.

As you are very likely aware, there have been significant changes in the past few years in the patterns of both public and private expenditures related to science and technology. It is important to know how these changes affect highly trained persons. The sample of persons canvassed in the 1972 survey is unique in its coverage of scientific and technical manpower and, for this reason, the National Science Foundation has asked the Bureau to again survey this panel to obtain current employment information and related data. For the survey to be successful and yield truly representative information, it is important that each person fill out and return his questionnaire.

Please complete the questions which follow on pages 2 through 4 and return your questionnaire in the enclosed preaddressed envelope. For most persons only a portion of the questions are applicable and need to be completed. For some questions you are instructed to enter a code and description from Reference List A, B, or C. These lists are attached to the questionnaire.

Please be assured that the information you provide is confidential by law and may be seen only by sworn Census employees, it cannot be used for anything but statistical purposes and cannot be given to any other Government agency, private concern, or individual except in the form of statistical summaries from which it is impossible to identify information about any particular person.

Your participation in this voluntary survey will be appreciated.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Vincent P Barabba

VINCENT P. BARABBA
Director
Bureau of the Census

Enclosure

PART I – EDUCATION AND TRAINING

1. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT **How many years of education or formal training BEYOND HIGH SCHOOL have you COMPLETED?** (Include college, junior college, graduate school, law school, business college, technical institute, etc., but **do not include** work taken through correspondence courses, on-the-job training, apprenticeship, or at employer's training facility. For any education received in foreign or ungraded schools, mark the equivalent number of years in the regular American school system.)	(012) ☐ 0 years ☐ 1 year ☐ 2 years ☐ 3 years ☐ 4 years ☐ 5 years ☐ 6 years ☐ 7 years ☐ 8 years or more
2. EDUCATION SINCE 1971 a. **Since 1971, have you attended any college, university, or other post-high school institution?**	(013) 1 ☐ Yes – *Continue with 2b* 2 ☐ No – *SKIP to question 3*

b. List below each institution from which you have obtained or are currently obtaining formal training beyond the high school level and give the other information requested. Begin with the most recent and work back through 1972. Use a separate column for each degree granted or worked for. Designate degrees by abbreviation (e.g., A.A., B.A., M.A., Ph.D., LL.B., M.D., etc.). **Do not include** work taken through correspondence courses, on-the-job training, apprenticeship, or at employer's training facility.

	MOST RECENT	SECOND-TO-LAST	THIRD-TO-LAST
	(014) ☐☐☐	(015) ☐☐☐	(016) ☐☐☐
(1) College, university, etc. *(Enter name, city, and State or foreign country)*	Name ______ City ______ State or foreign country	Name ______ City ______ State or foreign country	Name ______ City ______ State or foreign country
(2) Year attendance ended	(017) 2 ☐ 1972 3 ☐ 1973 4 ☐ 1974 5 ☐ Now enrolled	(018) 2 ☐ 1972 3 ☐ 1973 4 ☐ 1974	(019) 2 ☐ 1972 3 ☐ 1973
(3) Type of degree worked for, if any *(Enter A.A., B.S.E.E., B.A., etc. or mark "None" box)*	(020) ______ x ☐ None	(021) ______ x ☐ None	(022) ______ x ☐ None
(4) Year degree awarded or to be awarded *(Enter year or mark "None" box)*	(023) 19______ x ☐ None	(024) 19______ x ☐ None	(025) 19______ x ☐ None
(5) Major field of study *(Enter code and description from Reference List A.)*	(026) Code ☐☐☐ Description ______	(027) Code ☐☐☐ Description ______	(028) Code ☐☐☐ Description ______

3. OTHER TRAINING SINCE 1971

Aside from formal education, which of the following types of training did you receive in 1972 or 1973?

(Mark the appropriate year for each type of training you have received.)

	(029) 1972	(030) 1973
1. On-the-job training	1 ☐	1 ☐
2. Military training applicable to civilian occupations	2 ☐	2 ☐
3. Extension or correspondence courses	3 ☐	3 ☐
4. Courses at employers training facility	4 ☐	4 ☐
5. Courses at adult education center	5 ☐	5 ☐
6. Other training	6 ☐	6 ☐
7. None	7 ☐	7 ☐

PART II – WORK STATUS

(Complete questions 4 through 9 for column (A) and then for column (B))

	Work status during the last full week in January 1974 (January 20–26) (A)	Work status during the last full week in January 1973 (January 21–27) (B)
4. Were you working during that week?	(031) 1 ☐ Yes, working full time – *SKIP to 6* 2 ☐ Yes, working part time – *Continue with 5* 3 ☐ No, not working – *SKIP to 8*	(032) 1 ☐ Yes, working full time – *SKIP to 6* 2 ☐ Yes, working part time – *Continue with 5* 3 ☐ No, not working – *SKIP to 8*
5. If you worked part time, were you seeking full-time employment?	(033) 1 ☐ Yes, seeking full-time work 2 ☐ No, preferred part-time work 3 ☐ No, full-time work not available	(034) 1 ☐ Yes, seeking full-time work 2 ☐ No, preferred part-time work 3 ☐ No, full-time work not available
6. Were you working in a position related to science or engineering?	(035) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 9* 2 ☐ No – *Continue with 7*	(036) 1 ☐ Yes – *SKIP to 9* 2 ☐ No – *Continue with 7*
7. If you were working in a position NOT related to science or engineering, what was the MOST important reason for taking this position?	*(MARK ONLY ONE BOX)* (037) 1 ☐ Preferred nonscience or nonengineering position 2 ☐ Promoted out of science or engineering position 3 ☐ Pay was better in nonscience or nonengineering position 4 ☐ Locational preference 5 ☐ Science or engineering position not available 6 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______	*(MARK ONLY ONE BOX)* (038) 1 ☐ Preferred nonscience or nonengineering position 2 ☐ Promoted out of science or engineering position 3 ☐ Pay was better in nonscience or nonengineering position 4 ☐ Locational preference 5 ☐ Science or engineering position not available 6 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______
8. If you were not working, were you principally ––	*(MARK ONLY ONE BOX)* (039) 1 ☐ On vacation or otherwise temporarily absent from a job for health or personal reasons 2 ☐ On temporary layoff from a job 3 ☐ Looking for work 4 ☐ Retired 5 ☐ Student 6 ☐ Tending to family responsibilities 7 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______	*(MARK ONLY ONE BOX)* (040) 1 ☐ On vacation or otherwise temporarily absent from a job for health or personal reasons 2 ☐ On temporary layoff from a job 3 ☐ Looking for work 4 ☐ Retired 5 ☐ Student 6 ☐ Tending to family responsibilities 7 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______
9. Were you on a post doctoral appointment?	(041) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	(042) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

PART III – JOB ACTIVITIES

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING QUESTIONS 10–18

a. Complete column (A) for questions 10 through 18 for the job held during the last full week of January 1974 or for your most recent prior job held.

b. Column (B) should be completed if the job you had during the last full week of January 1973 differed from the job described in column (A). If the job was the same, mark (X) the "Same job as column (A)" box at the top of column (B). **NOTE:** Consider a change in jobs to have occurred if there were significant changes in duties, level of responsibility, or occupation even if you continued to work for the same employer.

c. If you held more than one job during the weeks mentioned above, please report **only** the job at which you worked the greatest number of hours.

	Job held during week of January 20–26, 1974 or most recent prior job (A)	Job held during week of January 21–27, 1973 (B)	SAME JOB AS COLUMN (A) (043) ☐
10. Where did you work? *Location (city and State or foreign country) of company, business, agency, or other employer.*	(044) ☐☐☐ City ______ (046) ☐☐☐ State or foreign country ______	(045) ☐☐☐ City ______ (047) ☐☐☐ State or foreign country ______	
11. What kind of business was this? *Enter code and description from Reference List B. If the organization conducted activities at different locations (e.g., research at one location and manufacturing at another), enter the activity at the location where you worked.*	(048) Code ☐☐☐ Description ______	(049) Code ☐☐☐ Description ______	
12. What was your occupation? *Enter code and description from Reference List C.*	(050) Code ☐☐☐ Description ______	(051) Code ☐☐☐ Description ______	
13. What work activities were related to this position? *(Mark all activities in which you spent time)*	01 ☐ Management or administration of research and development 02 ☐ Management or administration of other than research and development 03 ☐ Teaching and training – preparing and teaching courses, guiding and counseling students or trainees 04 ☐ Basic research 05 ☐ Applied research 06 ☐ Development – product, process, and technical development 07 ☐ Report and technical writing, editing, information retrieval 08 ☐ Clinical diagnosis – diagnosis, treatment, etc. for patients or clients 09 ☐ Design – of equipment, processes, models; drafting, drawing, blueprints 10 ☐ Quality control, testing, evaluation, or inspection of equipment, materials, devices 11 ☐ Operations – production, maintenance, construction, installation 12 ☐ Distribution – sales, traffic, purchasing, customer and public relations 13 ☐ Statistical work – designing and conducting sample and other surveys, forecasting, statistical analysis 14 ☐ Consulting – on technical aspects of professional, scientific, and management fields or products 15 ☐ Computer applications – programming, data systems analysis, development of programming techniques, controlling computer operations 16 ☐ Other activities – *Specify* ↴	01 ☐ Management or administration of research and development 02 ☐ Management or administration of other than research and development 03 ☐ Teaching and training – preparing and teaching courses, guiding and counseling students or trainees 04 ☐ Basic research 05 ☐ Applied research 06 ☐ Development – product, process, and technical development 07 ☐ Report and technical writing, editing, information retrieval 08 ☐ Clinical diagnosis – diagnosis, treatment, etc. for patients or clients 09 ☐ Design – of equipment, processes, models; drafting, drawing, blueprints 10 ☐ Quality control, testing, evaluation, or inspection of equipment, materials, devices 11 ☐ Operations – production, maintenance, construction, installation 12 ☐ Distribution – sales, traffic, purchasing, customer and public relations 13 ☐ Statistical work – designing and conducting sample and other surveys, forecasting, statistical analysis 14 ☐ Consulting – on technical aspects of professional, scientific, and management fields or products 15 ☐ Computer applications – programming, data systems analysis, development of programming techniques, controlling computer operations 16 ☐ Other activities – *Specify* ↴	
14. Among all the activities marked above (in question 13) which in terms of working hours spent was your primary and which was your major secondary activity? *Fill in the appropriate code numbers from the activities in question 13.*	CODE (052) ______ Primary (054) ______ Secondary	CODE (053) ______ Primary (055) ______ Secondary	
15. Were you primarily –	*(MARK ONLY ONE BOX)* (056) 1 ☐ Employee of private company, business, or individual for wages, salary, or commissions 2 ☐ Employee of nonprofit organization (excluding government) 3 ☐ Federal government employee 4 ☐ State government employee 5 ☐ Local government employee (city, county, etc.) 6 ☐ Employee of international organization Self-employed in own business, profession, or farm 7 ☐ Own business – not incorporated 8 ☐ Own business – incorporated 9 ☐ Working without pay in family business or farm	*(MARK ONLY ONE BOX)* (057) 1 ☐ Employee of private company, business, or individual for wages, salary, or commissions 2 ☐ Employee of nonprofit organization (excluding government) 3 ☐ Federal government employee 4 ☐ State government employee 5 ☐ Local government employee (city, county, etc.) 6 ☐ Employee of international organization Self-employed in own business, profession, or farm 7 ☐ Own business – not incorporated 8 ☐ Own business – incorporated 9 ☐ Working without pay in family business or farm	

PART III – JOB ACTIVITIES – Continued

	Job held during week of January 20–26, 1974, or most recent prior job (A)	Job held during week of January 21–27, 1973 (B) SAME JOB AS COLUMN A ☐
16. Between what dates did you hold this position? *Enter month and year*	From (058) To (059)	From (060) To (061)
17. What was the basic salary associated with this position? If you were on a post-doctoral appointment, include stipend plus allowances. Indicate whether the figure entered is per year, per month, or per week. (Basic salary refers to salary before deductions for income tax, social security, retirement, etc., but does not include bonuses, overtime, summer teaching, or other payment for secondary jobs.)	(062) $ ____________.00 (064) 1 Per year 2 Per month 3 Per week **If academically employed, mark whether salary is for –** (066) 1 9–10 months 2 11–12 months	(063) $ ____________. (065) 1 Per year 2 Per month 3 Per week **If academically employed, mark whether salary is for –** (067) 1 9–10 months 2 11–12 months
18a. Was ANY of your work supported or sponsored by U.S. Government funds?	(068) 1 Yes – *Continue with 18b* 2 No . . . . . . } *SKIP to 19a* 3 Don't know }	(069) 1 Yes – *Continue with 18b* 2 No . . . . . . } *SKIP to 19a* 3 Don't know }
b. Which of the following agencies or departments were supporting the work?	(070) 1 Department of Housing and Urban Development 2 Department of the Interior 3 Department of Labor 4 Department of Defense 5 Department of Commerce 6 Department of Agriculture (072) 7 Department of Transportation 8 Department of Justice Department of Health, Education and Welfare 9 NIH (National Institutes of Health) 10 Health Services and Mental Health Administration (074) 11 Office of Education 12 Other H.E.W. – *Specify* 13 NASA (National Aeronautic and Space Administration) (076) 14 NSF (National Science Foundation) 15 EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) 16 AEC (Atomic Energy Commission) (078) 17 AID (Agency for International Development) 18 Other agency or department – *Specify* 19 Don't know source agency	(071) 1 Department of Housing and Urban Development 2 Department of the Interior 3 Department of Labor 4 Department of Defense 5 Department of Commerce 6 Department of Agriculture (073) 7 Department of Transportation 8 Department of Justice Department of Health, Education and Welfare 9 NIH (National Institutes of Health) 10 Health Services and Mental Health Administration (075) 11 Office of Education 12 Other H.E.W. – *Specify* 13 NASA (National Aeronautic and Space Administration) (077) 14 NSF (National Science Foundation) 15 EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) 16 AEC (Atomic Energy Commission) (079) 17 AID (Agency for International Development) 18 Other agency or department – *Specify* 19 Don't know source agency

PART IV – OTHER INFORMATION

19a. At anytime during calendar year 1973, were you without a job AND actively seeking employment?	(080) 1 Yes – *Continue with 19b* 2 No – *SKIP to question 20*
b. For how many weeks were you seeking employment?	(081) 1 week 2 weeks 3 weeks 4 weeks or more
20. Based on my total education and experience, I now regard myself professionally as a (an) — *Enter code and description from Reference List C*	(082) Code ☐☐☐ Description ____________
21. Listed at the right, are selected topics of critical national interest. If you devote a significant proportion of your professional time to any of these problem areas, please mark the box for the one on which you spend the MOST time. *Mark only one box.*	(083) 01 Health Education: 02 Teaching 03 Other 04 Environment protection, pollution control 05 Space 06 Crime prevention and control 07 Food production and technology 08 Energy and fuel 09 Other mineral resources 10 Community development and services 11 Housing (planning, design, construction) 12 Does not apply
22. In the event that it is necessary to contact you to clarify some of the information you provide, may we contact you by telephone? *If "Yes," please enter the telephone number(s) on which you can be reached.*	Yes ⟶ Area code ______ Telephone number ______ No
23. Please enter the name of a person at an address other than yours through whom you can be reached	Name Address *(Number and street)* City State or foreign country ZIP code

Print your name here

Date prepared

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REFERENCE LIST A – MAJOR FIELDS OF STUDY

This list is to be used in answering question 2b about the field(s) in which you have obtained study or training. It is divided into two sections: Section I is a list of fields of academic study generally leading to bachelor's or higher degrees, Section II is a list of fields of study and training below that generally leading to a bachelor's degree.

Please scan the entire list, choose the appropriate answer for the question and then enter the code and description in the appropriate section of question 2b. If none of the categories listed below adequately describes what you were studying or being trained in, use the "Other" category (code 600 or 625) and enter a brief description of what you were studying in the space provided on the questionnaire.

Section I – FIELDS OF ACADEMIC STUDY LEADING TO BACHELOR'S OR HIGHER DEGREES

Biological and Agricultural Sciences and Related Fields

Code	Description
501	Agriculture, business
502	Agriculture, general
503	Agronomy, field crops
504	Anatomy and histology
505	Animal physiology
506	Animal science
507	Bacteriology, virology, mycology, parsitology
508	Biochemistry
509	Biology, general
510	Biophysics
511	Botany, general
512	Dairy science (dairy husbandry)
513	Entomology
514	Farm management
515	Fish and game or wildlife management
516	Food science (food technology and processing, dairy manufacturing and technology, food industry)
517	Forestry
518	Genetics
519	Horticulture
520	Immunology
521	Microbiology
522	Plant pathology
523	Plant physiology
524	Soil science (soil management, soil conservation)
525	Zoology, general
526	Biological and agricultural sciences, other fields

Education

Code	Description
527	Biological sciences education
528	Mathematics education
529	Physical sciences education
530	Trade and industrial training
531	Education, other fields

Engineering

Code	Description
532	Aerospace, aeronautical, astronautical, and related fields
533	Agricultural
534	Architectural
535	Chemical, petroleum refining
536	Civil, construction, transportation
537	Electrical, electronics
538	Engineering sciences, mechanics, physics
539	Engineering, technology
540	Environmental Sanitary engineering
541	General or unified
542	Industrial
543	Mechanical
544	Metallurgical, materials, ceramics
545	Mining, mineral
546	Naval architecture and marine engineering
547	Nuclear
548	Operations Research Systems Engineering
549	Petroleum
550	Engineering, other fields

Health Fields

Code	Description
551	Medicine or premedicine, and clinical medical sciences
552	Nursing (4 year or longer program)
553	Pathology
554	Pharmacology
555	Pharmacy
556	Health professions, other fields (4 year or longer program)

Mathematical Sciences

Code	Description
557	Mathematics
558	Statistics and actuarial sciences
559	Computer sciences and systems analysis

Physical Sciences

Code	Description
560	Astronomy
561	Chemistry
593	Geography
563	Meteorology
564	Physics
565	Physical sciences, general
566	Geology and geophysics
567	Oceanography
568	Physical sciences, other fields

Psychology

Code	Description
569	Clinical
570	Educational
571	General psychology
572	Psychology, other fields

Social Sciences

Code	Description
573	Anthropology
574	Area studies, regional studies
575	Economics, agricultural
576	Economics, except agricultural
577	Foreign service programs
593	Geography
579	History
580	Industrial relations
581	International relations
582	Political science or government
583	Public administration
584	Social sciences, general
585	Social work, social administration, social welfare
586	Sociology
587	Social sciences, other fields

Arts, Humanities, and Other Specialties

Code	Description
588	Arts, general
589	Business and commerce, including accounting, hotel and restaurant administration, and secretarial studies
590	English and journalism
591	Fine and applied arts, all fields
592	Foreign language and literature, all fields
593	Geography
594	Home economics, all fields
595	Law or prelaw
596	Library science
597	Military science, including merchant marine deck officer
598	Philosophy, all fields
599	Religion and theology, all fields
600	Other *(Describe briefly under the applicable item on the questionnaire.)*

Section II – FIELDS OF ACADEMIC STUDY AND OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING RELATED TO PROGRAMS BELOW THE BACCALAUREATE

Data Processing-related fields of study or training

Code	Description
601	Computer programming
602	Computer operating
603	All other data processing fields of study or training

Engineering-related fields of study or training

Code	Description
604	Drafting and design fields
605	Aeronautical technology
606	Architectural or building technology
607	Chemical technology
608	Civil technology
609	Electrical and electronics technology
610	Industrial technology
611	Mechanical technology
612	All other engineering-related fields of study or training

Science-related fields of study or training

Code	Description
613	Agriculture
614	Forestry
615	Other science-related fields of study or training

Other fields of study or training

Code	Description
616	Business and commerce-related fields of study or training
617	Craft (skilled) occupations-related fields of study or training (such as carpentry, bricklaying, tool and die making, etc.)
618	Educational-related fields of study or training
619	Home economics
620	Nursing and other health service-related fields of study or training
621	Operative occupations-related fields of study or training (such as machine operation, driving, inspecting, etc.)
622	Police technology or law enforcement
623	Sales and marketing-related fields of study or training
624	Service occupations-related fields of study or training (such as cook, beautician, firefighter, etc.)
625	All other fields of study or training *(Describe briefly under the applicable item on the questionnaire.)*

REFERENCE LIST B – KINDS OF BUSINESSES

This list is to be used in answering question 11 about the kind(s) of business or industry for which you worked. Please scan the entire list, choose the appropriate answer for the question and enter the code and description from this list. If none of the categories listed below adequately describes the kind of business for which you worked, use the "Other" category (code 731).

Code	Description
	Manufacturing
701	Aircraft, aircraft engines, parts
702	Chemicals and allied products
703	Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies for the generation, storage, transformation, transmission, and utilization of electrical energy
704	Electronic apparatus, radio, television and communication equipment and parts
705	Electronic computers, accounting, calculating and office machinery and equipment
706	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery and transportation equipment)
707	Machinery (except electrical) including engines and turbines, farming and construction machinery, mining, metalworking and other manufacturing and service industry machines
708	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment including trucks, buses, automobiles, railroad engines and cars
709	Ordnance, including manufacture of arms, ammunition, tanks, and complete guided missiles, space vehicles and equipment
710	Petroleum refining and related industries
711	Primary metal industries, including smelting, refining, rolling, drawing, alloying, and manufacture of castings, forgings and other basic metal products
712	Professional and scientific equipment and supplies
713	Other manufacturing including printing and publishing
	Educational Institutions
714	College or university (offering at least a BA degree)
715	Junior college or technical institute
716	Medical school
717	Other educational institutions
	Health Services
718	Hospital or clinic
719	Other medical and health services
	Other Kinds of Business
720	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries
721	Business, personal, and repair services
722	Construction
723	Engineering or architectural services
724	Finance, insurance, or real estate
725	Mining and petroleum extraction
726	Private, nonprofit organizations other than educational institutions and hospitals
727	Professional and technical societies
728	Research institutions
729	Retail and wholesale trade
730	Transportation, communication, or other public utilities
731	Other *(Describe briefly under the applicable item on the questionnaire.)*
	Public Administration (Include only uniquely governmental activities, such as the U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Air Force, State court, Department of Motor Vehicles, city building inspection, or city public welfare. For example, if you work for the U.S. Postal Service use code 733, Federal public administration; on the other hand, if you work at a Veterans' Administration Hospital, use code 718, Hospital or clinic; if you work at a State university, use code 714, College or university; if you work for a county road building agency, use code 722, Construction; if you work in a Defense Department research laboratory, use code 728, Research institution.)
732	Uniformed military service
733	Federal public administration
734	State public administration
735	Local public administration (city, county, etc.)
736	Other government

REFERENCE LIST C – OCCUPATIONS

This list is to be used in answering questions 12 and 20 about your occupational classification. Please scan the entire list, choose the appropriate entry and enter the code and description from this list. If you cannot find exactly the right entry, please choose the one that comes nearest to it. If none of the entries is at all appropriate, use the "Other" category (code 475) and enter a brief description in the space provided on the questionnaire.

Code	Description
	Engineers, including college professors and instructors
401	Engineer, aeronautical and astronautical
402	Engineer, agricultural
403	Engineer, chemical
404	Engineer, civil and architectural
405	Engineer, electrical and electronic
406	Engineer, industrial
407	Engineer, mechanical
408	Engineer, metallurgical and materials
409	Engineer, mining and petroleum
410	Engineer, nuclear
411	Engineer, environmental and sanitary
412	Engineer, operations research systems
413	Engineer, other fields *(Describe briefly under the applicable item on the questionnaire.)*
	Computer Specialist, including college professors and instructors
414	Computer programmer
415	Computer systems analyst
416	Computer scientist
417	Other computer specialist *(Describe briefly under the applicable item on the questionnaire.)*
	Mathematicians and Statisticians, including college professors and instructors
418	Actuary
419	Mathematician
420	Statistician
421	Operations research analyst
	Physical Scientists, including college professors and instructors
422	Chemist
423	Earth scientists including geologists, geophysicists, etc.
424	Physicist, astronomer
425	Atmospheric scientist, meteorologist
426	Oceanographer
427	Other physical scientist *(Describe)*
	Biological Scientists, including college professors and instructors
428	Agricultural scientists, including foresters and conservationists
429	Biological scientist
430	Biochemist
431	Biophysicist
432	Medical scientist, excluding persons who are primarily medical practioners; see Health Occupations
433	Other biological scientist *(Describe)*
	Social scientists, including college professors and instructors
434	Economist
435	Psychologist
436	Sociologist or anthropologist
437	Other social scientist *(Describe briefly under the applicable item on the questionnaire.)*
	Health Occupations, including persons who are primarily practitioners. Persons engaged primarily in medical research, teaching, and similar activities use code 432, Medical scientist.
438	Physician or surgeon
439	Technician, dental
440	Technician, medical
441	Other health occupation *(Describe briefly under the applicable item on the questionnaire.)*
	Technicians and Technologists, except medical
442	Designer, electronic parts and machine tools
443	Designer, industrial
444	Designer, other
445	Draftsman
446	Surveyor
447	Technician, biological and agricultural
448	Technician, electrical and electronic
449	Technician, construction, highways, and architectural
450	Technician, mechanical
451	Technician, other engineering
452	Technician, physical science
453	Technician, other fields *(Describe briefly under the applicable item on the questionnaire.)*
	Teachers
454	Teacher, elementary school
455	Teacher, secondary school
456	Teacher, college and university, excluding engineering and science *(Engineering and science teachers see codes 401–437 above.)*
	Administrators, Managers, and Officials, excluding farm
457	College president or dean
458	Administrator or manager, scientific and technical research and development
459	Administrator or manager, production and operations
460	Administrator, manager, or official, all other, excluding self-employed
461	Self-employed proprietor
	All Other Occupations
462	Accountant
463	Attorney or judge
464	Sales worker
465	Clerical worker (such as bookkeeper, secretary, etc.)
466	Clergy
467	Craft worker (such as baker, carpenter, electrician, mechanic, repair worker)
468	Farmer (owner, manager, tenant, or farm laborer)
469	Fire fighter or police
470	Laborer, except farm
471	Librarian
472	Merchant or shopkeeper, self-employed
473	Operative (such as assembler, factory worker, miner, welder, truck driver, etc.)
474	Postal worker
475	Other occupations, not specified above *(Describe briefly under the applicable item on the questionnaire.)*

CORRESPONDING MAJOR FIELDS OF STUDY, OCCUPATIONS, AND PROFESSIONS, BY FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING IN 1974

(Codes are from reference lists A and C of this appendix)

Fields of science or engineering in 1974	Corresponding major fields of study	Corresponding occupations and professions
Computer specialists...............	559	414-417
Engineers.........................	532-550	401-413
Mathematical specialists..........	557,558	418-421
Life scientists...................	501-526, 551, 554-556	428-433
Physical scientists...............	560, 561, 565, 568	422, 424, 427
Environmental scientists..........	563, 566, 567	423, 425,426
Psychologists.....................	569-572	435
Social scientists.................	573-577, 580-584, 586, 587, 593	434, 436,437

APPENDIX B

SOURCE OF DATA

SOURCE OF DATA

Table number	Characteristic	Item number on 1974 questionnaire[1]	Source code[2] on 1974 questionnaire
1	Sex	(From the 1972 survey response, if available; otherwise, from the 1970 Census response)	
1	Age in 1974*	(From 1970 census response, if available; otherwise, from the 1972 survey response)	
1	Field of science or engineering in 1972	(From the 1972 survey responses)	
2	Race*	(From the 1970 census response)	
2	Place of birth*	(From the 1970 census response)	
2	Place of residence in 1974	A or B, page 1	010, 011
2	Selected SMSA's of residence: 1974*	A or B, page 1	010, 011
3	Highest degree held*	1; 2(parts b2, b3, and b4); otherwise from 1972 survey response	012, 017-025
3	Major field of study for highest degree held*	2 (part b5); otherwise from 1972 survey response	026, 027, 028
3	Supplemental training in 1973	3	030
4	Employment status: January 1974*	Part II, column A; and Part III, column A: 16	031, 033, 035, 039, 041, 058, 059
4	Employment status: January 1973*	Part II, column B; and Part III, column B: 16	032, 034, 036, 040, 042, 060, 061
4	Employment in science or engineering: January 1974	Part II, column A: 6, 7	035, 037
4	Employment in science or engineering: January 1973	Part II, column B: 6, 7	036, 038
4	Unemployment in 1973*	Part IV, 19a, 19b	080, 081
5	Occupation in 1974	Part III, column A: 12	050
5	Industry in 1974	Part III, column A: 11	048

See footnotes at end of table.

SOURCE OF DATA—CONTINUED

Table number	Characteristic	Item number on 1974 questionnaire[1]	Source code[2] on 1974 questionnaire
5	Primary work activity in 1974	Part III, column A: 13, 14	052
5	Type of employer: 1974*	Part III, column A: 11, 15	048, 056
5	Basic annual salary: 1974*	Part III, column A: 17	062, 064, 066
5	Job mobility: 1973-74* a) Job change b) Occupation change	a) Part III, columns A and B b) 12	a) 043 b) 050, 051
5	Job mobility: 1972 to 1974*	1972 survey response; and Part III, column A: 16	058
5	Professional identification in 1974	20	082
5	Federal Support: 1974	Part III, column A: 18a, 18b	068, 070, 072, 074, 076, 078
5	National interest topics	21	083

*For more information, see appropriate subject in section of text on "Definitions and xplanations."

[1] The 1974 National Survey of Scientists and Engineers questionnaire is reprinted in ppendix A.

[2] Source codes refer to sections of the 1974 questionnaire denominated by a 3-digit numer inside a circle, e.g., 012 for the "Educational Attainment" section of page 2.

APPENDIX C

CRITERIA FOR FIELDS OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING IN 1974

CRITERIA FOR MEMBERSHIP IN A FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING IN 1974

(Developed by the National Science Foundation)

Respondents in the 1974 National Survey of Scientists and Engineers were classified into a specific field of science and engineering in 1974 if they met, in relation to the specific field, any one of the criteria given below. Classification by these criteria proceeded such that all respondents were initially examined by the first criterion; those not placed into a field by the first criterion, were then examined by the second; those not categorized by the second, were examined by the third; and so on, until only those remained who met none of the criteria—these were classifed as "not in a field of science or engineering in 1974." The academic degree levels and major fields of study used in these criteria refer to the highest degree held. The coincident and related fields of study and the coincident and related occupations and professions are shown in the table in this appendix. Occupation of employment refers to the most recent job for which occupation was reported.

THE CRITERIA

A member of a field of science or engineering in 1974 is an individual (1) who had earned a master's degree or higher[1] in a coincident field of study and who regarded himself, based on his total education and experience, as having a coincident profession; or (2) who had earned a Ph.D in any field of social or natural science,[2] and was employed in a coincident occupation; or (3) who had earned a bachelor's degree or higher in a coincident field of study, and was employed in a coincident occupation; or (4) who had earned a bachelor's degree or higher in any field of study, was employed in a coincident occupation, and regarded himself as having a coincident profession; or (5) whose highest degree[3] was in a coincident field of study[4], and who was employed as a college president, college dean, or manager or administrator of research or development, production or operations[5] or (6) who had earned a bachelor's degree or higher in a coincident field of study,[6] was employed in a related occupation, and regarded himself as having a coincident profession; or (7) who had earned a bachelor's degree in a coincident field of study since 1969 and who regarded himself as having a coinciden profession; or (8) who had earned a bachelor's degree o higher in any field of science[7] and was employed as a college president, college dean, or administrator o manager of research or development, production o operations[8] and who regarded himself as having a coincident profession; or (9) whose highest degree[9] wa in a related field of study and who was employed in coincident occupation and who regarded himself professionally to be a college president, dean, or administrato or manager of research or development, production o operations.[10] The field "engineers" also includes an individual who failed to meet any of the above 9 criteri but who had completed a minimum of two years of program of study leading to a bachelor's degree i engineering or a related field of study before 1968, an was employed as an engineer, and regarded himsel professionally to be an engineer or a manager o administrator of research or development, production o operations;[11] or who earned an associate degree befor 1968, and was employed as an engineer, and regarde himself professionally to be an engineer or a manager o administrator of research or development, production or operations.[12]

Some respondents to the 1974 survey reporte "operations research analyst"[13] as their occupation o profession. The National Science Foundation dete rmined that certain of the above criteria should classi these persons as either "mathematicians" or "eng neers". Such an individual, therefore, is classified b criteria 3 or 7 as a "mathematician" if he, dependin upon the criterion specified, was either employed as regarded himself professionally as an "operations r search analyst" and met the educational requirement the specified criterion as it related to mathematician Likewise, the individual was classified by criteria 3, 4, 7 as an "engineer" if, depending on the criterio specified, his occupation and/or profession was "oper tions research analyst" instead of "engineer", and met all the other requirements of the specified criterio as these related to engineers. In addition, an individu is classified as an engineer if he met none of the abo criteria, but had earned a bachelor's degree in a field study other than one coincident to a field of science engineering, was employed as a college presiden dean, manager or administrator of research or develo ment, production or operations,[14] and regarded himse professionally as an "operations research analyst."

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[1] Engineers could meet this requirement with a bachelor's degree or higher.

[2] Codes 501-587 and 593 from list A of appendix A.

[3] At the bachelor's level or higher.

[4] Certain coincident fields of study are common to two fields of science or engineering. Therefore, persons meeting criterion 5 with field of study represented by codes 508 or 526 of list A of appendix were classified exclusively as "biologists"; those with codes 565 or 568, were classified exclusively as "other physical scientists"; and those with code 581, were classified exclusively as "economists".

[5] Codes 457-459 of list C of appendix A.

[6] In addition to a coincident field of study, engineers could have earned a bachelor's degree or higher in codes 508, 529, 557, 559-561, 563-568 of list A of appendix A.

[7] For all fields except economists, codes 501-587 and 593 list A of appendix A; for economists, codes 557, 558, 573-58, and 593 of list A of appendix A.

[8] Codes 457-459 of list C of appendix A.

[9] At the bachelor's level or higher.

[10] Codes 457-459 of list C of appendix A.

[11] and [12] Codes 458 and 459 of list C of appendix A.

[13] Code 421 of list C of appendix A.

[14] Codes 457-459 of list C of appendix A.

COINCIDENT AND RELATED MAJOR FIELDS OF STUDY, OCCUPATIONS, AND PROFESSIONS, BY FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING IN 1974

(Codes are from reference lists A and C of appendix A)

Field of science or engineering in 1974	Major field of study		Occupation and profession	
	Coincident	Related	Coincident	Related
mputer specialists	559	501-526, 532-558, 560-568	415-417	401-413, 415-417, 419-438
gineers	532-550	508, 529, 557, 559-561, 563-568,	401-413	457-459
thematical specialists:				
Mathematicians	557	532-550, 558-568, 576	419	401-413, 415-417, 419-438
Statisticians	558	518, 532, 535-545, 548, 550, 557, 559-572, 575, 576, 586, 587	420	401-413, 415-417, 419-438
fe scientists:				
Agricultural scientists	501-503, 506, 512, 514-517, 519, 523, 524, 526	504, 505, 507-511, 513, 518, 520-522, 525, 532-568	428	401-413, 415-417, 419-433, 438
Biologists	504, 505, 507-511, 513, 518, 520-522, 525, 526, 554	501-503, 506, 512, 514-517, 519, 523, 524, 532-553, 555-568	429, 431, 433	401-413, 415-417, 419-433, 438
Medical scientists	555, 556	501, 526, 532-550, 557-573	432	401-413, 415-417, 419-438
ysical scientists:				
Chemists	508, 561	501-507, 509-526, 532-560, 562-568	422, 430	401-413, 415-417, 419-433, 438
Physicists and astronomers	560, 564	508, 509, 535-541, 543-546, 550, 557-559, 561-563, 565-568	424	401-413, 415-417, 419-433, 438
Other physical scientists	565, 568	501-526, 532-564, 566, 567	427	401-413, 415-417, 419-433, 438
vironmental scientists:				
Earth scientists	565, 566, 568	501-526, 532-564, 567	423	401-413, 415-417, 419-433, 438
Atmospheric scientists	563	501-526, 532-562, 564-568	425	401-413, 415-417, 419-433, 438
Oceanographers	567	501-526, 532-566, 568	426	401-413, 415-417, 419-433, 438
ychologists	569-572	509, 551, 552, 556-558, 573, 586	435	401-413, 415-417, 419-438
cial scientists:				
Economists	575, 576, 581	501, 557-559, 574, 577-580, 582, 583, 589 595	434	434-437
Sociologists and anthropologists	573, 586	569, 572, 574, 577, 579, 587, 593	436	401-413, 415-417, 419-438
Other social scientists	574, 577, 581-584, 587, 593	None	437	434-437

APPENDIX D

SAMPLE SELECTION

The 156,116 sample cases for the 1972 Professional, chnical, and Scientific Manpower Survey were sepaed into two segments. The "target" segment coned of 150,358 persons who were recorded by the 70 Census of Population as being in one of 40 entific, engineering, or related occupations in the 70 experienced civilian labor force. The "residual" ment consisted of 5,758 persons who were recorded the 1970 census as having four or more years of lege and as being in the 1970 experienced civilian or force in occupations other than the 40 target cupations.

The sample selection for the National Sample of entists and Engineers focused exclusively on the rget" segment. From this "target" segment, 115,557 persons responded in the 1972 survey. Based on criteria established by the survey sponsor, the National Science Foundation, these respondents were classified as "in-scope," that is, in one of the fields of science or engineering in 1972, or as "out-of-scope," that is, not in a field of science or engineering in 1972. The in-scope cases, numbering 50,093 persons, became the sample for the 1974 National Survey of Scientists and Engineers and all subsequent surveys in the National Sample of Scientists and Engineers.

The table in this appendix presents a distribution of the 1972 respondents from the 40 groups of census occupations in the "target" segment, according to their field of science or engineering in 1972.

FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING IN

(Un-

Line number	1970 census occupation[1]	Total	Field of science or engineering in 1972								
			Computer special-ists	Engi-neers	Mathematical specialists			Life scientists			
					Total	Mathe-mati-cians	Stat-isti-cians	Total	Agricul-tural scien-tists	Biolog-ical scien-tists	Medical scien-tists
1	Total target occupations	115,557	3,391	25,797	2,185	1,604	581	4,891	2,025	2,139	727
2	Operations and computer specialists	14,820	2,809	780	189	163	26	32	9	17	6
3	Computer programmers	4,515	732	101	67	61	6	8	2	5	1
4	Computer systems analysts	4,596	1,453	185	59	50	9	11	4	5	2
5	Computer specialists, n.e.c	991	215	116	17	16	1	3	1	1	1
6	Operations and systems analysts	4,718	409	378	46	36	10	10	2	6	2
7	Engineers	39,572	202	22,036	89	72	17	67	29	31	7
8	Aeronautical and astronautical engineers	4,715	23	2,985	23	21	2	6	2	3	1
9	Chemical engineers	4,308	14	3,233	5	5	–	9	2	6	1
10	Civil engineers	4,872	7	2,905	4	3	1	8	6	1	1
11	Electrical and electronic engineers	5,429	68	3,301	11	10	1	2	1	–	1
12	Industrial engineers	4,767	23	1,634	23	12	11	14	5	8	1
13	Mechanical engineers	4,761	13	2,824	5	5	–	3	1	2	–
14	Metallurgical and materials engineers	1,231	1	824	–	–	–	7	3	3	1
15	Mining and petroleum engineers	1,193	–	803	–	–	–	3	1	1	1
16	Sales engineers	4,060	14	1,328	1	1	–	3	1	2	–
17	Engineers, n.e.c., and engineering teachers	4,236	39	2,199	17	15	2	12	7	5	–
18	Mathematical specialists	4,579	155	139	1,679	1,218	461	22	4	12	6
19	Actuaries and statisticians	2,052	16	62	405	34	371	13	4	6	3
20	Mathematicians	2,527	139	77	1,274	1,184	90	9	–	6	3
21	Life scientists	6,611	4	71	6	1	5	3,713	1,718	1,683	312
22	Agricultural scientists	1,358	–	33	3	–	3	606	517	86	3
23	Foresters and conservationists[2]	1,369	1	17	–	–	–	1,037	1,018	17	2
24	Biological scientists	3,884	3	21	3	1	2	2,070	183	1,580	307
25	Physical scientists	10,560	37	803	37	34	3	203	40	98	65
26	Chemists	4,883	9	334	7	5	2	138	28	67	43
27	Physicists	2,888	18	323	15	15	–	38	2	15	21
28	Other physical scientists	2,789	10	146	15	14	1	27	10	16	1
29	Social scientists	10,116	67	217	60	27	33	73	21	24	28
30	Economists	1,564	63	170	44	15	29	30	19	7	4
31	Psychologists	3,030	2	5	3	1	2	23	–	6	17
32	Other social scientists	2,522	2	42	13	11	2	20	2	11	7
33	Engineering and science technicians	11,956	23	506	11	8	3	91	34	41	16
34	Agricultural, biological, and chemical technicians, ex. health	2,105	2	34	2	2	–	50	19	23	8
35	Draftsmen	2,434	–	126	–	–	–	2	2	–	–
36	Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	2,025	8	79	2	1	1	2	–	1	1
37	Industrial and mechanical engineering technicians, and numerical control tool programmers	1,327	8	99	5	3	2	–		–	–
38	Surveyors	2,010	–	73	1	1	–	10	9	1	–
39	Mathematical technicians and engineering and science technicians, n.e.c.	2,055	5	95	1	1	–	27	4	16	7
40	Personnel and labor relations workers	2,506	5	50	7	6	1	14	7	4	3
41	Health specialties teachers	1,055	–	5	–	–	–	220	5	22	193
42	Trade, industrial, and technical teachers	122	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	2
43	Miscellaneous teachers	659	1	18	3	3	–	6	1	2	3
44	Teachers, subject not specified	2,018	7	125	33	27	6	123	24	78	21
45	Technicians, n.e.c	1,234	3	17	1	1	–	5	2	2	1
46	Research workers, not specified	1,984	14	233	33	18	15	178	55	80	43
47	School administrators, college[2]	1,138	4	28	4	3	1	36	10	20	6
48	Managers and administrators, n.e.c.[2]	6,627	59	768	33	23	10	106	66	25	15

– Represents zero. n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.

[1] For detailed information on the composition of the census occupational categories, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Characteristics** page 120 for categories with line numbers 33-48, and appendix E for categories with line numbers 2-32.

[2] Excludes persons with fewer than four years of college.

72, BY 1970 CENSUS OCCUPATION

ghted)

Field of science or engineering in 1972													Not in a field of science or engineering in 1972	Line number
Physical scientists				Environmental scientists				Psychologists	Social scientists					
tal	Chemists	Physicists and astronomers	Other physical scientists	Total	Atmospheric scientists	Earth scientists	Oceanographers		Total	Economists	Sociologists and anthropologists	Other social scientists		
,248	3,644	2,128	476	2,095	150	1,898	47	2,488	2,998	1,216	696	1,086	65,464	1
61	18	35	8	19	2	17	-	22	106	50	12	44	10,802	2
15	3	9	3	6	1	5	-	9	5	4	-	1	3,572	3
18	4	11	3	5	1	4	-	6	34	18	4	12	2,825	4
7	1	6	-	5	-	5	-	-	4	1	1	2	624	5
21	10	9	2	3	-	3	-	7	63	27	7	29	3,781	6
410	270	126	14	71	6	65	-	21	69	31	8	30	16,607	7
46	12	31	3	4	1	3	-	3	10	3	-	7	1,615	8
192	173	16	3	4	2	2	-	2	3	2	1	-	846	9
2	2	-	-	14	-	14	-	1	6	2	-	4	1,925	10
36	7	27	2	2	1	1	-	-	4	2	-	2	2,005	11
37	27	8	2	4	2	2	-	7	27	15	2	10	2,998	12
6	-	6	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	1	1	1	1,905	13
18	14	4	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	378	14
6	3	3	-	33	-	33	-	-	1	-	1	-	347	15
12	7	4	1	2	-	2	-	2	5	2	1	2	2,693	16
55	25	27	3	6	-	6	-	4	9	4	2	3	1,895	17
50	21	25	4	8	-	8	-	25	75	36	10	29	2,426	18
14	9	3	2	1	-	1	-	15	56	27	7	22	1,470	19
36	12	22	2	7	-	7	-	10	19	9	3	7	956	20
291	91	7	193	53	5	44	4	48	46	19	10	17	2,379	21
43	7	-	36	12	2	10	-	-	25	16	2	7	636	22
14	2	-	12	9	-	8	1	-	3	1	-	2	288	23
234	82	7	145	32	3	26	3	48	18	2	8	8	1,455	24
,634	2,707	1,753	174	1,815	123	1,660	32	8	25	5	8	12	2,998	25
692	2,641	13	38	13	1	11	1	2	8	2	4	2	1,680	26
,822	37	1,709	76	27	2	23	2	6	8	2	4	2	631	27
120	29	31	1, 60	1,775	120	1,626	29	-	9	1	-	8	687	28
54	29	9	16	10	-	10	-	2,108	2,111	924	541	646	5,416	29
23	18	3	2	3	-	3	-	10	992	917	5	70	3,229	30
7	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	2,082	117	-	17	100	791	31
24	9	6	9	7	-	7	-	16	1,002	7	519	476	1,396	32
211	188	13	10	15	1	14	-	5	11	2	5	4	11,083	33
158	150	2	6	3	-	3	-	-	2	-	1	1	1,854	34
2	-	-	2	3	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	2,299	35
5	4	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1,926	36
6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1,207	37
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1,923	38
39	28	9	2	8	-	8	-	3	3	-	2	1	1,874	39
12	8	3	1	1	-	1	-	20	53	9	4	40	2,344	40
19	9	3	7	1	-	1	-	28	11	1	2	8	771	41
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	116	42
8	2	-	6	13	2	11	-	1	49	1	2	46	560	43
98	47	42	9	25	-	23	2	61	127	32	46	49	1,419	44
8	6	2	-	2	1	1	-	1	3	-	1	2	1,194	45
259	158	77	24	37	7	21	9	68	111	27	25	59	1,051	46
16	9	4	3	5	-	5	-	35	53	17	6	30	957	47
117	81	29	7	20	3	17	-	36	147	62	16	69	5,341	48

rsons in Engineering and Scientific Occupations: 1972, Technical Paper No. 33, 1974, appendix A (expecially list A,

APPENDIX E

ANALYSIS OF RESPONSE

ANALYSIS OF RESPONSE

The table in this appendix presents response rates of arious components of the sample for the 1974 National urvey of Scientists and Engineers. The characteristics resented here are based on the 1970 census or on the 974 survey. Since the percentages in the table are ased on a complete count of the sample cases, no eference to the standard error tables is necessary.

Men were more likely than women to respond in the 974 survey. About 88 percent of the men in the survey anel responded, compared with about 85 percent of he women.

Response rates increased steadily by age from a rate f nearly 76 percent for panel members under 25 years ld to almost 92 percent for the age group 55 to 59 years old. After peaking for the 55 to 59 years of age group, however, the response rate made slight declines in the groups above 60, dropping to around 90 percent for persons 65 years and over. Since nonrespondents include deceased persons, this slight decrease in rates is expected. Overall, except for the two youngest age groups, over 85 percent of each age category responded in the 1974 survey; even the youngest groups, however, had rates above 75 percent.

There were only slight differences in response rates for 1974 among the various fields of science or engineering in 1972. The highest response rate, 91 percent, was that for environmental scientists, one of the oldest groups on the average. The lowest response rate was approximately 86 percent for computer specialists, social scientists, and psychologists.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION—ANALYSIS OF RESPONSE IN THE 1974 NATIONAL SURVEY OF SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS, BY FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING IN 1972, AGE IN 1974, AND SEX

Sex, age in 1974, and field of science or engineering in 1972	Total		Respondents	Nonrespondents
	Number	Percent		
Total	50,093	100.0	88.2	11.8
SEX				
le	46,877	100.0	88.3	11.7
male	3,216	100.0	85.4	14.6
AGE IN 1974				
der 25 years	99	100.0	75.8	24.2
to 29 years	4,730	100.0	83.9	16.1
to 34 years	9,174	100.0	85.6	14.4
to 39 years	8,312	100.0	87.1	12.9
to 44 years	7,797	100.0	88.8	11.2
to 49 years	7,057	100.0	89.7	10.3
to 54 years	5,646	100.0	91.3	8.7
to 59 years	3,495	100.0	91.6	8.4
to 64 years	2,161	100.0	91.1	8.9
years and over	1,622	100.0	89.5	10.5
FIELD OF SCIENCE OR ENGINEERING IN 1972				
mputer specialists	3,391	100.0	85.6	14.4
gineers	25,797	100.0	88.1	11.9
thematical specialists	2,185	100.0	88.4	11.6
fe scientists	4,891	100.0	89.7	10.3
ysical scientists	6,248	100.0	89.9	10.1
vironmental scientists	2,095	100.0	90.7	9.3
ychologists	2,488	100.0	86.1	13.9
cial scientists	2,998	100.0	85.5	14.5

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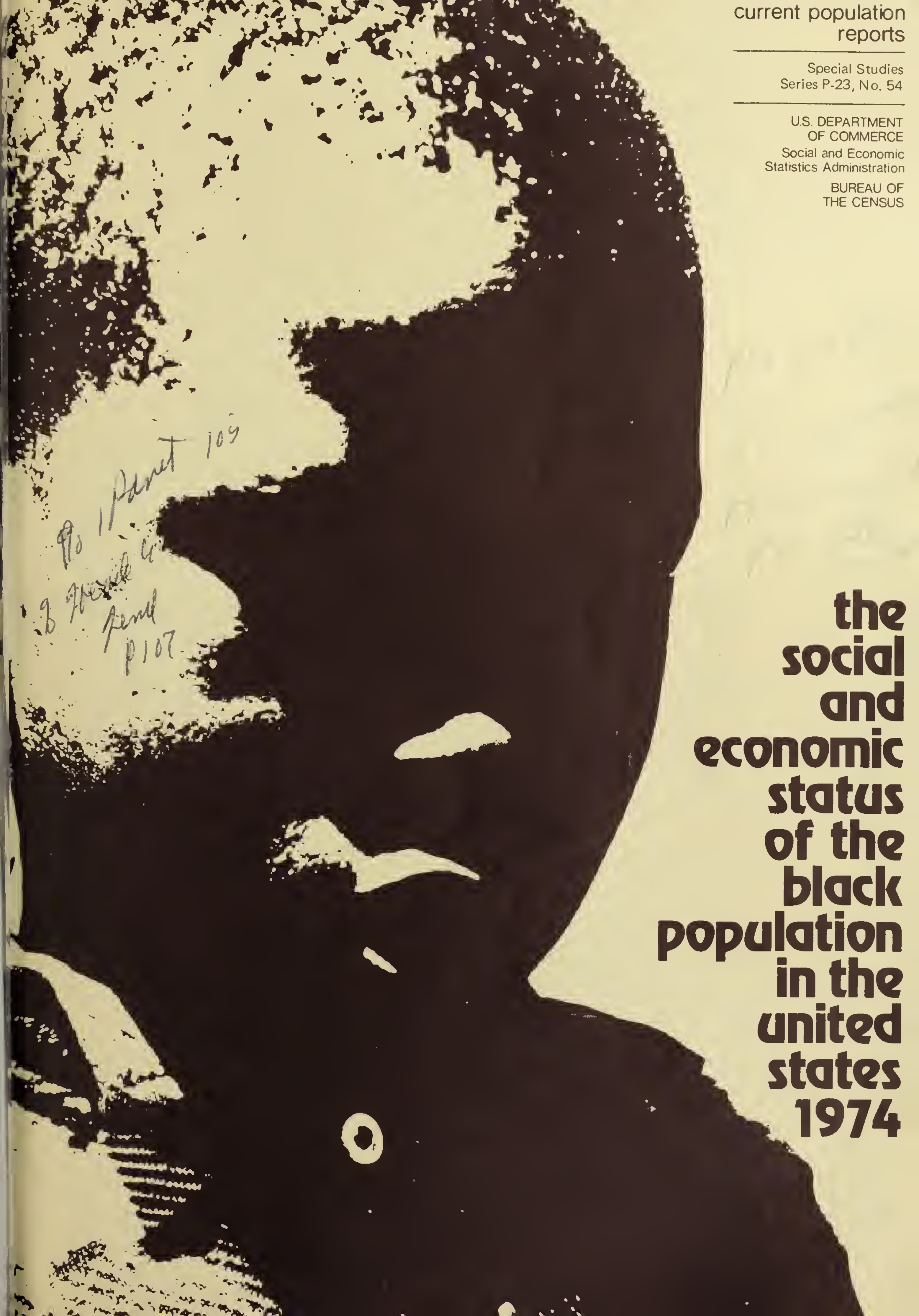

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the social and economic status of the black population in the united states 1974

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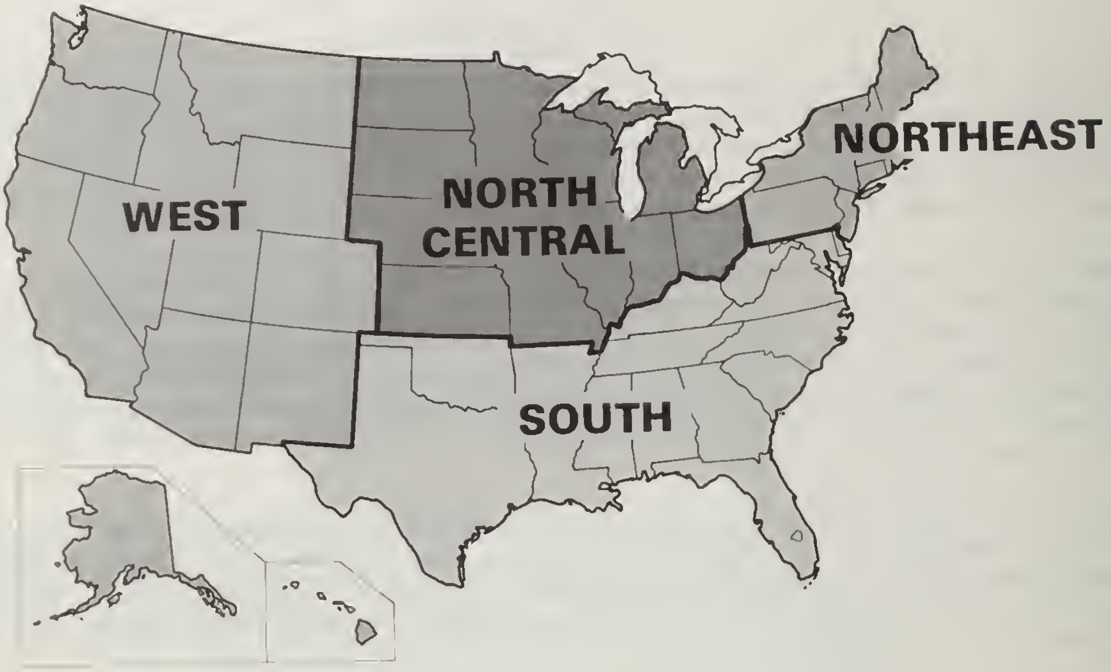
PREFACE

This report was planned and prepared by Nampeo D. R. McKenney, Chief, Racial Statistics Staff, Population Division, with the assistance of Patricia A. Johnson, Virginia H. Williams, Olga V. Fonville, Gloria J. Porter, and Karen A. Crook. General direction was provided by Meyer Zitter, Chief, and Charles E. Johnson, Jr., Assistant Chief of Population Division. The chapter on Labor Force was prepared by Robert Whitmore under the supervision of Harvey R. Hamel in the Division of Labor Force Studies of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Christina Gibson, with the assistance of several other staff members of the Statistical Methods Division, conducted the sampling review of the report. Professional and editorial assistance was provided by Karen M. Mills, clerical assistance by Veronica Arehart and June Cowles, and other members of the Racial and Ethnic Statistics Staff in Population Division. Many individuals within the Publications Services Division and Vivian Brown of Population Division made significant contributions in the areas of publication planning and design, editorial review, composition, and printing procurement. Special acknowledgment is due to other staff members of the Bureau of the Census who assisted in various phases of the report.

Appreciation is expressed to the personnel of several government and private agencies who contributed their data and expertise in the preparation of the report. The agencies are Joint Center for Political Studies, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Civil Service Commission (Manpower Statistics Division), Department of Defense (Manpower Research Data and Analysis Center), and National Center for Health Statistics of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

FIGURE 1. Regions of the United States



Source. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census

NOTE

The term "Black and other races" describes persons of all races other than white and generally is used whenevei data for blacks alone are not available over the period of time shown. Statistics for the national population of blacl and other races usually reflect the condition of the black population, since about 90 percent of the population o black and other races is black.

Population: Growth, Composition, and Distribution I

Income II

Labor Force and Business Ownership III

Education IV

Family and Fertility V

Health VI

Housing VII

Voting, Elected Officials, and Armed Forces VIII

Crime: Victims and Offenders IX

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The Social and Economic Status of the Black Population, 1974

INTRODUCTION

A statistical overview of the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the black population in the United States is presented in this report, which is the eighth in the series on the subject. This study brings together the relevant data available from the Census Bureau as well as from other governmental and private agencies.

Generally, the analysis examines the recent trends (1970 to 1974) in population distribution, income, labor force, education, family composition, health, housing, voting, and other major aspects of life. Because of the severe economic recession which began in 1974, attention also has been focused on the changes in labor force and income which have occurred in 1974 and/or early 1975. Data on blacks for the subjects covered are not always available on a consistent basis for the years considered; however, the most current data are always presented.

The patterns of social and economic change which have emerged for black Americans in the 1970's are varied. Advances have been made in education, health, and in the election to public office. Progress in some other areas such as income and employment has been impeded partly as a result of the interrelationships of a number of social and economic factors such as changing family composition and work experience patterns of family members, inflation, and the downturn in the economy.

Within the last year, two of the major economic problems of our nation—inflation and economic recession—have had serious effects upon both blacks and whites. Unemployment rates have risen sharply, real income levels have been eroded, and the number in poverty has increased for whites and remained unchanged for blacks. The impact of the economic recession has been most conspicuous in the area of unemployment.

Population and Migration

The total black population of the United States was 24.0 million on April 1, 1974, representing an increase of 1.4 million over the April 1970 figure. The average rate of change between 1970 and 1974 was 1.6 percent, a drop from the 1.8 percent experienced during the 1960 decade. Declining birth rates among blacks were responsible for the lower rate of population growth in the 1970's.

After three decades of a predominantly one-way migration stream—outmigration from the South to the North and West—a new pattern of black migration appears to be emerging in the 1970's. There is some evidence that during the 4-year period 1970-74, the volume of black outmigration from the South declined and, at the same time, the number moving to the South increased.

Although blacks continue to be concentrated in the central cities of metropolitan areas, the black population in the central cities has experienced a slowdown in its rate of growth since 1970. This slowdown can be attributed to the declines in both the rates of natural increase and of net inmigration.

The suburban black population recorded some gains during the 1970's and increased at a higher annual rate (4.4 percent) than the suburban whites (1.8 percent). However, blacks still represented only 5 percent of the total suburban population in 1974.

Labor Force and Employment[1]

Consistent with the downturn in the economy, the employment situation for blacks and whites worsened in 1974 and early 1975. Rising unemployment was accompanied by both large reductions in employment and increases among persons not in the labor force due to discouragement over job prospects.

These conditions in 1974 and 1975 were in direct contrast to the improvements in employment which were experienced by both blacks and whites in the preceding two years (1972 and 1973). Jobless rates receded to 3-½ year lows in the third and fourth quarter of 1973 for both racial groups. As the economy began its dip in 1974, the unemployment rates began to rise sharply and reached 13.7 percent for blacks and 7.6 percent for whites in the first quarter of 1975. During this steep climb, unemployment rates for blacks generally remained about double those for whites.

---

[1] In this section, the term "black" is used although the data are for "black and other races." Blacks constitute about 90 percent of this group.

The situation of black teenagers is particularly striking as the jobless rate for this segment of the black population climbed to 39.8 percent for the first quarter of 1975; the comparable figure for white teenagers was about 18.0 percent in 1975.

About 9 million blacks and 75 million whites were employed in the civilian labor force during the first quarter of 1975. For both racial groups these figures were substantially below the high averages registered in mid-1974.

Persons not in the labor force due to discouragement over job prospects are of particular interest since these persons, often called the "hidden unemployed," want jobs but are not looking for work because they believe their search would be in vain. This category of nonworkers grew to a high of about 315,000 for blacks and 800,000 for whites during the first quarter of 1975.

Between 1970 and 1974, the total black labor force expanded by about 10 percent to 10.3 million, continuing the growth experienced during the 1960's. A corresponding percentage increase was evident for whites.

In 1974, the labor force participation rates for black men (25 years old and over) were lower than those for their white counterparts for most age groups. In contrast to the men, black women were more likely than white women to be in the labor force.

Among the black men in the prime working ages (25 to 59 years old) and not in the labor force in 1974, ill health or disability was the main reason reported for being outside the work force.

The 1974 jobless rates for blacks and whites were 9.9 percent and 5.0 percent, respectively. These rates exceeded their respective 1970 averages (1.7 percentage points increase for blacks and 0.5 of a percentage point increase for whites).

The ratio of the jobless rate for blacks to whites was 2:1 in 1974. This ratio has generally held at 2 to 1 since the Korean War period, except for a slight narrowing during 1970 and 1971.

Jobless rates for blacks varied substantially by occupation of last job. Among the major occupation groups in 1974, black managers had the lowest jobless rates–3.3 percent. For several occupations–salesworkers; nonfarm laborers; and operatives, except transport–the unemployment rates were most pronounced (above 10 percent).

Black persons experienced a growth in employment in the 1970's. About 9.3 million blacks were employed in 1974, representing an increase of 8 percent over 1970.

Blacks continued to move into white-collar jobs in the 1970's but at a relatively slower pace than in the 1960's. This was especially true for black men as the proportion of black men in white-collar jobs grew slightly from 22 percent in 1970 to 24 percent in 1974. For black women, the comparable proportion rose from 36 percent in 1970 to 42 percent in 1974. White-collar jobs embrace a broad grouping which includes sales and clerical positions as well as higher level professional and managerial jobs.

Income and Poverty

As previously stated, inflation and the economic recession of 1974 adversely affected the income levels for both the black and white populations.

The median income in 1974 was estimated at $7,800 for black families and $13,400 for white families. After adjusting for changes in the cost of living, the 1974 average income of black families declined by about 3 percent over the 1973 level,[2] not significantly different from the 4 percent decrease for white families.

The impact of inflation was greater upon black men than upon black women. The median income of black men ($5,370), expressed in real purchasing power, was eroded during 1974; whereas that for black women ($2,810) just about kept pace with increasing prices. The same relationship held true for white men and women.

Paralleling the steep climb in jobless rates for men in 1974, the proportion of black men with income who were year-round full-time workers declined by about 4 percentage points between 1973 and 1974. The comparable proportion for black women remained unchanged during this time.

Relative income levels of black families have not moved upward in the 4-year period, 1970 to 1974. The proportion of black families with incomes under $4,000 in 1974 was 23 percent, virtually the same as it was in 1970 (in terms of constant dollars). At the upper end of the income distribution (incomes $10,000 and over or $15,000 and over), the same pattern exists. Furthermore, the 1974 median income showed almost no change from the 1970 level, in real dollars.

Reflecting this situation, along with other factors, the overall income position of black families relative to white families as measured by the median income ratio, has declined since 1970. The median income ratio of black to white families was 0.58 in 1974; it was 0.61 in 1970; during the mid and late 1960's, the ratio had risen. The index of income overlap, another summary measure of income comparability, was 0.72 in both 1974 and 1970, indicating no widening of the differentials between black and white income size distributions.

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[2] Statistically significant at the 1.6 level of significance. See section on "Source and Reliability of the Data."

Regionally, the North and West followed the same pattern as observed for the country—the black to white average (median) family income ratio went down from 73 percent in 1970 to 67 percent in 1974. In contrast, black families in the South held their income status relative to whites during the same 4-year period.

The overall median income ratio does not reflect the income positions of all the different segments of the black community relative to whites. For example, in the North and West young black husband-wife families (head under 35 years) in which both spouses were earners have achieved and maintained incomes which are equal to those of their white counterparts. In the South, the comparable group of black families have not yet achieved the income parity exhibited in the North and West, but they made important strides in narrowing the black-white income gap during the 3-year period (1970 to 1973).[3] The black-white income ratio for this group was 0.87 in 1973.

The income levels of black families and the extent of comparability with their white counterparts are affected by a number of factors such as type of family and family composition, work experience of family members, etc. A recent study by the Bureau concluded that differential changes in the proportion of black and white multiple-earner families and work experience patterns of family members appear to be among the more important factors contributing to the decrease in the black-white income ratio since 1970. In turn, the variations in these two factors are partially the result of changes in (1) family composition such as the proportion of husband-wife families with wives in the paid labor force and (2) the proportion of families headed by women.

Certainly, there were social and economic forces such as changing attitudes, inflationary pressures, and the economic recession in 1974 which also had an impact upon the decline in the income ratio.

A detailed discussion of these factors is presented in the text "Income Ratio of Black to White Families" of the Income section.

In contrast to the decline in the overall median ratio for families, the median income ratio of black to white persons has remained virtually unchanged since 1970. The 1974 median income ratio of black men to white men (0.61) was not significantly different from the 1970 ratio. The income of black women was about 90 percent of that for white women in both 1974 and 1970.

Poverty levels in 1974 were undoubtedly affected by decreases in real income and the upsurge in unemployment. The number of white persons below the poverty level rose by 1.1 million to a level of 16.2 million in 1974. Among low-income blacks, sampling variability was too large to measure whether a change actually occurred. In 1974, approximately 7.5 million black persons were below the low-income level.

Since 1970, according to the Current Population Surveys (CPS), the number of low-income blacks has moved within a narrow range as compared to the downward trend observed during the 1960's.

The number of low-income black families in 1974 remained unchanged from the 1973 level; a substantial increase was noted for low-income white families.

Within the last 3 years a leveling off has occurred in the number of poor black families. This trend represents a mixed composite of declines among low-income black families headed by men and increases among those headed by women.

Female heads comprise an increasing proportion of all low-income families and a majority among low-income black families.

Education

The importance of education in the black community is reflected in the continued progress in this area by young blacks.

College enrollment has increased more rapidly for black students than for whites. Between 1970 and 1974, a 56-percent growth in college enrollment was noted for blacks, whereas white enrollment increased by only 15 percent. However, the proportion of young blacks (18 to 24 years old) enrolled in college was still below that of the comparable group of whites (18 versus 25 percent).

Enrollment has also increased for the very young black children—those 5 years old. By 1974, the enrollment rate for black children 5 years old (87 percent) was very close to that of whites (90 percent). The gains may be due, in part, to the increased availability of kindergarten to blacks, since more public school systems, especially those in the South, now include kindergarten.

Increased school enrollment by black teenagers and higher retention had resulted in rising educational attainment levels. By 1974, the proportion of blacks 20 to 24 years old completing high school reached 72 percent, rising faster than the proportion for the comparable group of whites. Yet, in 1974 an educational gap still remained between blacks and whites as 85 percent of the whites of this age group had completed high school.

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[3] These data cover the period up through calendar year 1973; they do not reflect the economic situation in 1974.

Family and Fertility

The first half of the 1970's, like the 1960 decade, has been characterized by a downward trend in the proportion of black husband-wife families accompanied by a growth in the proportion of black families headed by a woman (with no spouse present). Between 1970 and 1975, the proportion of black husband-wife families declined from 68 to 61 percent; the proportion of female heads increased from 28 to 35 percent.

The influence of certain social and economic factors such as the high rate of marital dissolution, the retention of children by unmarried mothers, greater economic independence of women, and other factors is reflected in changes which have occurred in the characteristics of black female heads. Black female heads of families were more likely to be single or divorced (taken together) in 1974 than in 1970, to be younger, and to have more children to support.

Reflecting the increase in female-headed families, the percentage of black children living with both parents dropped sharply in the 1970's. By 1974, about 56 percent of own black children in families were living with both parents. It should be noted, however, that most of the black children not living with both parents were being cared for by at least one parent or by a family member, generally the grandparent.

For both blacks and whites, the porportion of children living with both parents appears to be associated with income level. For example, among black families with incomes under $4,000, less than one-fifth of the black children lived with both parents in 1974. At the $15,000 and over income level, nearly all–9 out of 10–black children were living with both a mother and a father.

Black women are moving toward lower fertility levels in the 1970's, as are all women. This decline may reflect the changes in the national economy, labor force participation of women, and attitudes toward family planning and family size. Young black women are having fewer children than their counterparts 4 years ago. For example, all black women aged 30 to 34 years had borne an average of 2.5 children in 1974, a 17 percent drop from the 1970 level of 3.0. Also, this trend is apparent in recent data on birth expectations–in 1974, both black and white wives 18 to 24 years old expected an average of 2.2 children. Differentials in expectations between blacks and whites were still observable at ages above 25 years, due mainly to the larger number of children black women have already had.

Health[4]

Life expectancy (at birth) of blacks increased slightly between 1970 and 1973, reflecting mainly declines in death rates for infants–a decrease of 19 percent for males and 16 percent for females over the 3-year period.

Among blacks of both sexes, death rates for most leading causes of death showed modest to substantial declines during the first 3 years of the 1970's. The most marked drops were noted for influenza and pneumonia and diseases associated with early infancy. Conversely, malignant neoplasms, the second leading cause of death for both sexes, and homicide, a high-ranking cause among black men, registered increases between 1970 and 1973.

Despite the progress made in the health area by blacks, their general mortality levels in 1973 were higher than those for whites.

Housing

In 1973, about 7 million housing units were occupied by black households. Of these, about one-half million were new units which had been added to the housing inventory since April 1, 1970.

Black households were underrepresented in the new housing inventory. About 6 percent of all new occupied housing units were black in 1973; in contrast, black housing units accounted for 10 percent of all occupied units in 1970.

Homeownership rates for black households in 1973 were close to the 1970 rates; the corresponding rates for whites showed a small increase during the 3-year span.

Elected Officials and Voting

Impressive political gains have been made by blacks in the 1970's, continuing the upsurge which began in the mid-1960's as a result of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the civil rights movements, the Voting Education Project, and the like.

In May 1975, 3,503 blacks were holding office in 45 States and the District of Columbia. This represents an increase of 1,643, or 88 percent in the last 4 years. Yet, blacks still account for less than 1 percent of all elected officials. The increase since 1971 in black elected officials has been most predominant in the Southern region. The States having the largest number of blacks holding office in 1975 were Illinois and Louisiana.

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[4] In this section, the term "black" is used although the data are for "black and other races." Blacks constitute about 90 percent of this group.

In the most recent congressional election (1974), some precedents in this century were set. The State legislatures of at least three Southern States—Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina—had more black members than at any other time since Reconstruction. Also, two black Lieutenant Governors were elected.

A continued increase has been noted in the number of black mayors—spiraling upward from 81 in 1971 to 135 in 1975. Blacks are now mayors in about one-half of the 50 States. Although the majority of black mayors were holding office in small towns and communities, several are holding office in some of the nation's larger cities—Atlanta, Detroit, Los Angeles, and Washington, D.C. The majority of black mayors are holding office in towns and places which are predominantly black.

The achievements in voter registration and participation made in the mid and late 1960's have dwindled somewhat in the 1970's, especially in the last congressional election. The black population, paralleling the pattern of the total population, had a lower voter turnout than in any general election since 1964. In November 1974, only about one-third of the potential black American electorate reported that they voted. The registration rates for blacks in 1974 were at the lowest level reported for any of the last five general elections. (Data were first collected on registration in 1966.)

Of the 5.2 million blacks in 1974 who did not register, about one-half reported that they were not interested or disliked politics as their reason for not registering.

Other Features and New Items

1. **Food Stamps.** Black households represented about 40 percent of the 3.6 million households who reported that they purchased food stamps in July 1974. Regardless of the race of the head, the households which received food stamps were more likely than all households to have a female head, lower income, a greater porportion of the large households (5 or more members) and to receive public assistance.

2. **Household Ownership and Purchases.** Generally, the proportion of black households owning most major appliances, with the exception of black and white television sets, was lower than that for white households. Also in 1973, black households were less likely than white households to own an automobile and, in general, the cars blacks owned were older. In the Survey of Purchases and Ownership (taken in conjunction with the 1973 Annual Housing Survey) black and white television sets and refrigerators were the only commodities for which the "household purchases per 100 households" was greater for blacks than for whites. For all appliances, there were no significant differences between the average price paid by blacks and whites.

3. **Characteristics of Postsecondary Students.** The majority of the 680,000 black students enrolled in postsecondary education in 1973 reported that they were enrolled in colleges or universities. More black students than whites attended vocational educational institutions, and they were more likely than white students to be enrolled in public rather than private 4-year colleges.

Black postsecondary students relied on varying sources of income for their educational and living expenses, mainly their parents and personal earnings and savings. Considering grants and scholarships, Educational Opportunity Grants, Veterans Administration benefits, and State and local scholarships and grants, were the most common sources used by blacks. However, in general, no single loan, grant, or scholarship program affected a large proportion of all black students but, combined, they affected a substantial number. Forty-two percent of the black students had received a grant or scholarship; about 22 percent had taken out a loan.

4. **Black-Owned Businesses.** Between 1969 and 1972, the number of black-owned businesses increased to 195,000 and their gross receipts grew to 7.2 million. These 195,000 firms were highly concentrated in the retail trade and selected services industry division, were predominantly located in the South, and the majority operated as sole proprietorship in 1972.

Despite increases in black entrepreneurship during the period 1969 to 1972, black-owned firms remained a marginal sector of the business community in every industry.

5. **Health Care and Insurance.** Persons of black and other races were less likely than white persons to have visited a physician or dentist in 1973.

In 1972, persons of black and other races (under 65 years of age) were less likely than the comparable group of whites to have hospital insurance coverage. Also, their coverage tended to be related to income levels. Similar patterns existed for surgical insurance coverage.

6. **Armed Forces.** In June 1974, 298,000 black men and women were serving in the Armed Forces of this country, virtually the same as in 1970, even though the total Armed Forces had declined substantially during this period. Thus, blacks comprised a greater share of the military personnel in 1974 than in 1970—14 percent compared with 10 percent. The majority of black men and women were enlisted personnel and the highest proportion of blacks among the branches (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force) was for the Army (19 percent).

7. **Criminal Victimization.** Information gathered from surveys of a National Crime Panel indicate that during 1973, the overall victimization rates for both black and white victims were not significantly different from each other, a departure from other studies conducted in the 1960's. For both racial groups, high victimization rates were associated with the male population, and the teenagers and young adult population.

An analysis of the various types of crimes (i.e., crimes of violence and crimes of theft) indicates blacks were more likely than whites to have been victims of violent crimes. Furthermore, for crimes of violence, black victims were more likely than the comparable group of whites to be attacked by a person known to the victim–family members or acquaintances.

8. **Inmates of Local Jails.** In mid-year 1972, black inmates numbered 59,000 and comprised 42 percent of the jail inmate population. Both black and white inmates were generally young, unmarried, had limited education, and tended to be low wage earners or unemployed prior to arrest. Of all crimes of violence, blacks were more likely than whites to be charged for murder or kidnapping and robbery. Among those sentenced but not on appeal, the average sentence was generally longer for blacks than for whites for all crimes of violence.

9. **Capital Punishment.** Blacks represented exactly one-half of all persons (162) sentenced to capital punishment in December 1973. The majority of these black prisoners were in the South. Most of the prisoners, whether black or white, were convicted of murder.

More detailed information on these and other measurable aspects of the living conditions of blacks in the United States is presented in the tables of this report.

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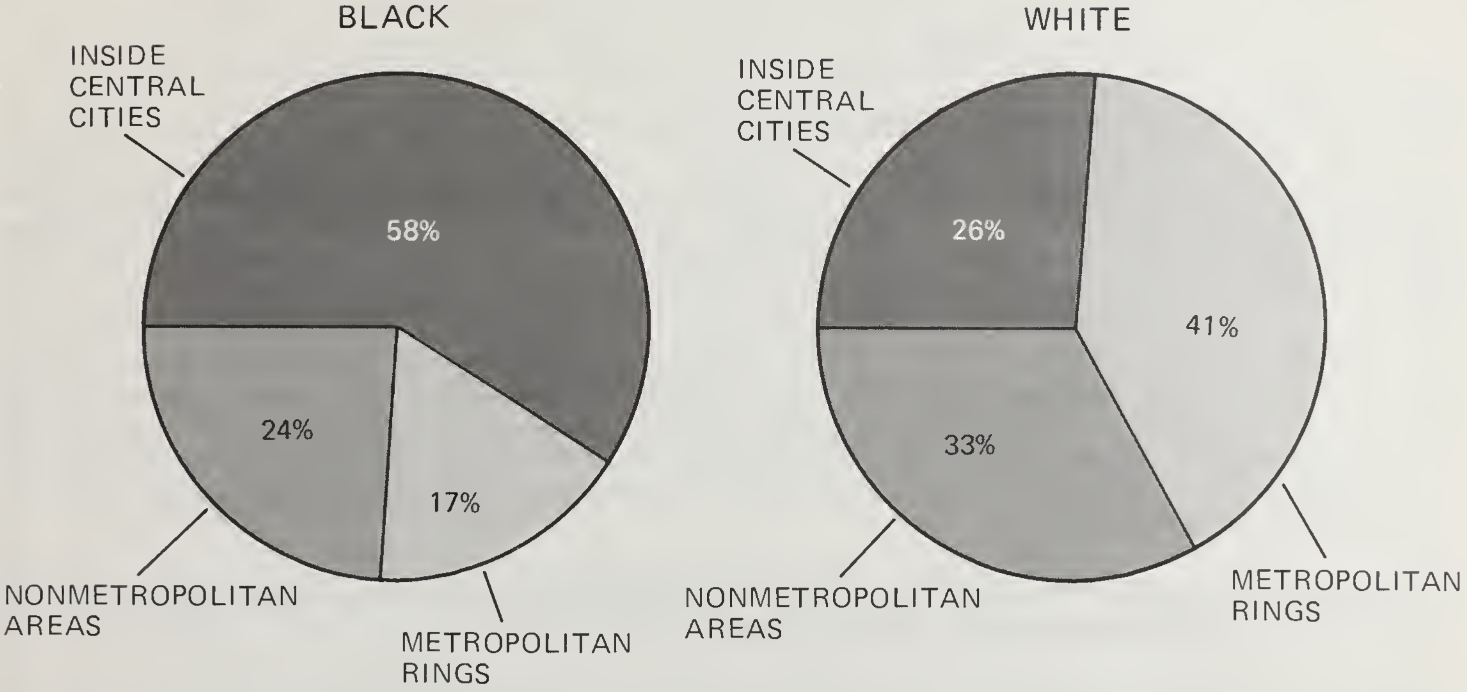
FIGURE 2. Percent Distribution of the Population, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence: 1974



Source: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census

POPULATION: GROWTH, COMPOSITION, AND DISTRIBUTION

The black resident population increased by 1.4 million persons, or at an average annual rate of 1.6 percent, between April 1970 and April 1974. The average rate of growth during the 1960 decade was 1.8 percent per year. The lower annual rate of growth since 1970 reflects the declining birth rate among blacks. The most recent estimate of the black resident population was 24.4 million in April 1975 (tables 1 and 2).

During the last three decades (1940 to 1970) there were mass movements of blacks out of the South. However, since 1970 there appears to be a new emerging pattern of migration. There is some evidence that the South has been experiencing a decline in the volume of black outmigration and, at the same time, an increase in black inmigration. In fact, during the 4-year period 1970-74 the number of blacks 4 years old and over moving to the South closely approximated the number moving from the South–276,000 inmigrants versus 241,000 outmigrants (table 4).

After declining steadily for the last three decades, the proportion of blacks living in the South has leveled off at about 53 percent, reflecting the changing migration pattern (table 3).

From 1960 to 1970, overall population increases in central cities of metropolitan areas were a product of large gains in the black population, due both to inmigration and natural increase;[1] whereas the expansion of the suburbs (outside central cities) was overwhelmingly the result of the influx of the white population from the central cities.

Nevertheless, within the last 4 years the black population in the central cities experienced a slowdown in its rate of growth. Between 1970 and 1974, the black population in central cities increased at an annual rate of 1.6 percent, which was lower than that observed in the 1960's. The slowdown in the growth rate of the black population in cities can be attributed partly to the decline in the rate of natural increase, but also to an apparent decline in the rate of net inmigration. The white population registered a 1-percent annual decline in the central cities between 1970 and 1974 (table 5).

As a result of modest increases in the black population and the exodus of whites, the proportion of blacks of the total central city population rose slightly over the 4-year period (22.3 percent in 1974 compared with 20.5 percent in 1970). Similar increases were noted for both the larger metropolitan areas (1,000,000 or more) and the smaller ones (under 1,000,000) (table 6).

The suburban black population recorded some gains and increased at a higher annual rate (4.4 percent) than that for whites (1.8 percent). From the Current Population Survey, it is not possible to identify where the expansion of the black population occurred, i.e., whether it was primarily in predominantly black towns, such as Compton, California and East St. Louis, Illinois, located in the "suburbs," or distributed throughout the suburban areas, paralleling the suburban pattern of whites. In 1974, the number of blacks remained relatively small in suburban areas (outside central cities) and still comprised only 5 percent of the total suburban population (tables 5 and 6).

Independent estimates of the total and black populations as of July 1973 are presented for the 15 States with the largest black population in 1970 (table 7).

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[1] Annexations also played an important role in the overall growth of cities in the 1960-70 period.

Table 1. Total Resident Population: 1900, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1965, and 1970 to 1974

Year	Millions of persons		Percent black
	Total	Black	
1900[1]	76.0	8.8	11.6
1940[1]	131.7	12.9	9.7
1950[1]	150.7	15.0	9.9
1960	179.3	18.9	10.5
1965	193.0	20.9	10.9
1970	203.2	22.6	11.1
1971	205.7	23.0	11.1
1972	207.8	23.4	11.3
1973	209.5	23.7	11.3
1974	211.0	24.0	11.4

Note: Data in this table are for the resident population as of April 1. Figures for 1965 and 1971-74 are estimates.

Data shown in this section are from several sources--decennial censuses, estimates of the resident population, and the Current Population Survey; therefore, figures in the tables may vary according to the source.

[1] Data exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 2. Change in the Population: 1960 to 1970 and 1970 to 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	Black	White
Total population: 1960	18,872	158,832
1970	22,581	178,098
1974	24,038	183,823
CHANGE, 1960 TO 1970[1]		
Number	3,709	19,266
Percent	19.7	12.1
Average annual rate	1.77	1.13
Natural increase:		
Number	3,841	16,557
Births	5,948	32,543
Deaths	2,107	15,986
Percent	20.4	10.4
Average annual rate	1.84	0.97
CHANGE, 1970 TO 1974[1]		
Number	1,458	5,726
Percent	6.5	3.2
Average annual rate	1.56	0.79
Natural increase:		
Number	1,263	4,276
Births	2,169	11,094
Deaths	905	6,817
Percent	5.6	2.4
Average annual rate	1.35	0.59

Note: Population figures are the resident population as of April 1. The base for the percent change is the population at beginning of period. Average annual change is per 100 mid-period population.

[1] Includes natural increase, net civilian immigration, and net movement of the Armed Forces to posts overseas.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 3. Percent Distribution of the Population by Region: 1965, 1970, and 1974

Area and race	1965	1970	1974
BLACK			
United States.......millions..	20.9	22.6	23.5
Percent, total.................	100	100	100
South............................	54	53	53
North............................	38	39	39
Northeast........................	18	19	18
North Central....................	20	20	20
West.............................	8	8	9
WHITE			
United States.......millions..	169.2	177.7	181.3
Percent, total.................	100	100	100
South............................	27	28	29
North............................	55	54	53
Northeast........................	26	25	24
North Central....................	29	29	28
West.............................	17	18	18

Note: Data for 1965 and 1974 are based on the March Current Population Survey and exclude members of the Armed Forces in barracks and similar types of quarters. Data for 1974 also exclude inmates of institutions. The 1970 data are for the resident population as of April 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 4. Interregional Migration of the Population 4 Years Old and Over: March 1970 to March 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Migration status and race	South	Northeast	North Central	West
BLACK				
Inmigrants..................	276	88	96	172
Outmigrants.................	241	143	199	49
Net migration...............	35	-55	-103	123
WHITE				
Inmigrants..................	3,055	930	1,692	1,913
Outmigrants.................	7,041	1,799	2,284	1,466
Net migration...............	1,014	-869	-592	447

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 5. Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Population: 1970 and 1974, and Change, 1960 to 1970 and 1970 to 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Subject	Metropolitan areas[1]			Non-metropolitan areas
	Total	Inside central cities	Outside central cities	
1970				
Black	16,342	12,909	3,433	5,714
White	118,938	48,909	70,029	56,338
1974				
Black	17,878	13,777	4,101	5,748
White	121,875	46,758	75,117	59,628
Change, 1960 to 1970				
Black:				
Number	4,031	3,273	758	-323
Percent	31.6	33.2	26.4	-5.3
Average annual rate	2.7	2.9	2.3	-0.5
White:				
Number	14,762	64	14,698	4,156
Percent	14.0	0.1	26.1	7.8
Average annual rate	1.3	(Z)	2.3	0.8
Change, 1970 to 1974				
Black:				
Number	1,536	868	668	34
Percent	9.4	6.7	19.5	0.6
Average annual rate	2.2	1.6	4.4	0.1
White:				
Number	2,937	-2,151	5,088	3,290
Percent	2.5	-4.4	7.3	5.8
Average annual rate	0.6	-1.1	1.8	1.4

Note: For comparability with data from the 1974 Current Population Survey, the 1970 census figures have been adjusted to exclude inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces living in barracks and similar types of quarters. Data for 1974 represent a five-quarter average centered on April 1974. Quarterly estimates for the months of October 1973, and January, April, July, and October 1974 were used. Central city data for 1974 exclude annexations since 1970. See "Definitions and Explanations" section for more details.

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

[1] Standard metropolitan statistical areas are defined as of 1970, and exclude Middlesex and Somerset Counties in New Jersey.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 6. Blacks as a Percent of Total Population, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas, by Size of Metropolitan Area: 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Data shown according to the definition and size of metropolitan area in 1970)

Type of residence	1960	1970	1974
United States	10.6	11.1	11.3
Metropolitan areas[1]	10.7	11.9	12.5
Central cities	16.4	20.5	22.3
Central cities in metropolitan areas of--			
1,000,000 or more	18.8	25.2	27.0
Less than 1,000,000	13.2	14.9	16.9
Suburbs	4.8	4.6	5.0
Suburbs in metropolitan areas of--			
1,000,000 or more	4.0	4.5	4.9
Less than 1,000,000	5.9	4.8	5.1
Nonmetropolitan areas	10.3	9.1	8.8
In counties designated metropolitan since 1970	(X)	7.7	8.6

X Not applicable.

[1] Excludes Middlesex and Somerset Counties in New Jersey.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 7. Total and Black Population for Selected States, 1973 and Percent Black Population, 1973, 1970, and 1960

(Data shown for 15 States with largest black population in 1970)

Selected States	1973 estimates (thousands)		Percent black of total population		
	Total population	Black population	1973 estimates	1970 census	1960 census
Alabama	3,546	905	25.5	26.2	30.0
California	20,652	1,545	7.5	7.0	5.6
Florida	7,745	1,094	14.1	15.3	17.8
Georgia	4,818	1,260	26.2	25.9	28.5
Illinois	11,176	1,502	13.5	12.8	10.3
Louisiana	3,746	1,112	29.7	29.8	31.9
Michigan	9,061	1,063	11.7	11.2	9.2
Mississippi	2,317	835	36.0	36.8	42.0
New York	18,214	2,338	12.8	11.9	8.4
North Carolina	5,302	1,153	21.7	22.2	24.5
Ohio	10,743	1,013	9.4	9.1	8.1
Pennsylvania	11,862	1,046	8.8	8.6	7.5
South Carolina	2,724	825	30.3	30.5	34.8
Texas	11,828	1,489	12.6	12.5	12.4
Virginia	4,844	892	18.4	18.5	20.6

Note: The 1973 figures for total population are published independent estimates of the July 1 resident population. The 1973 data for the black population are unpublished preliminary estimates based on experimental techniques and are subject to an unknown level of error. The data are subject to revision pending completion of current research. The 1970 and 1960 data are for the resident population as of April 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 8. Population by Age and Sex: 1974

Age and sex	Black (thousands)	White (thousands)	Percent distribution	
			Black	White
Male, all ages	11,452	89,795	100	100
Under 5 years	1,225	7,004	11	8
5 to 9 years	1,284	7,592	11	8
10 to 14 years	1,459	8,971	13	10
15 to 19 years	1,368	8,945	12	10
20 to 24 years	1,045	7,944	9	9
25 to 34 years	1,423	12,799	12	14
35 to 44 years	1,106	9,815	10	11
45 to 54 years	1,045	10,308	9	11
55 to 64 years	769	8,326	7	9
65 years and over	729	8,094	6	9
Median age	21.9	28.5	(X)	(X)
Female, all ages	12,592	94,049	100	100
Under 5 years	1,210	6,672	10	7
5 to 9 years	1,278	7,263	10	8
10 to 14 years	1,447	8,578	11	9
15 to 19 years	1,382	8,683	11	9
20 to 24 years	1,160	7,942	9	8
25 to 34 years	1,673	12,885	13	14
35 to 44 years	1,336	10,123	11	11
45 to 54 years	1,206	10,953	10	12
55 to 64 years	912	9,270	7	10
65 years and over	991	11,684	8	12
Median age	24.2	31.1	(X)	(X)

Note: Data are estimates of resident population as of April 1, 1974.

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

II Income

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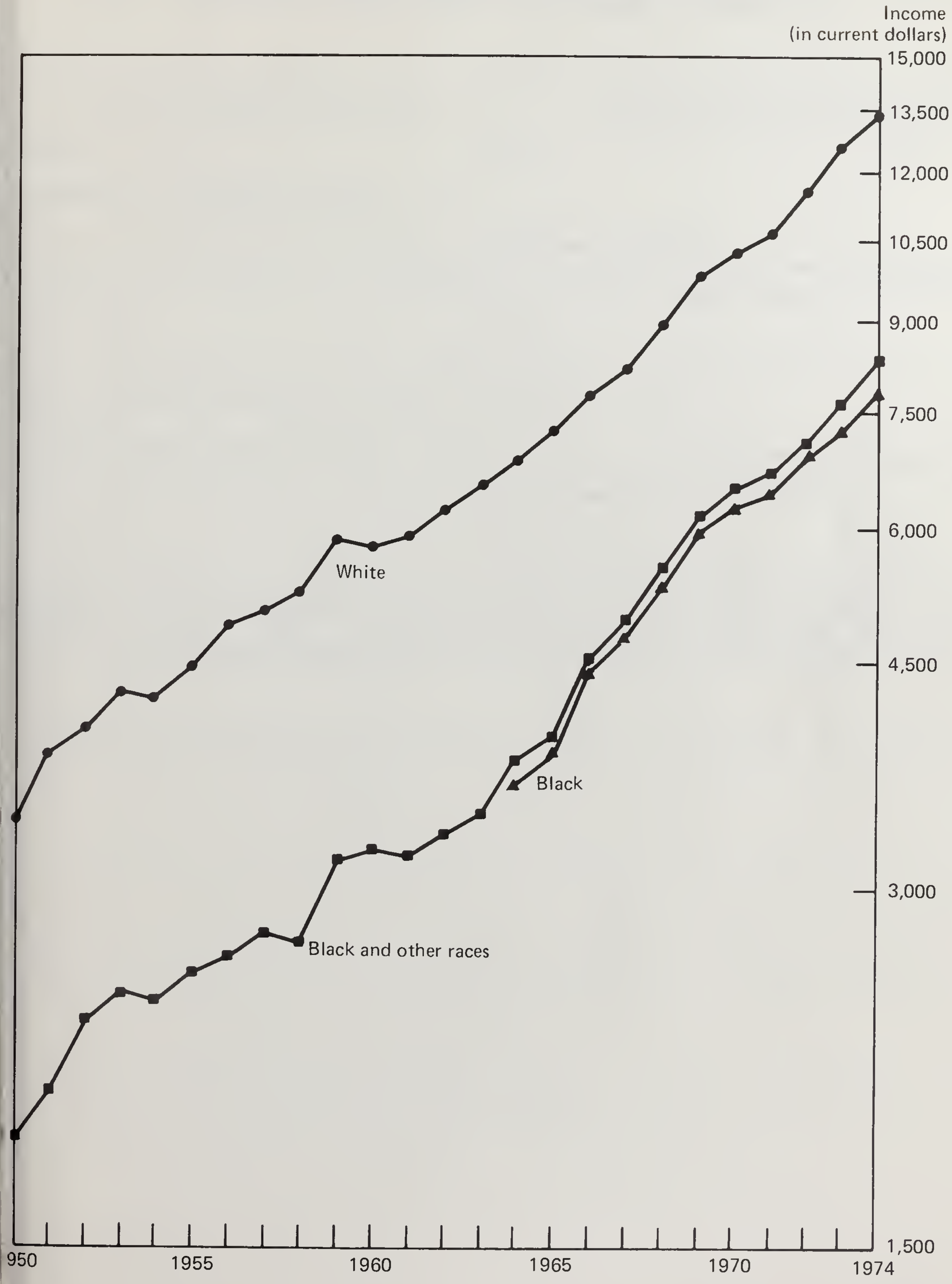
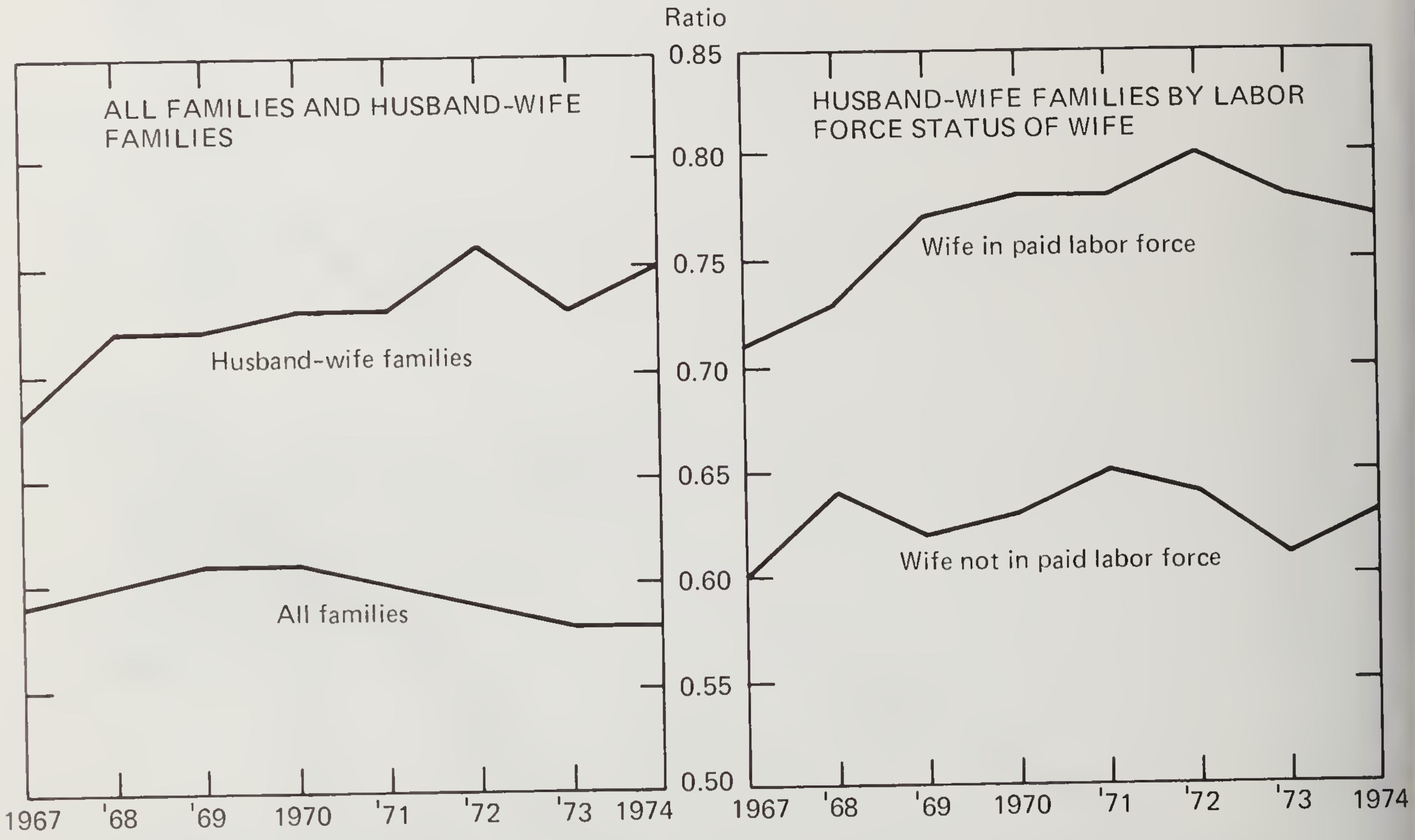
FIGURE 3. Median Income of Families: 1950 to 1974



ource: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census

FIGURE 4. Ratio of Median Family Income of Blacks and Whites, by Type of Family and Labor Force Status of Wife: 1967 to 1974



Source. U S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census

INCOME

Summary of Recent Changes in Income and Poverty

The severe inflationary and recession pressures of 1974 adversely affected the economic situation for both the black and white populations. The average income level of black families in 1974 (after adjustment for increases in prices), declined over the 1973 average,[1] not statistically different from a similar decrease for white families.

Men were more severly affected by the inflation than women. In terms of real purchasing power, the median income of black men eroded during 1974; whereas that for black women barely kept pace with the increasing prices. The same relationship held true for white men and women.

In line with the sharp climb in unemployment rates for men in 1974, the proportion of black and white men with income who worked year round, full time decreased from 1973 to 1974. For both black and white women, the comparable proportions remained essentially unchanged between 1973 and 1974.

Reflecting the upsurge in unemployment, the number of whites in poverty rose by 1.1 million from 1973 to 1974—matching the large increase experienced during the economic slowdown of 1969-70. The Current Population Survey showed an apparent increase of 79,000 for blacks in poverty, however, the sampling variability was too large to determine if an increase actually occurred among the black population.

The number of black families below the low-income level remained constant between 1973 and 1974; white families in poverty increased during the year.

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[1] The decline for black families was statistically significant at the 1.6 level of significance. See section on "Source and Reliability of the Data."

INCOME

Income Levels and Selected Characteristics of Families and Persons

Inflation continued to erode the income levels of black and white families. In 1974, the median income of black families was estimated at $7,800, an increase of 7.4 percent over the 1973 level. However, after adjusting for the rise in prices, the 1974 median declined by approximately 3.2 percent over the 1973 median.[2] This was not statistically different from the 4.4 percent decline noted for white families. The median income of white families was $13,400 in 1974 (table 9).

The median income ratio of black to white families was 58 percent in 1974, showing no change from 1973.

The income status of blacks as reflected by the income distribution of blacks has hardly changed since 1970. Of the 5.5 million black families in March 1975, about 19 percent had high incomes in 1974 ($15,000 and above) and 38 percent had incomes of $10,000 and over. At the other end of the income scale, 23 percent of the black families had incomes under $4,000. In constant dollars, these proportions, as well as the median income level, have remained essentially unchanged from the corresponding 1970 figures (tables 11 and 12).

The overall income differential, as measured by the median income ratio, between black and white families has widened since 1970. In 1974, the average median income of black families was 58 percent of the median of white families; below the 1970 ratio of 0.61. However, the ratio has not changed since 1970, when such factors as family composition, labor force status of wife, etc. are taken into account. Some of the many factors which have an impact on the income ratio are discussed in the succeeding Income section "Income Ratio of Black to White Families." The index of income overlap, another measure of income comparability, was 0.72 in both 1974 and 1970, indicating no widening of the differentials between black and white income size distribution.

As was observed for the entire nation, the income disparity between black and white families, as measured by the median income ratio, has widened in the North and West since 1970–it was 67 percent in 1974 and 73 percent in 1970. On the other hand, Southern black families had maintained their income position relative to their white counterparts–the ratio was about 57 percent in both 1974 and 1970. Income levels in 1974 were still lower in the South than in the North and West (table 10).

In contrast to the decline in the overall median income ratio for families, the median income ratio of black to white persons has remained essentially unchanged since 1970. In 1974, the median income of black men ($5,400) was about 61 percent of the median income of white men–not statistically different from the 59 percent in 1970. For women, the ratio was about 90 percent in both 1974 and 1970.

Among men who worked year round, full time, the average income was 70 percent of the median income of the comparable group of white men, about the same as in 1970 (68 percent). However, black women who worked year round, full time made gains relative to their white counterparts–the income ratio in 1974 was 91 percent, up from the 82 percent in 1970 (table 13).

In addition to money income, some families receive nonmoney income from sources such as food stamps, surplus food, rent-free housing, expense accounts covering business transportation and facilities, payments for medical and educational expenses, etc. Information on one of these types of nonmoney income–food stamps–was obtained from a 1974 Current Population Survey.

Approximately 3.6 million households purchased food stamps in July 1974; of these, 1.4 million, or about 40 percent, were black households. In contrast to all households, households who received food stamps, regardless of the race of the head, were more likely to have a female head, to have lower incomes, and a greater proportion of large households (5 or more members) and to receive public assistance (table 14).

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[2] Statistically significant at the 1.6 level of significance. See section on "Source and Reliability of the Data".

Table 9. Median Income of Families: 1950 to 1974

(In current dollars)

Year	Race of head			Ratio: Black and other races to white	Ratio: Black to white
	Black and other races	Black	White		
1950	$1,869	(NA)	$3,445	0.54	(NA)
1951	2,032	(NA)	3,859	0.53	(NA)
1952	2,338	(NA)	4,114	0.57	(NA)
1953	2,461	(NA)	4,392	0.56	(NA)
1954	2,410	(NA)	4,339	0.56	(NA)
1955	2,549	(NA)	4,605	0.55	(NA)
1956	2,628	(NA)	4,993	0.53	(NA)
1957	2,764	(NA)	5,166	0.54	(NA)
1958	2,711	(NA)	5,300	0.51	(NA)
1959	3,161	$3,047	5,893	0.54	0.52
1960	3,233	(NA)	5,835	0.55	(NA)
1961	3,191	(NA)	5,981	0.53	(NA)
1962	3,330	(NA)	6,237	0.53	(NA)
1963	3,465	(NA)	6,548	0.53	(NA)
1964	3,839	3,724	6,858	0.56	0.54
1965	3,994	3,886	7,251	0.55	0.54
1966	4,674	4,507	7,792	0.60	0.58
1967[1]	5,094	4,875	8,234	0.62	0.59
1968	5,590	5,360	8,937	0.63	0.60
1969	6,191	5,999	9,794	0.63	0.61
1970	6,516	6,279	10,236	0.64	0.61
1971[2]	6,714	6,440	10,672	0.63	0.60
1972[2]	7,106	6,864	11,549	0.62	0.59
1973[2]	7,596	7,269	12,595	0.60	0.58
1974[2]					
United States	8,265	7,808	13,356	0.62	0.58
South	6,805	6,730	12,050	0.56	0.56
North and West	10,039	9,271	13,906	0.72	0.67
Northeast	9,399	8,788	14,164	0.66	0.62
North Central	9,901	9,846	14,017	0.71	0.70
West	11,107	8,585	13,339	0.83	0.64

Note: Income figures for 1974 from the Current Population Survey conducted in March 1975, which recently became available, have been included in most of the tables in this section. A few of the tables in this section show income data for the year 1973. Data for 1959 are from the 1960 census; figures for the remaining years are from Current Population Surveys.

NA Not available. The ratio of black to white median family income first became available from this survey in 1964.

[1] Revised, based on processing correction.

[2] Based on 1970 census population controls; therefore, not strictly comparable to data for earlier years. See "Definitions and Explanations" section for more details.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration Bureau of the Census.

Table 10. Measures of Income in 1970 and 1974, by Region, Type of Family, and Work Experience of Head

(In current dollars)

Subject	Median income			Index of income overlap
	Black	White	Ratio: Black to white	
1970				
All families	$6,279	$10,236	0.61	72
Region:				
South	5,226	9,240	0.57	68
North and West	7,793	10,630	0.73	81
Northeast	7,774	10,939	0.71	78
North Central	7,718	10,508	0.73	81
West	8,001	10,382	0.77	84
Type of family:				
Male head[1]	7,766	10,697	0.73	79
Married, wife present	7,816	10,723	0.73	79
Wife in paid labor force	9,721	12,543	0.78	80
Wife not in paid labor force	5,961	9,531	0.63	70
Female head	3,576	5,754	0.62	76
Work experience of head:				
Worked	7,348	11,108	0.66	72
Worked at full-time jobs	8,000	11,405	0.70	75
50 to 52 weeks	8,880	12,016	0.74	76
Worked at part-time jobs	2,954	5,711	0.52	65
Did not work	2,811	4,466	0.63	72
1974				
All families	$7,808	$13,356	0.58	72
Region:				
South	6,730	12,050	0.56	69
North and West	9,271	13,906	0.67	77
Northeast	8,788	14,164	0.62	74
North Central	9,846	14,017	0.70	78
West	8,585	13,339	0.64	77
Type of family:				
Male head[1]	10,365	14,055	0.74	81
Married, wife present	10,530	14,099	0.75	82
Wife in paid labor force	12,982	16,825	0.77	82
Wife not in paid labor force	7,773	12,381	0.63	73
Female head	4,465	7,363	0.61	74
Work experience of head:				
Worked	9,813	14,717	0.67	74
Worked at full-time jobs	10,723	15,200	0.71	76
50 to 52 weeks	12,136	16,467	0.74	78
Worked at part-time jobs	4,655	8,117	0.57	70
Did not work	3,911	6,403	0.61	69

Note: The Index of Income Overlap of White and Black is a statistical measure which summarizes the degree of overlap between the two distributions and is equal to 1.00 when the two distributions are identical. Specifically, the index, which was computed on the basis of detailed income intervals, measures the sum of the commonalities expressed in terms of percents shared between whites and blacks for each income class interval. For a more detailed explanation of Index of Income Overlap, see Bureau of the Census Technical Paper No. 22 "Measures of Overlap of Income Distribution of White and Black Families in the United States."

[1] Includes other male heads, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

By Male o Female Head

Table 11. Distribution of Families, by Income in 1965, 1970, and 1974

(Adjusted for price changes in 1974 dollars. Families as of the following year. Minus Sign (-) denotes decrease)

Income	Black			White		
	1965	1970	1974	1965	1970	1974
Number of families..thousands..	4,424	4,928	5,498	43,500	46,533	49,451
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under $3,000	20	15	14	7	5	4
$3,000 to $3,999	10	8	9	4	3	3
$4,000 to $4,999	10	7	8	4	4	4
$5,000 to $6,999	17	13	14	9	8	8
$7,000 to $9,999	18	18	17	17	14	14
$10,000 to $11,999	8	9	8	13	11	11
$12,000 to $14,999	8	11	11	16	16	15
$15,000 and over	9	18	19	30	39	42
Median income	$6,072	$7,978	$7,808	$11,333	$13,000	$13,356
Net change over preceding date:						
Amount	(X)	$1,906	$-170	(X)	$1,667	$356
Percent	(X)	31.4	-2.1	(X)	14.7	2.7

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 12. Percent of Families With Incomes of $10,000 or More and $15,000 or More, by Region: 1965, 1970, and 1974

(Adjusted for price changes in 1974 dollars. Incomes of $10,000 and $15,000 in 1974 were equivalent in purchasing power to about $6,400 and $9,600, respectively, in 1965.)

Year and area	Black		White	
	Income of $10,000 or more	Income of $15,000 or more	Income of $10,000 or more	Income of $15,000 or more
UNITED STATES				
1965	25	9	58	30
1970	38	18	66	39
1974	38	19	67	42
SOUTH				
1965	14	4	48	22
1970	28	13	60	34
1974	31	13	62	36
NORTH AND WEST				
1965	38	14	62	33
1970	49	24	69	42
1974	47	26	70	45

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 13. Median Income, 1970 to 1974, of Persons 14 Years Old and Over, by Sex, Work Experience, and Region

(In current dollars)

Subject	Men		Women	
	Total	Year-round full-time workers	Total	Year-round full-time workers
BLACK				
1970	$4,157	$6,435	$2,063	$4,536
1971	4,316	6,771	2,145	5,092
1972	4,733	7,373	2,444	5,280
1973	5,113	7,953	2,548	5,595
1974				
United States	5,370	8,705	2,806	6,371
South	4,306	7,411	2,193	5,440
North and West	6,874	10,491	3,643	7,402
WHITE				
1970	$7,011	$9,447	$2,266	$5,536
1971	7,237	9,902	2,448	5,767
1972	7,814	10,918	2,616	6,172
1973	8,453	11,800	2,823	6,598
1974				
United States	8,794	12,434	3,133	7,021
South	7,988	11,508	2,952	6,393
North and West	9,161	12,782	3,207	7,330
RATIO: BLACK TO WHITE				
1970	0.59	0.68	0.91	0.82
1971	0.60	0.68	0.88	0.88
1972	0.61	0.68	0.93	0.86
1973	0.61	0.67	0.90	0.85
1974				
United States	0.61	0.70	0.90	0.91
South	0.54	0.64	0.74	0.85
North and West	0.75	0.82	1.14	1.01

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 14. Selected Characteristics of Households Purchasing Food Stamps in July 1974

Selected characteristics	Black		White	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
SEX OF HEAD				
Total	1,362	100	2,115	100
Male	396	29	1,001	47
Female	966	71	1,114	53
AGE OF HEAD				
Total	1,362	100	2,115	100
Under 35 years	488	36	721	34
35 to 54 years	456	33	581	27
55 to 64 years	194	14	291	14
65 years and over	224	17	522	25
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD				
Total	1,362	100	2,115	100
One person	289	21	574	27
Two persons	254	19	483	23
Three persons	220	16	325	15
Four persons	173	13	251	12
Five persons or more	402	29	454	22
Not reported	24	2	28	1
RECEIPT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE				
Total	1,362	100	2,115	100
Received public assistance	979	72	1,247	59
Did not receive public assistance	383	28	868	41
HOUSEHOLD INCOME[1]				
Total	1,362	100	2,115	100
Under $2,000	431	32	639	30
$2,000 to $2,999	296	22	462	22
$3,000 to $3,999	224	16	375	18
$4,000 to $4,999	142	10	222	10
$5,000 to $5,999	105	8	117	6
$6,000 or more	132	10	262	12
Income not reported	31	2	39	2

Note: Statistics on food stamps are estimates from the Current Population Survey, July 1974, conducted by the Bureau of the Census under the sponsorship of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. See "Definitions and Explanations" section.

[1] The money income level of households shown in this table may be somewhat understated. Income data from the June control card are based on the respondent's estimate of total household money income for the preceding 12 months coded in broad, fixed income intervals. For a more detailed explanation, see Bureau of the Census, Current Population Report P-20, No. 272.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

INCOME

Income Ratio of Black to White Families

As noted previously, the median income ratio of black to white families has declined in the 1970's, after a rise in the mid and late 1960's. The decline in the black-white median income ratio reflects many interrelated factors according to a recent Current Population Report on consumer income issued by the Bureau.[3] The subsequent discussion presents some of the findings of that study; further information may be obtained by consulting the specific report.

Differential changes in the proportion of black and white multiple earner families and work experience patterns of family members appear to be among the more important factors contributing to the decrease in the black-white median income ratio since 1970. In turn, the variations in these two factors are partially the result of changes in (1) family composition, such as the proportion of husband-wife families with wives in the paid labor force and (2) the proportion of families headed by women.

The analysis which follows does not propose to explain all the reasons for these changes or all the underlying causes for the decline in the median income ratio. There are, undoubtedly, social and economic forces, such as changing attitudes, inflationary pressures, economic slowdown in 1969-1970, and the economic recession in 1974, which have had divers impacts upon the black and white communities.

Families With Wives in the Paid Labor Force.

Between 1970 and 1974, the proportion of black families with wives in the paid labor force declined from 36 to 33 percent; whereas, the proportion for their white counterparts increased from 34 to 37 percent. Changes in the proportion of all families with working wives are a result of changes in first, the proportion of all families which are husband-wife families and, second, the proportion of husband-wife families who have working wives (table 15).

As is noted in the Family section of this report, black husband-wife families as a percent of all black families have declined; virtually no changes have been observed for their white counterparts during the period 1970 to 1974 (income year). (See table 72). The husband-wife families generally have median incomes which are higher than those of other types of families, primarily because they are more likely to have at least two earners. In 1974, black husband-wife families had a median income of $12,982 compared to $7,942 for black families headed by a male with no wife present and $4,465 for black families headed by a female. Thus, the decline in the proportion of black husband-wife families would have a downward influence upon the median income of all black families (table 16).

In the past, not only have proportionally more black than white wives worked to supplement the income resources of their families, but their contributions have been greater. Since 1970, the proportion of black husband-wife families with wives in the paid labor force has fluctuated; however, the percentage in 1974 (54 percent) was the same as that in 1970. During the same time period, the proportion for their white counterparts had increased from 38 to 42 percent. (From 1967 to 1970, both racial groups had experienced increases in this proportion.) The income levels of black husband-wife families with a wife in the paid labor force had risen from 1970 to 1974; but, these families have not improved their income status relative to comparable white families. (Black to white income ratio was about 78 percent for these families in both 1970 and 1974.) Between 1970 and 1974, the decline in the proportion of black husband-wife families has reduced the proportion of all black families with wives in the paid labor force. This pattern combined with changes which have occurred among white families has produced a downward effect upon the overall income ratio of black to white families in the '70's (tables 15 and 16).

Families Headed by Women and Men.

Among families headed by women, the income ratio of black to white did not show a statistically significant change from 1970 to 1974 (62 percent in 1970 and 61 percent in 1974). The same pattern occurred among families headed by men; yet the overall income ratio of black to white families declined. This contradiction can be explained by differential changes in the proportion of black and white families headed

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[3] See **Current Population Reports**, Series P-60, No. 97, "Money Income in 1973 of Families and Persons in the United States," pp. 5-12.

Families Headed by Women and Men—Continued

by women and men and incomes received by these families. The greater increase (1970 to 1974) in female heads among black families compared with white families is documented in the Family section of this report. Families headed by women generally receive less income than those headed by men (table 16).

Work Experience of the Family Head.[4]

Shifts have been observed in the work experience patterns between black and white families. The proportion of black families with a head who worked the previous year declined from 78 percent in 1970 to 73 percent in 1974, whereas that for white families dropped slightly from 84 to 82 percent. The reduction for blacks was the result of declines in the proportion who worked among both male and female heads of families. For whites the proportion of female heads who worked in the preceeding year did not change from 1970 to 1974; in contrast, a decline was noted for male heads.

As generally assumed, families with heads who held a job the previous year had higher incomes than families whose head did not have a job. Consequently, the relatively larger decline from 1970 to 1974 in the proportion of black heads who had gainful employment the previous year, than the decline for their white counterparts, had a negative effect upon the black-white income ratio.

Number of Earners Per Family.

Historically, black families have had a greater proportion of multiple earners than white families. However, from 1970 to 1974, the proportion of black families with 2 or more earners decreased from 55 percent in 1970 to 48 percent in 1974, falling below the 54 percent observed for white families in 1974 (table 17).

The decline in multiple-earner families reflects both the changes in the composition of black families and the work patterns of black wives. Traditionally, most two-earner families were husband-wife families in which both husband and wife were earners.

In the past, multiple-earner families have been primarily responsible for the upgrading of income levels among black families. The decline (1970-74) in this proportion had a strong negative effect on the overall income level of black families (tables 17 and 18).

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[4] See **Current Population Reports**, Series P-60, No. 97, "Money Income in 1973 of Families and Persons in the United States," and forthcoming 1974 consumer income report.

Table 15. Distribution of Families, by Type of Family and Labor Force Status of Wife: 1967 and 1970 to 1974

(Families as of the following year)

Type of family and race of head	1967	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
ALL FAMILIES						
Black						
Total..............thousands...	4,589	4,928	5,157	5,265	5,440	5,498
Percent......................	100	100	100	100	100	100
Male head[1].........................	72	69	68	65	66	65
Married, wife present.............	68	66	64	61	62	61
Wife in paid labor force.........	34	36	34	33	32	33
Wife not in paid labor force.....	34	30	30	28	30	28
Female head........................	28	31	32	35	34	35
White						
Total..............thousands...	44,814	46,535	47,641	48,477	48,919	49,451
Percent......................	100	100	100	100	100	100
Male head[1].........................	91	91	91	90	90	89
Married, wife present.............	89	88	88	88	88	87
Wife in paid labor force.........	32	34	34	35	36	37
Wife not in paid labor force.....	57	55	54	53	52	50
Female head........................	9	9	9	10	10	11
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES						
Black						
Total..............thousands...	3,118	3,235	3,289	3,233	3,360	3,346
Percent......................	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wife in paid labor force............	50	54	52	54	51	54
Wife not in paid labor force.........	50	46	48	46	49	46
White						
Total..............thousands...	39,821	41,092	42,039	42,585	42,894	42,969
Percent......................	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wife in paid labor force............	35	38	39	40	41	42
Wife not in paid labor force.........	65	62	61	60	59	58

[1] Includes other male heads, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 16. Median Income of Families, by Type of Family and Labor Force Status of Wife: 1967 and 1970 to 1974

(In current dollars)

Type of family and race of head	1967	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
BLACK						
All families	$4,875	$6,279	$6,440	$6,864	$7,269	$7,808
Male head[1]	5,737	7,766	8,067	9,037	9,549	10,365
Married, wife present	5,808	7,816	8,178	9,166	9,729	10,530
Wife in paid labor force	7,272	9,721	10,274	11,336	12,266	12,982
Wife not in paid labor force	4,662	5,961	6,503	6,900	7,148	7,773
Female head	3,004	3,576	3,645	3,840	4,226	4,465
WHITE						
All families	$8,234	$10,236	$10,672	$11,549	$12,595	$13,356
Male head[1]	8,557	10,697	11,143	12,102	13,253	14,055
Married, wife present	8,588	10,723	11,191	12,137	13,297	14,099
Wife in paid labor force	10,196	12,543	13,098	14,148	15,654	16,825
Wife not in paid labor force	7,743	9,531	9,976	10,806	11,716	12,381
Female head	4,855	5,754	5,842	6,213	6,560	7,363
RATIO: BLACK TO WHITE						
All families	0.59	0.61	0.60	0.59	0.58	0.58
Male head[1]	0.67	0.73	0.72	0.75	0.72	0.74
Married, wife present	0.68	0.73	0.73	0.76	0.73	0.75
Wife in paid labor force	0.71	0.78	0.78	0.80	0.78	0.77
Wife not in paid labor force	0.60	0.63	0.65	0.64	0.61	0.63
Female head	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.64	0.61

[1] Includes other male heads, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 17. Distribution of Families by Number of Earners: 1967 and 1970 to 1974

(Families as of the following year)

Number of earners and race of head	1967	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
BLACK						
Number of families..thousands..	4,589	4,928	5,157	5,265	5,440	5,498
Percent.....................	100	100	100	100	100	100
No earners.........................	10	12	14	15	15	17
1 earner...........................	32	34	34	35	35	35
2 earners or more..................	58	55	51	50	50	48
2 earners..........................	42	40	37	38	36	36
3 earners..........................	11	9	10	8	9	8
4 earners or more..................	5	5	4	4	4	4
Average number of earners per family.	1.76	1.67	1.58	1.53	1.55	1.52
WHITE						
Number of families..thousands..	44,814	46,535	47,641	48,477	48,919	49,451
Percent.....................	100	100	100	100	100	100
No earners.........................	8	9	9	9	10	11
1 earner...........................	40	37	38	38	36	35
2 earners or more..................	52	54	53	53	54	54
2 earners..........................	38	39	39	39	40	40
3 earners..........................	10	10	10	10	10	10
4 earners or more..................	4	4	4	4	5	5
Average number of earners per family.	1.67	1.68	1.67	1.67	1.68	1.68

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 18. Median Income of Families, by Number of Earners: 1967 and 1970 to 1974

(In current dollars)

Number of earners and race of head	1967	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
BLACK						
All families	$4,875	$6,279	$6,440	$6,864	$7,269	$7,808
No earners	1,991	2,235	2,607	2,696	3,006	3,324
1 earner	3,693	4,844	5,330	5,488	5,726	6,360
2 earners or more	6,482	8,885	9,439	10,639	11,224	12,281
WHITE						
All families	$8,234	$10,236	$10,672	$11,549	$12,595	$13,356
No earners	2,534	3,489	3,809	4,160	4,571	5,197
1 earner	7,247	8,713	9,173	9,969	10,813	11,482
2 earners or more	9,913	12,385	12,998	14,076	15,333	16,838
RATIO: BLACK TO WHITE						
All families	0.59	0.61	0.60	0.59	0.58	0.58
No earners	0.79	0.64	0.68	0.65	0.66	0.64
1 earner	0.51	0.56	0.58	0.55	0.53	0.55
2 earners or more	0.65	0.72	0.73	0.76	0.73	0.73

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

INCOME

Regional Variations

Two components of the black population have made major improvements in their income status relative to whites. In the North and West, the young husband-wife families (head under 35 years) in which both spouses were earners achieved and maintained an income level similar to that of their white counterparts over the last three years (1970 to 1973). Although the comparable group of black families in the South has not yet obtained the income parity exhibited in the North and West, they have made important strides in narrowing the black-white income gap. Between 1970 and 1973, the ratio of black to white median income of Southern families (head under 35) where both spouses were earners rose from 74 percent to 87 percent[5] (table 19).

Among young husband-wife families, regardless of region, the income gap between blacks and whites has been narrowed through the earnings of the black wives. In the South, young black wives had earnings in 1973 which were equal to those of their white counterparts (3,540 and 3,530, respectively); in contrast, the black husbands in these families averaged 80 percent of the comparable white husbands' earnings. The contribution of young black wives to the family income was greater than that of young white wives. The earnings of black wives in the South accounted for 32 percent of the family income compared to 28 percent for white wives (table 22).

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[5] These data cover the period up through calendar year 1973; they do not reflect the economic decline of 1974.

Table 19. Median Family Income in 1959, 1969, 1970, and 1973 for All Black Families and Black Husband-Wife Families as a Percent of Corresponding White Families by Age of Head and Region

Area and year	All families		Husband-wife families	
	Total	Head under 35 years	Total	Head under 35 years
UNITED STATES				
1959	51	54	57	62
1969	61	66	72	80
1970	61	65	73	82
1973	58	62	74	88
NORTH AND WEST				
1959	71	68	76	78
1969	73	74	86	91
1970	74	70	88	96
1973	65	61	86	93
SOUTH				
1959	46	50	50	55
1969	57	62	65	73
1970	57	62	66	74
1973	56	66	67	87

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 20. Median Income in 1970 and 1973 of Husband-Wife Families, by Age of Head, Earning Status of Husband and Wife, and Region

Race and earning status of husband and wife	Total			Head under 35 years old		
	United States	North and West	South	United States	North and West	South
1970						
Black, total[1]...........	$7,816	$9,749	$6,427	$8,032	$9,560	$6,788
Husband only earner...........	6,024	7,329	4,370	5,965	7,104	5,196
Husband and wife both earners..	9,727	11,725	7,773	9,267	11,045	7,464
White, total[1]...........	10,662	11,043	9,700	9,796	10,002	9,229
Husband only earner...........	9,357	9,680	8,520	9,065	9,373	8,210
Husband and wife both earners..	12,348	12,798	11,276	10,396	10,578	9,948
Black as a percent of white						
Total[1]..................	73	88	66	82	96	74
Husband only earner...........	64	76	51	66	76	63
Husband and wife both earners..	79	92	69	89	104	75
1973						
Black, total[1]...........	$9,729	$11,699	$8,063	$10,642	$11,653	$9,731
Husband only earner...........	7,345	8,402	5,960	7,942	8,556	6,412
Husband and wife both earners..	12,281	15,238	10,216	11,873	13,235	10,628
White, total[1]...........	13,176	13,679	12,124	12,166	12,541	11,190
Husband only earner...........	11,764	12,211	10,603	11,014	11,629	9,845
Husband and wife both earners..	15,352	15,894	14,192	12,962	13,332	12,180
Black as a percent of white						
Total[1]..................	74	86	67	88	93	87
Husband only earner...........	62	69	56	72	74	65
Husband and wife both earners..	80	96	72	92	99	87

[1] Includes other combinations not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 21. Distribution of Husband-Wife Families, by Earning Status of Husband and Wife in 1970 and 1973, Age of Head and Region

(Families as of the following year)

Race and earning status of husband and wife and work experience of wife	Total			Head under 35 years old		
	United States	North and West	South	United States	North and West	South
1970						
Earning Status of Husband and Wife						
Black husband-wife families[1]...thousands...	3,235	1,545	1,690	965	515	450
Percent..............................	100	100	100	100	100	100
Husband only earner......................	24	28	20	31	35	25
Husband and wife both earners.............	58	56	60	68	63	73
White husband-wife families[1]...thousands...	41,092	29,175	11,918	11,516	8,054	3,463
Percent..............................	100	100	100	100	100	100
Husband only earner......................	34	34	34	43	44	40
Husband and wife both earners.............	45	45	46	56	54	59
Work Experience of Wife						
Black wives with earnings......thousands...	1,880	864	1,016	651	323	327
Percent worked 50 to 52 weeks..........	55	57	54	47	52	41
White wives with earnings......thousands...	18,401	12,969	5,432	6,387	4,359	2,028
Percent worked 50 to 52 weeks..........	50	49	52	36	36	38
1973						
Earning Status of Husband and Wife						
Black husband-wife families[1]...thousands...	3,360	1,534	1,827	1,100	511	589
Percent..............................	100	100	100	100	100	100
Husband only earner......................	25	28	22	28	34	22
Husband and wife both earners.............	55	52	57	68	61	75
White husband-wife families[1]...thousands...	42,894	29,899	12,995	12,857	8,665	4,192
Percent..............................	100	100	100	100	100	100
Husband only earner......................	31	32	31	38	39	36
Husband and wife both earners.............	46	46	47	60	59	62
Work Experience of Wife						
Black wives with earnings......thousands...	1,836	797	1,039	750	308	441
Percent worked 50 to 52 weeks..........	57	61	54	47	52	44
White wives with earnings......thousands...	19,856	13,697	6,159	7,721	5,114	2,607
Percent worked 50 to 52 weeks..........	52	51	54	41	41	43

[1] Includes other combinations, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 22. Earnings in 1973 of Husband and Wife for Families in Which Both Husband and Wife had Earnings, by Age of Head and Region

Race and earnings of husband and wife and work experience of wife	Total			Husband under 35 years old		
	United States	North and West	South	United States	North and West	South
BLACK						
Mean family income	$13,319	$16,372	$10,978	$12,326	$14,290	$10,954
Mean earnings of husband	7,969	9,909	6,481	7,799	8,848	7,067
Mean earnings of wife	4,129	5,038	3,432	4,061	4,803	3,543
Earnings as a percent of family income	31	31	31	33	34	32
Wife worked 50 to 52 weeks	$5,550	$6,541	$4,699	$5,756	$6,678	$4,989
Earnings as a percent of family income	42	40	43	47	47	46
WHITE						
Mean family income	$16,749	$17,250	$15,635	$13,576	$13,984	$12,776
Mean earnings of husband	11,043	11,384	10,287	9,439	9,742	8,843
Mean earnings of wife	4,125	4,182	3,999	3,667	3,735	3,533
Earnings as a percent of family income	25	24	26	27	27	28
Wife worked 50 to 52 weeks	$5,928	$6,075	$5,623	$5,814	$6,024	$5,428
Earnings as a percent of family income	35	35	36	43	43	42
RATIO: BLACK TO WHITE						
Mean family income	0.80	0.95	0.70	0.91	1.02	0.86
Mean earnings of husband	0.72	0.87	0.63	0.83	0.91	0.80
Mean earnings of wife	1.00	1.20	0.86	1.11	1.29	1.00
Wife worked 50 to 52 weeks	0.94	1.08	0.84	0.99	1.11	0.92

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

INCOME

Low Income

There were 7.5 million blacks and 16.3 million whites below the poverty or low-income level in 1974. The apparent increase of 79,000 over the 1973 number of low-income blacks was not statistically significant. Sampling variability was too large to measure whether a change in the number of low-income blacks actually occurred. An increase of 1.1 million occurred for low-income white persons. The 1974 figures cover the period when the economy began its sharp downturn.

Since 1970, the number of low-income blacks, according to the CPS, has moved within a narrow range; during the 1960's a downward trend prevailed.

In 1974, low-income blacks comprised 31 percent of the black population, more than three times the comparable proportion of 9 percent for the white population (table 23).

The number of poor black families in 1974 was about the same as the 1973 figure; the number of low-income white families increased, returning to the 1972 level. After a rise at the very beginning of the decade (1969-70), the number of poor black families began to level off in the 1970's and has remained the same for the last 3 years. The trend represents a mixed composite of declines among low-income black families headed by men and increases among those headed by women (table 24).

Female heads have comprised an increasing proportion of both black and white low-income families, however, female heads have become an overwhelming majority only among low-income black families. At the beginning of the decade, about 56 percent of all poor black families were headed by women; by 1974, the proportion had grown to 67 percent. This proportion rose as a result of both the decline in the number of low-income black families headed by men and the concomitant increase in the numbers headed by women (table 26).

Female heads of low-income families were less likely than the male heads to have worked. In 1973, about 38 percent of poor black female heads of families held a job sometime during the year and about 10 percent worked year round, full time. For black male heads of low-income families, the corresponding figures were 65 percent and 27 percent, respectively. Of the female heads not working, 7 out of 10 reported keeping house as their main reason for not working. The presence of children and often the lack of adequate low-cost day care facilities are factors which affect the ability of low-income female heads to seek gainful employment. As most of the poor male heads have wives present, these factors are not delimiting to them (table 27).

Among blacks, the low-income families were more likely than those above the poverty level to have one or no earners in the family. For example, about 42 percent of poor black families had one earner in 1973; the comparable proportion for black families above the low-income level was 33 percent. Also, the proportion of low-income black families with no earners (38 percent) was more than five times that for those above the poverty line. Moreover, among poor black families with multi-earners, there is some evidence that the second earner is usually not the wife, but another relative of the head; whereas among those above the low-income level, the wife is usually the secondary earner (table 28).

Since a sizable proportion of both black and white poor families had no earners, a substantial number had received unearned income in 1973. For black families below the low-income level without earnings, public assistance was the major source of unearned income; whereas, among white families, public assistance and Social Security were the two major sources of unearned income (table 29).

Table 23. Persons Below the Low-Income Level: 1959 to 1974

(Persons as of the following year)

Year	Number (thousands)			Percent below the low-income level		
	Black and other races	Black	White	Black and other races	Black	White
1959	10,430	9,927	28,336	53.3	55.1	18.1
1960	11,542	(NA)	28,309	55.9	(NA)	17.8
1961	11,738	(NA)	27,890	56.1	(NA)	17.4
1962	11,953	(NA)	26,672	55.8	(NA)	16.4
1963	11,198	(NA)	25,238	51.0	(NA)	15.3
1964	11,098	(NA)	24,957	49.6	(NA)	14.9
1965	10,689	(NA)	22,496	47.1	(NA)	13.3
1966[1]	9,220	8,867	19,290	39.8	41.8	11.3
1967	8,786	8,486	18,983	37.2	39.3	11.0
1968	7,994	7,616	17,395	33.5	34.7	10.0
1969[2]	7,488	7,095	16,659	31.0	32.2	9.5
1970[2]	7,936	7,548	17,484	32.0	33.5	9.9
1971[2]	7,780	7,396	17,780	30.9	32.5	9.9
1972[2]	8,257	7,710	16,203	31.9	33.3	9.0
1973[2]	7,831	7,388	15,142	29.6	31.4	8.4
1974[2]	7,970	7,467	16,290	29.5	31.4	8.9

Note: Figures for 1974 from the Current Population Survey conducted in March 1975 which recently became available, have been included in tables 22 to 26 of this section. Some of the tables on the low-income population show data for the year 1973.

The low-income threshold for a nonfarm family of four was $5,038 in 1974, $4,540 in 1973, and $2,973 in 1959. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the low-income threshold, using the poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. This index centers around the Department of Agriculture's Economy Food Plan and reflects the differing consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition, sex and age of the family head, and farm-nonfarm residence. The low-income cutoffs for farm families have been set at 85 percent of the nonfarm levels. These cutoffs are updated every year to reflect the changes in the Consumer Price Index. The low-income data exclude inmates of institutions, members of Armed Forces living in barracks, and unrelated individuals under 14 years of age. For a more detailed explanation, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 98.

NA Not available.

[1] Beginning with the March 1967 CPS, data based on revised methodology for processing income data.

[2] Based on 1970 census population controls; therefore, not strictly comparable to data for earlier years. See "Definitions and Explanations" for more details.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 24. Families Below the Low-Income Level, by Sex of Head: 1959 and 1967 to 1974

(Families as of the following year)

Year	All families		Families with male head		Families with female head	
	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White
	Number (thousands)					
1959	1,860	6,027	1,309	5,037	551	990
1967	1,555	4,056	839	3,019	716	1,037
1968	1,366	3,616	660	2,595	706	1,021
1969[1]	1,366	3,575	629	2,506	737	1,069
1970[1]	1,481	3,708	648	2,606	834	1,102
1971[1]	1,484	3,751	605	2,560	879	1,191
1972[1]	1,529	3,441	558	2,306	972	1,135
1973[1]	1,527	3,219	553	2,029	974	1,190
1974[1]	1,530	3,482	506	2,185	1,024	1,297
	Percent below the low-income level					
1959	48.1	14.8	43.3	13.4	65.4	30.0
1967	33.9	9.0	25.3	7.4	56.3	25.9
1968	29.4	8.0	19.9	6.3	53.2	25.2
1969[1]	27.9	7.7	17.9	6.0	53.3	25.7
1970[1]	29.5	8.0	18.6	6.2	54.3	25.0
1971[1]	28.8	7.9	17.2	5.9	53.5	26.5
1972[1]	29.0	7.1	16.2	5.3	53.3	24.3
1973[1]	28.1	6.6	15.4	4.6	52.7	24.5
1974[1]	27.8	7.0	14.2	4.9	52.8	24.9

[1] Based on 1970 census population controls; therefore, not strictly comparable to data for earlier years. See "Definitions and Explanations" for more details.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 25. Distribution of Persons Below the Low-Income Level in 1970 and 1974, by Family Status

(Persons as of the following year)

Family status and year	All races	Black	White	Black as a percent of all races
1970				
Total..............thousands..	25,420	7,548	17,484	30
Percent....................	100	100	100	(X)
In families..........................	80	89	76	33
Head..............................	21	20	21	28
65 years and over...............	5	3	5	21
Related children under 18 years....	40	52	35	38
Other family members..............	19	17	20	26
Unrelated individuals...............	20	11	24	17
65 years and over.................	11	5	14	12
1974				
Total..............thousands..	24,260	7,467	16,290	31
Percent....................	100	100	100	(X)
In families..........................	80	87	77	33
Head..............................	21	20	21	30
65 years and over...............	3	2	3	23
Related children under 18 years....	42	51	38	37
Other family members..............	17	15	18	28
Unrelated individuals...............	20	13	23	20
65 years and over.................	8	5	10	17

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 26. Distribution of Low-Income Families, by Type of Family: 1967 and 1970 to 1974

(Families as of the following year)

Type of family and race of head	1967	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
BLACK						
Total.............thousands...	1,555	1,481	1,484	1,529	1,527	1,530
Male head..........................	839	648	605	558	553	506
Married wife present..............	(NA)	576	561	514	503	466
Female head........................	716	834	879	972	974	1,024
Percent.....................	100	100	100	100	100	100
Male head..........................	54	44	41	36	36	33
Married wife present..............	(NA)	39	38	34	33	30
Female head........................	46	56	59	64	64	67
WHITE						
Total.............thousands...	4,056	3,708	3,751	3,441	3,219	3,482
Male head..........................	3,019	2,606	2,560	2,306	2,029	2,185
Married wife present..............	(NA)	2,505	2,438	2,206	1,929	2,091
Female head........................	1,037	1,102	1,191	1,135	1,190	1,297
Percent.....................	100	100	100	100	100	100
Male head..........................	74	70	68	67	63	63
Married wife present..............	(NA)	68	65	64	60	60
Female head........................	26	30	32	33	37	37

NA Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 27. Work Experience of Family Heads Below the Low-Income Level in 1973, by Sex of Head

(Families as of the following year)

Work experience	Male head		Female head	
	Black	White	Black	White
Total family heads......thousands...	553	2,029	974	1,190
Percent..........................	100	100	100	100
Worked.................................	65	61	38	40
50 to 52 weeks......................	32	30	13	8
Full time..........................	27	27	10	5
1 to 49 weeks........................	33	30	25	32
Did not work...........................	35	38	62	60
Head in Armed Forces....................	1	1	(X)	(X)
Total, worked part year.thousands...	181	618	240	378
Main reason for working part year:				
Percent............................	100	100	100	100
Unemployed.............................	43	42	23	21
Other..................................	58	58	77	79
Total, did not work.....thousands...	191	781	602	714
Main reason for not working:				
Percent............................	100	100	100	100
Ill or disabled........................	63	50	21	14
Keeping house..........................	(X)	(X)	70	79
Going to school........................	5	4	3	3
Unable to find work....................	7	3	4	2
Retired................................	23	40	1	-
Other..................................	3	2	-	-

- Represents or rounds to zero. X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 28. Number of Earners by Relationship to Head and Low-Income Status of Families in 1973

(Families as of the following year)

Subject	Black			White		
	Total	Above low-income level	Below low-income level	Total	Above low-income level	Below low-income level
Total, families....thousands..	5,440	3,913	1,527	48,919	45,700	3,219
Percent....................	100	100	100	100	100	100
No earners........................	15	6	38	10	8	38
One earner........................	35	33	42	36	35	42
Two or more earners................	49	61	20	54	57	20
Total, one earner families.........thousands..	1,918	1,282	636	17,436	16,081	1,355
Percent....................	100	100	100	100	100	100
Head an earner.....................	80	82	76	88	89	84
Male............................	47	55	31	79	81	56
Female..........................	33	27	44	9	7	28
Wife an earner.....................	8	7	8	5	6	4
Other relative an earner...........	13	11	17	6	6	12
Total, two or more earners...........thousands..	2,692	2,385	307	26,597	25,960	637
Percent....................	100	100	100	100	100	100
Head and another family member(s) earner(s).........................	95	96	81	98	98	91
Wife an earner..................	68	72	37	75	75	56
Other relative(s) only other earner(s)......................	26	24	45	23	23	36
Head not an earner.................	5	4	19	2	2	9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 29. Source of Income for Families Below the Low-Income Level in 1973

(Families as of the following year)

Type of income	Total		Male head		Female head	
	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White
Total....................thousands...	1,527	3,219	553	2,029	974	1,190
Percent...........................	100	100	100	100	100	100
With income from earnings:						
Wage or salary income..................	59	52	77	53	49	50
Nonfarm self-employment income..........	3	12	6	17	1	3
Farm self-employment income.............	2	6	6	10	-	1
With income other than earnings:						
Social Security income..................	22	27	30	32	18	19
Public assistance income................	57	30	25	18	75	52
Other transfer income[1].................	6	10	13	12	3	7
Dividends, interest, and rent...........	2	16	5	19	1	11
Private pensions, alimony, etc..........	8	10	3	5	10	19

Note: Detailed figures may not add to total because some families have more than one of the types of income specified.

- Rounds to zero.

[1] Includes unemployment and workmen's compensation, government employee pensions, and veterns' payments.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

III Labor Force and Business Ownership

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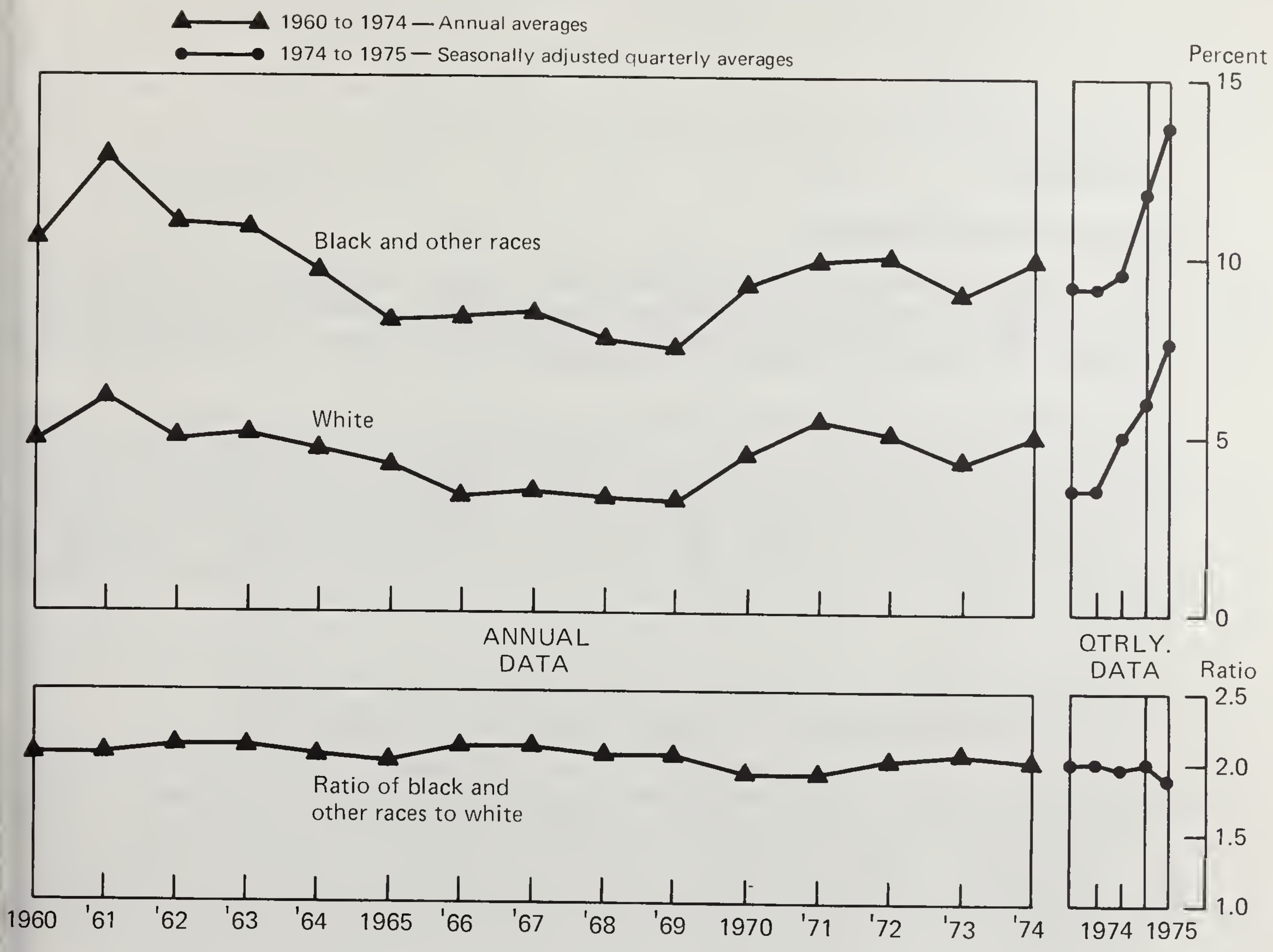
FIGURE 5. Unemployment Rates: 1960 to 1975



Source: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Bureau of Labor Statistics

LABOR FORCE

Recent Labor Force Developments

The employment situation for both black and white workers deteriorated during 1974 and early 1975 in line with the general downturn in the economy. Large increases in unemployment coupled with fairly widespread cutbacks in employment were experienced by both races. In contrast, there had been substantial improvements in employment for blacks and whites between 1972 and 1973.

Unemployment rates for both blacks and whites had declined to 3-½ year lows in the third and fourth quarters of 1973 and were 8.6 percent and 4.3 percent (seasonally adjusted), respectively, during the fourth quarter of 1973. As labor market conditions deteriorated, jobless rates surged during late 1974 and early 1975, reaching 13.7 percent for black and other races and 7.6 percent for whites in the first quarter of 1975. For adult men the jobless rate for both black and other races and whites doubled from late 1973, and was 11.1 percent and 5.8 percent, respectively, during the first quarter of 1975. For teenagers, the jobless rate for black and other races reached 39.8 percent in early 1975, compared with 18.0 percent for whites (tables 30 and 31).

The steep rise in unemployment was accompanied by sharp cutbacks in employment for workers of both races. Employment, which stood at 9 million for black and other races and 75.2 million for whites during the first quarter of 1975, was down sharply from high levels posted in early and mid-1974.

Paralleling these developments in employment and unemployment were increases in the number of persons of both white and black and other races who were nonparticipants in the labor force. Of particular interest within this group are those persons not in the labor force due to discouragement over job prospects.[1] (These persons, often called the "hidden unemployed," want jobs but are not looking for work because they believe their search would be in vain.) Their number, which had averaged about 525,000 white and 160,000 persons of black and other races in 1974, began to rise sharply in late 1974 and reached levels of about 800,000 and 315,000, respectively, during the first quarter of 1975. Among persons not in the labor force in early 1975, 4.4 percent of the black and other races and 1.6 percent of whites were discouraged workers (table 32).

Note: Consistent with the overall plan of this report, the section on Labor Force and Business Ownership focuses primarily on the situation in 1974 and past trends in the status of black workers. Because of significant economic developments in 1974 and early 1975, with resulting changes in the employment situation, limited quarterly data for 1973, 1974, and 1975 have been included in this section. These data provide the basis for a more current assessment of the employment status of blacks relative to whites.

[1] Shown as "think cannot get job" on table 32.

Table 30. Labor Force Status of Persons: 1973, 1974, and 1975

(Numbers in thousands. Seasonally adjusted. Quarterly averages)

Labor force status and race	1973			1974				1975
	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter
BLACK AND OTHER RACES								
In civilian labor force........	9,960	10,113	10,223	10,348	10,264	10,347	10,416	10,405
Percent of population......	59.9	60.5	60.6	60.7	59.8	59.9	59.8	59.4
Employed....................	9,055	9,191	9,348	9,393	9,334	9,358	9,199	8,980
Unemployed..................	905	922	875	955	930	989	1,217	1,425
Unemployment rate..........	9.1	9.1	8.6	9.2	9.1	9.6	11.7	13.7
Not in labor force............	6,674	6,623	6,634	6,666	6,915	6,948	6,985	7,121
WHITE								
In civilian labor force........	78,488	78,854	79,601	80,124	80,354	81,022	81,378	81,441
Percent of population......	60.9	60.9	61.2	61.4	61.3	61.5	61.6	61.4
Employed....................	75,056	75,535	76,213	76,431	76,621	76,960	76,547	75,212
Unemployed..................	3,432	3,319	3,388	3,693	3,733	4,062	4,831	6,229
Unemployment rate..........	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.6	5.0	5.9	7.6
Not in labor force............	50,476	50,682	50,416	50,437	50,725	50,620	50,812	51,276

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 31. Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Age: 1973, 1974, and 1975

(Seasonally adjusted. Quarterly averages)

Sex, age, and race	1973			1974				1975
	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter
BLACK AND OTHER RACES								
Total....................	9.1	9.1	8.6	9.2	9.1	9.6	11.7	13.7
Men, 20 years and over.........	6.0	5.8	5.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	8.4	11.1
Women, 20 years and over.......	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.5	8.2	10.1	11.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	30.7	31.7	28.3	30.4	31.5	33.1	36.3	39.8
WHITE								
Total....................	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.6	5.0	5.9	7.6
Men, 20 years and over.........	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.5	4.3	5.8
Women, 20 years and over.......	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.9	7.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	12.8	12.3	12.8	13.2	13.2	14.1	15.3	18.0

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 32. Job Desire of Persons Not in the Labor Force and Reasons for Not Seeking Work: 1973, 1974, and 1975

(Numbers in thousands. Seasonally adjusted. Quarterly averages)

Subject	1973			1974				1975
	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter
BLACK AND OTHER RACES								
Total not in labor force.	6,674	6,623	6,634	6,666	6,915	6,948	6,985	7,121
Do not want job now...........	5,586	5,539	5,661	5,773	5,873	5,944	6,027	5,859
Want a job now................	1,058	1,073	1,020	903	1,012	1,054	1,010	1,222
Reason for not seeking work:								
School attendance..........	312	263	250	225	290	299	294	336
Ill health, disability.....	137	173	248	170	167	194	135	167
Home responsibilities......	239	266	229	201	253	259	222	286
Think cannot get job.......	236	179	142	160	138	155	194	316
Other reasons..............	133	192	152	146	164	146	166	117
WHITE								
Total not in labor force.	50,476	50,682	50,416	50,437	50,725	50,620	50,812	51,276
Do not want job now...........	46,732	47,430	47,156	47,142	47,274	47,202	47,341	46,883
Want a job now................	3,650	3,235	3,347	3,396	3,431	3,487	3,639	4,102
Reason for not seeking work:								
School attendance..........	992	818	896	912	913	1,020	921	1,135
Ill health, disability.....	510	419	450	486	418	499	519	499
Home responsibilities......	863	840	758	819	837	784	800	952
Think cannot get job.......	498	490	535	515	509	474	607	804
Other reasons..............	787	668	709	664	754	711	790	712

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

LABOR FORCE

Trends and 1974 Averages

Workers

Both black and white labor force levels have grown at a relatively steady pace during the 1960's and 1970's. During the 10-year period ending in 1974, for example, the number of black and other races and white workers each rose by about 24 percent, with a 10-percent increase for both races occurring since 1970 (after 1972 and 1973 population control adjustments were taken into account) (table 33).

Labor force participation rates (the percent of the civilian noninstitutional population that is in the labor force) varied between black and other races and whites for most age and sex categories. In 1974, participation rates for adult men (25 years and over) of black and other races were lower than those of their white counterparts in every age group except 65 years and over. In contrast, in nearly all age groups, adult women of black and other races were more likely than white women to be in the labor force. Among teenagers of both sexes, whites had higher rates of labor force participation than black and other races (table 34).

When marital status of women is considered, black and other races women who were married (husband present) and widowed had higher labor force participation rates than their white counterparts. Among single women, however, labor force participation was greater for whites. Similar proportions of divorced and separated white and black and other races women were in the labor market (table 35).

As would be expected, labor force participation rates for both black and other races and white adults 25 years old and older in 1974 varied by years of schooling completed: Those who had completed high school were more likely to be in the work force than those who were not high school graduates (table 36).

Among men in the prime working ages (25 to 59 years old) who were not in the labor force in 1974, ill health or disability was the main reason reported by both black and other races and white men for being outside the work force–56 and 52 percent, respectively. Home responsibilities was the reason the majority of both black and other races and white women in the same age group were not in the labor force–76 and 88 percent, respectively (table 37).

Unemployment

The surge in unemployment during 1974 brought jobless rates for black and other races and white workers to 9.9 percent and 5.0 percent, respectively. The ratio of the jobless rate for black and other races to whites was 2:1, i.e., relative to their proportion of the labor force, two black workers were unemployed for every white worker. This relationship has generally held at 2 to 1 or more since the Korean War period, except for a narrowing during 1970 and 1971 (table 38).

The 2:1 ratio does not, however, prevail across all age-sex groups. In 1974, the ratio between black and other races and white adult women was 1.7:1 while that for teenagers was 2.4:1 (table 39). Among married men with spouse present (who traditionally have the lowest rates among the major labor force categories), the jobless rate was 1.7:1 in 1974 (table 40).

LABOR FORCE--Continued

Unemployment--Continued

For Vietnam-era veterans 20 to 34 years old, the jobless rate of black and other races rose from 8.4 to 11.3 percent in 1974. Unemployment among white veterans was unchanged from 1973 and, at 4.7 percent, was well below the rate for black veterans. For black and other races, there was no statistical difference between jobless rates for veterans and nonveterans, whereas for whites the unemployment rate for nonveterans was slightly higher than the rate for veterans (table 41).

Whether they were still enrolled in school, were high school graduates, or were high school dropouts, teenagers of black and other races in October 1974 were less likely to be in the labor force, yet much more likely to be unemployed than their white counterparts. Much higher jobless rates were also the rule for black and other races workers 20 to 24 years old regardless of their school status (table 42).

Unemployment rates for blacks also varied substantially by occupation and industry of last job. Among the major occupation groups in 1974, black managers had the lowest jobless rates—3.3 percent. By contrast, the jobless rates for blacks among several occupation groups were above 10 percent (i.e., salesworkers, nonfarm laborers, and operatives except transport). Among the major industry groups, unemployment rates ranged from about 4 percent to 18 percent for both black men and women (tables 43 and 44).

Overall, in 1974 black and other races residents of the Nation's poverty areas had higher jobless rates than those living in nonpoverty areas—11.6 percent compared with 8.5 percent, respectively. This relationship held true in metropolitan areas but not in nonmetropolitan areas of the Nation. Regardless of their poverty or nonpoverty area residence, however, jobless rates were substantially higher for black and other races workers than their white counterparts (table 45).

Black and other races and white unemployed jobseekers used essentially the same methods to look for work. Regardless of race, the method of jobsearch used most often in 1974 was going directly to a prospective employer (table 46).

Employment

Civilian employment averaged 9.3 million persons for black and other races and 76.6 million for whites in 1974. During the decade ending in 1974, black and other races employment grew by 23 percent, the same rate of increase as that for whites. Since 1970, employment has increased by about 8 percent for both races (afte population adjustments) (table 33).

In 1974 as in 1973, black and other races were more likely than whites to be working at a part-time job fo economic reasons. Among black and other races, about 5 percent of the employed men and 7 percent of th women were working part time involuntarily, while the comparable proportions among whites were 3 and percent, respectively (table 47).

Employment--Continued

During the decade between 1964 and 1974, a greater degree of occupational upgrading occurred among employed black and other races than among employed whites. The proportion of black and other races men employed in white-collar jobs—a broad grouping which includes sales and clerical positions as well as higher level professional and managerial jobs—rose from 16 to 24 percent. The bulk of this increase occurred between 1964 and 1970. During the same period, the proportion of white men employed in white-collar jobs was slightly over 40 percent. The proportion of black and other races men employed as craft workers rose over the decade from 12 to 16 percent, whereas for whites it was around 20 percent. Among women of black and other races, a similar pattern of job upgrading occurred with respect to the proportion in white-collar jobs (tables 48 and 49).

Despite this pattern of occupational upgrading, black and other races still lagged far behind whites in the proportion holding high-paying, high-status jobs. In 1974, as in previous years, blacks continued to be overrepresented in lower paying, less skilled jobs. While black workers constituted about 9 percent of the employed population, they represented almost twice that percentage of all service workers and nonfarm laborers. Underrepresentation in almost every white-collar occupation was also part of the job pattern (table 50).

The industrial composition of the employed shows similar inequities. Blacks made up about 6 percent of the workers in both wholesale and retail trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate, in contrast to 21 percent of the workers in personal service industries, including private household; 14 percent of the workers in hospitals and other health services; and 12 percent of the employees in public administration (table 51).

As of May 1974, blacks held 390,000 full-time jobs in the Federal government and comprised 16 percent of the Federal civilian workforce. Black employment accounted for 13 percent of the jobs under the General Schedule and similar pay plans and 21 percent under both Wage Systems and Postal Service; the proportions have increased only slightly within the last 4 years.

Since 1970, blacks as a percent of all employees have increased for the higher level Postal Service positions (PFS-20 and above) and the General Schedule and similar pay plans (GS-12 and above). In all three major pay systems in 1974, blacks were still concentrated to a greater extent in the lower grades than all Federal employees (table 52).

Black women represented 43 percent of all blacks working full time as Federal employees in August 1974. In one major pay system, the General Schedule, black women comprised a majority of the black workers. About one-fifth of the black employees under the Wage System and nearly one-third under the Postal Services were women. Generally, black women were underrepresented in the higher grades of the General Schedule and similar pay plans and in the Wage Systems, the two systems for which data are available (table 53).

Work Experience and Annual Earnings

Another way to look at the work pattern of the population is through the use of work experience data, which cover the full labor force activity of persons over an entire calendar year, rather than representing the person's work status at any one time during the year.

About 11.4 million persons of black and other races and 90.4 million white persons worked at some time during 1974. The percent of the population 16 years old and over who worked at some time during the year varied by race and sex. Among men, whites continued to be more likely than persons of black and other races to have worked during the year–84 and 76 percent, respectively. The proportion of black and other races women with work experience was about the same as that for white women–55 and 54 percent, respectively.

Among men, year-round, full-time employment was more prevalent among whites than among black and other races, whereas black women were more likely to work at year-round full-time jobs than their white counterparts. White women were more likely to work at part-time employment than their black counterparts, whereas among men, the opposite pattern existed (table 54).

Annual earnings of black men working at year-round full-time jobs averaged (median) $7,880 in 1973 (the most recent date for which these data were available at the time this report was prepared), about 68 percent those of white men–$11,516; moreover, earnings levels of black men were substantially below those of whites in nearly every occupational category.

In contrast to the above situation, the earnings levels of black women working at year-round full-time jobs were much closer to those of white women. Overall, black women averaged $5,487 in 1973, 85 percent of the average earnings of white women. Black women earned about as much as their white counterparts in almost every occupational category for which earnings differentials could be shown (table 55).

When earnings differentials are examined by number of weeks worked and full-time/part-time status during the year, the data show that there is little variation from the overall black-white earnings pattern. Black men who usually worked full time made 65 percent of the earnings of their white counterparts, whereas blacks who usually worked part time made 72 percent of white earnings. In contrast, the earnings of black women were the same relative to those of white women, whether they usually worked full- or part-time (table 56).

Work experience data also provide a comprehensive measure of the overall effect of unemployment during the year. The incidence and duration of unemployment and the number of times unemployment was experienced during the year are three important factors in determining the relative severity of joblessness. In 1974 as in previous years, black and other races men and women were more likely to be unemployed at some time during the year and to accumulate more weeks of joblessness than their white counterparts. There is some evidence that the relationship also holds true for multiple spells of unemployment. These black and other races-to-white differences in unemployment patterns during the year were of about the same magnitude for men and women. Between 1973 and 1974, the incidence of unemployment had increased for both black and white workers (table 57).

Table 33. Labor Force Status of Persons: 1960 to 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Annual averages)

Year	Civilian labor force		Employed		Unemployed	
	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White
1960	7,714	61,913	6,927	58,850	787	3,063
1961	7,802	62,654	6,832	58,912	970	3,742
1962	7,863	62,750	7,004	59,698	859	3,052
1963	8,004	63,830	7,140	60,622	864	3,208
1964	8,169	64,921	7,383	61,922	786	2,999
1965	8,319	66,136	7,643	63,445	676	2,691
1966	8,496	67,274	7,875	65,019	621	2,253
1967	8,648	68,699	8,011	66,361	638	2,338
1968	8,760	69,977	8,169	67,751	590	2,226
1969	8,954	71,779	8,384	69,518	570	2,261
1970	9,197	73,518	8,445	70,182	752	3,337
1971	9,322	74,790	8,403	70,716	919	4,074
1972[1]	9,584	76,958	8,628	73,074	956	3,884
1973[1]	10,025	78,689	9,131	75,278	894	3,411
1974	10,334	80,678	9,316	76,620	1,018	4,057

[1] Based on 1970 census population controls; therefore, not strictly comparable with data for earlier years. Census population control adjustments were introduced in January 1972 and March 1973. The 1972 adjustment raised the employment level for whites by about 255,000 and that for black and other races by about 45,000. The March 1973 adjustment lowered the employment level for whites by about 150,000, while black and other races levels were raised by about 210,000. Unemployment levels and rates were not significantly affected in either year.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 34. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates, by Age and Sex; 1964, 1970, and 1974

(Annual averages)

Age and sex	1964		1970		1974	
	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White
MEN						
Total, 16 years and over.	80.0	81.1	76.5	80.0	73.3	79.4
16 and 17 years................	37.3	43.5	34.8	48.9	34.6	53.3
18 and 19 years................	67.2	66.6	61.8	67.4	62.4	73.6
20 to 24 years.................	89.4	85.7	83.5	83.3	82.1	86.5
25 to 34 years.................	95.9	97.5	93.7	96.7	93.2	96.3
35 to 44 years.................	94.4	97.6	93.2	97.3	90.9	96.7
45 to 54 years.................	91.6	96.1	88.2	94.9	84.7	93.0
55 to 64 years.................	80.6	86.1	79.2	83.3	70.2	78.1
65 years and over.............	29.6	27.9	27.4	26.7	21.7	22.5
WOMEN						
Total, 16 years and over.	48.5	37.5	49.5	42.6	49.1	45.2
16 and 17 years................	19.5	28.5	24.3	36.6	24.2	43.3
18 and 19 years................	46.5	49.6	44.7	55.0	44.6	60.4
20 to 24 years.................	53.6	48.8	57.7	57.7	58.2	63.8
25 to 34 years.................	52.8	35.0	57.6	43.2	60.8	51.1
35 to 44 years.................	58.4	43.3	59.9	49.9	61.5	53.7
45 to 54 years.................	62.3	50.2	60.2	53.7	56.9	54.3
55 to 64 years.................	48.4	39.4	47.1	42.6	43.5	40.4
65 years and over.............	12.7	9.9	12.2	9.5	10.0	8.0

Note: The civilian labor force participation rate is the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population that is in the labor force.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 35. Labor Force Status of Women, by Marital Status: March 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Marital status and race	Civilian population	Labor force		Employed	Unemployed	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of labor force
BLACK AND OTHER RACES			u lower			
Total....................	9,357	4,512	48.2	4,103	409	9.1
Married, husband present.......	4,027	2,100	52.1	1,953	147	7.0
Married, husband absent........	1,139	617	54.2	547	70	11.3
Widowed........................	1,317	375	28.5	357	18	4.8
Divorced.......................	549	394	71.8	377	17	4.3
Single.........................	2,325	1,026	44.1	869	157	15.3
WHITE		Same				
Total....................	68,774	30,808	44.8	29,096	1,712	5.6
Married, husband present.......	43,297	18,267	42.2	17,453	814	4.5
Married, husband absent........	1,836	1,025	55.8	926	99	9.7
Widowed........................	8,497	2,059	24.2	1,926	97	4.7
Divorced.......................	3,080	2,253	73.1	2,144	109	4.8
Single.........................	12,064	7,204	59.7	6,611	593	8.2

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

white higher

Table 36. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates, by Educational Attainment, Age, and Sex: March 1974

Years of school completed and sex	16 years and over		16 to 24 years		25 to 54 years		55 years and over	
	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White
MEN								
Total....................	73.0	78.9	62.1	71.0	89.9	95.3	47.5	51.5
Elementary: 8 years or less..	57.7	57.6	50.8	61.9	82.3	88.5	40.1	37.5
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	68.4	70.7	48.5	58.9	92.1	94.6	65.8	54.3
4 years..........	88.0	87.8	84.4	85.9	92.1	96.7	69.3	62.7
College: 1 to 3 years.....	78.7	81.7	65.4	68.0	91.1	95.0	(B)	64.2
4 years or more..	91.3	90.9	(B)	83.4	95.1	97.6	(B)	66.5
WOMEN								
Total....................	48.2	44.8	43.4	56.0	59.4	52.8	27.4	23.3
Elementary: 8 years or less..	31.8	22.4	32.8	30.2	45.2	39.6	22.0	13.8
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	39.7	39.4	26.3	41.9	53.5	47.3	28.1	23.8
4 years..........	59.3	50.5	56.7	63.4	62.9	53.2	44.1	30.6
College: 1 to 3 years.....	63.6	52.5	55.4	62.7	72.6	55.0	(B)	30.5
4 years or more..	74.4	62.6	76.1	86.6	79.7	66.8	50.7	34.7

B Base too small for figure to be shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 37. Persons Not in the Labor Force by Reason for Not Seeking Work, by Sex, and Age: 1974

(Annual averages)

Sex and reason	16 years and over		16 to 24 years		25 to 59 years		60 years and over	
	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White
MEN								
Total number not in labor force..thousands..	2,078	12,825	785	3,517	507	2,077	784	7,231
Percent................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
School attendance..............	30.9	23.1	74.1	78.2	11.8	9.9	-	-
Ill health, disability.........	25.2	18.0	3.8	2.7	55.6	51.5	26.9	15.7
Home responsibilities..........	1.4	1.6	.6	.7	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.8
Retirement, old age............	25.2	43.7	-	-	1.8	5.9	65.8	75.8
Think cannot get job...........	2.6	1.3	4.2	1.7	2.8	2.3	.9	.9
Other reasons..................	14.6	12.3	17.5	16.6	25.8	28.1	4.5	5.7
WOMEN								
Total number not in labor force..thousands..	4,811	37,871	1,352	6,192	2,196	18,537	1,264	13,142
Percent................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
School attendance..............	13.8	7.7	44.9	43.9	2.6	1.1	.2	.1
Ill health, disability.........	11.5	5.5	3.2	1.7	12.7	5.4	18.1	7.4
Home responsibilities..........	63.5	78.4	36.4	42.4	75.9	87.5	70.9	82.6
Retirement, old age............	2.4	3.0	-	-	-	.1	9.1	8.5
Think cannot get job...........	2.2	.9	2.7	1.6	2.8	1.0	.8	.5
Other reasons..................	6.6	4.5	12.7	10.5	6.1	5.0	.9	1.0

- Represents zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 38. Unemployment Rates: 1960 to 1974

(Annual averages)

Year	Unemployment rate		Ratio: Black and other races to white
	Black and other races	White	
1960	10.2	4.9	2.1
1961	12.4	6.0	2.1
1962	10.9	4.9	2.2
1963	10.8	5.0	2.2
1964	9.6	4.6	2.1
1965	8.1	4.1	2.0
1966	7.3	3.3	2.2
1967	7.4	3.4	2.2
1968	6.7	3.2	2.1
1969	6.4	3.1	2.1
1970	8.2	4.5	1.8
1971	9.9	5.4	1.8
1972	10.0	5.0	2.0
1973	8.9	4.3	2.1
1974	9.9	5.0	2.0

Note: The unemployment rate is the percent of the civilian labor force that is unemployed.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 39. Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Age: 1964, 1970, 1973 and 1974

(Annual averages)

Sex, age, and race	1964	1970	1973	1974
BLACK AND OTHER RACES				
Total	9.6	8.2	8.9	9.9
Men, 20 years and over	7.7	5.6	5.7	6.8
Women, 20 years and over	9.0	6.9	8.2	8.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	27.2	29.1	30.2	32.9
BLACK				
Total	(NA)	(NA)	9.3	10.4
Men, 20 years and over	(NA)	(NA)	5.9	7.3
Women, 20 years and over	(NA)	(NA)	8.5	8.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	(NA)	(NA)	31.4	34.9
WHITE				
Total	4.6	4.5	4.3	5.0
Men, 20 years and over	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.5
Women, 20 years and over	4.6	4.4	4.3	5.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	14.8	13.5	12.6	14.0
RATIO: BLACK AND OTHER RACES TO WHITE				
Total	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.0
Men, 20 years and over	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.9
Women, 20 years and over	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.4
RATIO: BLACK TO WHITE				
Total	(NA)	(NA)	2.2	2.1
Men, 20 years and over	(NA)	(NA)	2.0	2.1
Women, 20 years and over	(NA)	(NA)	2.0	1.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	(NA)	(NA)	2.5	2.5

NA Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 40. Unemployment Rates for Married Men, With Spouse Present: 1962 to 1974

(Annual averages)

Year	Unemployment rate		Ratio: Black and other races to white
	Black and other races	White	
1962	7.9	3.1	2.5
1963	6.8	3.0	2.3
1964	5.3	2.5	2.1
1965	4.3	2.1	2.0
1966	3.6	1.7	2.1
1967	3.2	1.7	1.9
1968	2.9	1.5	1.9
1969	2.5	1.4	1.8
1970	3.9	2.4	1.6
1971	5.0	3.0	1.7
1972	4.5	2.6	1.7
1973	3.8	2.1	1.8
1974	4.3	2.5	1.7

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 41. Unemployment Rates of Men 20 to 34 Years Old, by Vietnam-era Veteran-Nonveteran Status and Age: 1970 to 1974

(Annual averages)

Age and year	Black and other races		White	
	Vietnam-era veterans	Nonveterans	Vietnam-era veterans	Nonveterans
TOTAL, 20 TO 34 YEARS				
1970	11.3	8.1	6.1	4.8
1971	12.9	10.5	7.7	5.7
1972	11.7	9.6	6.2	5.2
1973	8.4	8.6	4.6	4.3
1974	11.3	10.1	4.7	5.4
20 to 24 Years				
1970	15.2	11.9	8.7	7.4
1971	17.6	15.8	11.6	8.5
1972	16.8	14.2	10.0	8.0
1973	13.5	12.3	8.3	6.0
1974	21.0	14.3	9.6	7.4
25 to 29 Years				
1970	7.4	6.6	4.1	3.4
1971	10.0	7.2	5.3	4.3
1972	9.2	6.7	4.6	3.8
1973	6.7	7.8	3.4	3.8
1974	8.2	7.8	3.9	4.5
30 to 34 Years				
1970	(B)	4.6	2.9	2.8
1971	5.5	6.6	3.3	3.2
1972	6.9	5.9	2.5	2.6
1973	2.8	4.0	2.6	2.2
1974	6.7	6.0	2.9	3.0

B Base too small for figure to be shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 42. Work and School Status of Persons 16 to 24 Years Old: October 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Work status and age	Black and other races			White		
	Enrolled in school	Not enrolled in school		Enrolled in school	Not enrolled in school	
		Graduates	Dropouts		Graduates	Dropouts
Total, 16 to 19 years	1,601	373	382	9,065	3,000	1,699
Employed	271	192	142	3,482	2,206	901
Unemployed	143	81	81	540	296	256
Looking for full-time work	30	75	73	23	262	240
Looking for part-time work	113	6	8	517	34	16
Not in labor force	1,187	103	158	5,043	499	543
Percent of population in labor force	25.9	73.2	58.4	44.4	83.4	68.1
Unemployment rate	34.5	29.7	36.3	13.4	11.8	22.1
Total, 20 to 24 years	476	1,336	602	3,340	9,926	2,168
Employed	198	960	257	1,754	7,733	1,215
Unemployed	39	146	101	137	533	153
Looking for full-time work	16	132	93	35	481	144
Looking for part-time work	23	14	8	102	52	9
Not in labor force	239	232	242	1,449	1,660	799
Percent of population in labor force	49.8	82.8	59.5	56.6	83.3	63.1
Unemployment rate	16.5	13.2	28.2	7.2	6.4	11.2

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 43. Unemployment Rates by Occupation and Sex: 1974

(Annual averages)

Major occupation group	Total		Men		Women	
	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White
Total, all civilian workers....	10.4	5.1	9.7	4.4	11.2	6.2
Experienced labor force......	8.7	4.4	8.5	3.9	9.1	5.3
White-collar workers................	7.0	3.1	5.5	2.0	7.7	4.2
Professional and technical.........	4.3	2.1	4.3	1.7	4.3	2.8
Managers and administrators, except farm......................	3.3	1.8	3.1	1.5	4.0	3.2
Sales workers......................	13.9	3.9	12.7	2.8	15.1	5.5
Clerical workers...................	8.2	4.3	6.7	3.1	8.8	4.6
Blue-collar workers..................	10.2	6.2	9.3	5.6	13.5	9.0
Craft and kindred workers..........	6.7	4.2	6.5	4.1	(B)	6.1
Operatives, except transport.......	11.8	7.6	10.2	6.3	13.8	9.6
Transport equipment operatives.....	5.8	4.9	5.9	4.9	(B)	4.8
Nonfarm laborers...................	12.9	9.5	12.7	9.5	(B)	9.0
Service workers......................	8.7	5.7	9.8	5.2	8.1	6.0
Private household..................	5.4	3.8	(B)	4.4	5.3	3.7
Other..............................	9.5	5.9	9.6	5.2	9.4	6.4
Farm workers.........................	5.9	2.2	5.6	2.0	(B)	3.1

B Base less than 75,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 44. Unemployment Rates, by Industry and Sex: 1974

(Annual averages)

Major industry group	Men		Women	
	Black	White	Black	White
Total	9.7	4.3	11.2	6.1
Private nonagricultural wage and salary workers	9.5	4.7	10.2	6.3
Mining	(B)	3.1	(B)	1.4
Construction	16.5	10.2	(B)	7.2
Manufacturing	8.4	4.0	12.9	8.1
Durable goods	8.4	4.1	12.2	7.8
Primary metal industries	4.7	3.2	(B)	5.3
Fabricated metal products	10.2	4.0	(B)	7.5
Machinery	6.4	2.5	(B)	7.1
Electrical equipment	7.0	2.8	12.4	7.9
Motor vehicles and equipment	16.3	7.6	(B)	10.0
All other transportation equipment	6.0	4.4	(B)	9.1
Other durable goods industries	7.7	5.2	12.2	8.0
Nondurable goods	8.5	3.9	13.4	8.3
Food and kindred products	14.3	4.8	18.1	12.4
Textile mill products	8.9	5.2	10.5	7.4
Apparel and other finished textile products	7.3	7.4	12.6	9.1
Other nondurable goods industries	5.3	3.0	14.2	6.7
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	6.0	2.8	4.8	3.9
Railroads and railway express	3.6	1.6	(B)	(B)
Other transportation	7.1	4.5	(B)	4.5
Communication and other public utilities	5.2	1.5	3.7	3.7
Wholesale and retail trade	9.6	4.9	15.0	7.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5.9	2.1	5.4	3.7
Service industries	9.0	4.3	8.0	4.9
Professional services	7.9	2.5	7.5	3.7
Other service industries	9.9	5.8	8.3	6.9
Agricultural wage and salary workers	8.3	6.8	9.4	8.2
All other classes of workers	5.0	1.5	6.2	2.3

B Base too small for figure to be shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 45. Labor Force Status of the Population in Poverty and Nonpoverty Areas by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Areas: 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Annual averages)

Employment status and race	United States		Metropolitan areas		Nonmetropolitan areas	
	Poverty areas	Nonpoverty areas	Poverty areas	Nonpoverty areas	Poverty areas	Nonpoverty areas
BLACK AND OTHER RACES						
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,546	8,678	5,772	7,476	2,774	1,202
In civilian labor force	4,591	5,743	3,045	4,971	1,546	772
Percent of population	53.7	66.2	52.8	66.5	55.7	64.2
Employed	4,059	5,256	2,672	4,560	1,387	696
Unemployed	532	486	373	410	159	76
Unemployment rate	11.6	8.5	12.3	8.3	10.3	9.8
Not in labor force	3,955	2,936	2,726	2,506	1,228	430
WHITE						
Civilian noninstitutional population	20,138	111,237	6,116	82,454	14,022	28,783
In civilian labor force	11,201	69,477	3,326	51,780	7,875	17,696
Percent of population	55.6	62.5	54.4	62.8	56.2	61.5
Employed	10,602	66,018	3,074	49,171	7,528	16,827
Unemployed	599	3,459	253	2,610	346	849
Unemployment rate	5.3	5.0	7.6	5.0	4.4	4.8
Not in labor force	8,937	41,760	2,789	30,673	6,148	11,087

Note: Poverty areas classification consists of all Census geographical divisions in which 20 percent or more of the residents were poor according to the 1970 Decennial Census.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 46. Unemployed Jobseekers by Job Search Methods Used and Sex: 1974

(Annual averages)

Sex and race	Total jobseekers (thousands)	Methods used as a percent of total jobseekers						Average number of methods used
		Public employment agency	Private employment agency	Employer directly	Placed or answered ads	Friends or relatives	Other	
BLACK AND OTHER RACES								
Both sexes	902	32.9	7.3	69.7	21.7	14.9	5.8	1.52
Male	453	35.8	7.3	69.5	20.3	18.1	7.1	1.58
Female	449	30.1	7.3	69.9	23.2	11.6	4.2	1.46
WHITE								
Both sexes	3,298	24.5	8.0	72.5	28.4	14.2	7.0	1.55
Male	1,696	27.7	8.0	72.9	26.0	16.6	9.9	1.61
Female	1,603	21.1	7.9	72.0	31.0	11.7	3.9	1.48

Note: The number of total jobseekers is less than the total unemployed because persons on layoff or waiting to begin a new wage and salary job within 30 days are not actually seeking jobs. The percent using each method will always total more than 100 because many jobseekers use more than one method.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 47. Persons at Work in Nonagricultural Industries by Full- or Part-Time Status and Sex: 1974

(Annual averages)

Status	Men		Women	
	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White
Total at work.......thousands..	4,624	42,159	3,803	26,696
Percent	100	100	100	100
Part time for economic reasons	5	3	7	4
Voluntary part time	7	7	17	24
On full-time schedules[1]	88	90	76	71
40 hours or less	68	54	66	58
41 hours or more	20	36	10	13
Average hours, total at work	39.0	41.9	34.6	34.1
Average hours, workers on full-time schedules	41.6	44.4	39.6	40.3

[1] Includes persons who usually work full time but worked part time for noneconomic reasons.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 48. Occupation of Employed Men: 1964, 1970, and 1974

(Annual averages)

Occupation	1964		1970		1974	
	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White
Total employed......thousands..	4,359	41,114	4,803	44,157	5,179	47,340
Percent......................	100	100	100	100	100	100
White-collar workers................	16	41	22	43	24	42
Professional and technical.........	6	13	8	15	9	15
Medical and other health.........	1	1	1	1	1	2
Teachers, except college.........	1	1	1	2	2	2
Other professional and technical workers.......................	4	10	6	12	6	11
Managers and administrators, except farm.......................	3	15	5	15	5	15
Salaried workers................	1	9	3	11	4	12
Self-employed workers...........	2	6	2	4	2	3
Sales workers.....................	2	6	2	6	2	6
Retail trade....................	1	2	1	2	1	2
Other industries................	1	4	1	4	1	4
Clerical workers..................	5	7	7	7	7	6
Blue-collar workers.................	58	46	60	46	57	46
Craft and kindred workers..........	12	20	14	21	16	21
Carpenters......................	1	2	1	2	1	2
Construction craft workers, except carpenters................	3	4	3	4	4	5
Mechanics and repairers..........	3	5	5	6	4	6
Metal craft workers.............	1	3	1	3	1	2
Blue-collar worker supervisors, n.e.c.........................	2	3	1	3	2	3
All other craft workers..........	1	4	2	4	3	4
Operatives, except transport.......	18	15	21	14	17	12
Transport equipment operatives.....	8	5	7	5	9	6
Nonfarm laborers..................	22	6	18	6	15	7
Service workers.....................	16	6	13	6	15	7
Farm workers........................	10	7	6	5	4	5
Farmers and farm managers..........	3	5	2	4	1	3
Farm laborers and supervisors......	7	2	4	2	3	2

Note: Beginning with 1971, occupational employment data are not strictly comparable with tatistics for 1970 and earlier years as a result of changes in the occupational classification ystem for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced in January 1971, and the addition of question to the Current Population Survey in December 1971 relating to major activities and uties. For an explanation of these changes, see Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper No. 26, nd Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings (monthly), Explanatory Notes.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 49. Occupation of Employed Women: 1964, 1970, and 1974

(Annual averages)

Occupation	1964		1970		1974	
	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White
Total employed......thousands..	3,024	20,808	3,642	26,025	4,136	29,280
Percent......................	100	100	100	100	100	100
White-collar workers................	22	61	36	64	42	64
Professional and technical.........	8	14	11	15	12	15
Medical and other health.........	2	4	3	4	4	4
Teachers, except college........	5	6	5	6	5	6
Other professional and technical workers......................	2	4	3	5	4	5
Managers and administrators, except farm......................	2	5	2	5	2	5
Salaried workers................	1	3	1	3	2	4
Self-employed workers...........	1	2	1	1	1	1
Sales workers......................	2	8	3	8	3	7
Retail trade....................	2	7	2	7	2	6
Other industries................	-	1	-	1	-	1
Clerical workers..................	11	34	21	36	25	36
Stenographers, typists, and secretaries....................	4	12	5	13	7	14
Other clerical workers..........	8	22	16	24	14	17
Blue-collar workers................	15	17	19	16	20	15
Craft and kindred workers..........	1	1	1	1	1	2
Operatives, except transport.......	14	15	17	14	17	12
Transport equipment operatives.....	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nonfarm laborers..................	1	-	1	-	1	1
Service workers.....................	56	19	43	19	37	19
Private household................	33	5	18	3	11	3
Other.............................	23	14	26	15	26	17
Farm workers........................	6	3	2	2	1	2
Farmers and farm managers..........	1	1	-	-	-	-
Farm laborers and supervisors......	5	2	2	2	1	1

Note: Beginning with 1971, occupation employment data are not strictly comparable with statistics for 1970 and earlier years as a result of changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced in January 1971, and the addition of a question to the Current Population Survey in December 1971 relating to major activities and duties. For and explanation of these changes, see Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper No. 26, and Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings (Monthly), Explanatory Notes.

- Represents zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 50. Occupation of the Employed Population: 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Annual averages)

Occupation	Total	Black	White	Percent Black of total
Total employed	85,936	8,112	76,620	9
White-collar workers	41,738	2,302	38,761	6
Professional and technical	12,338	710	11,368	6
Engineers	1,168	14	1,114	1
Medical and other health	2,082	138	1,866	7
Teachers, except college	2,957	252	2,683	9
Other professional and technical workers	6,131	306	5,425	5
Managers and administrators, except farm	8,941	277	8,562	3
Salaried workers	7,131	205	6,858	3
Self-employed workers	1,810	72	1,703	4
Sales workers	5,417	158	5,203	3
Retail trade	3,072	112	2,917	4
Other industries	2,344	47	2,286	2
Clerical workers	15,043	1,202	13,629	8
Stenographers, typists; and secretaries	4,330	257	4,015	6
Other clerical workers	10,713	864	9,613	8
Blue-collar workers	29,776	3,411	26,029	12
Craft and kindred workers	11,477	769	10,603	7
Carpenters	1,073	52	1,008	5
Construction craft workers, except carpenters	2,353	197	2,133	8
Mechanics and repairers	2,955	172	2,756	6
Metal craft workers	1,206	73	1,128	6
Blue-collar worker supervisors, n.e.c.	1,457	95	1,350	7
All other craft workers	2,433	180	2,228	7
Operatives, except transport	10,627	1,421	9,075	13
Transport equipment operatives	3,292	459	2,805	14
Drivers, motor vehicles	2,787	369	2,394	13
All other	506	90	411	18
Nonfarm laborers	4,380	763	3,547	17
Construction	808	159	643	20
Manufacturing	1,111	227	873	20
Other industries	2,461	377	2,031	15
Service workers	11,373	2,130	9,037	19
Private household	1,228	458	755	37
Service workers, except private household	10,145	1,672	8,282	17
Cleaning service workers	2,136	579	1,529	27
Food service workers	3,538	400	3,026	11
Health service workers	1,612	361	1,234	22
Personal service workers	1,606	196	1,383	12
Protective service workers	1,254	135	1,110	11
Farm workers	3,048	225	2,793	7
Farmers and farm managers	1,643	51	1,579	3
Farm laborers and supervisors	1,405	174	1,214	12

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 51. Industry of the Employed Population: 1974

(Annual averages)

Major industry group	Black	White	Percent Black of total
Total, employed................thousands..	8,112	76,620	9
Percent................................	100	100	(X)
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries............	3	4	7
Mining..	-	1	3
Construction..................................	5	7	7
Manufacturing.................................	26	24	10
Durable goods..............................	15	15	10
Motor vehicles and equipment................	3	2	13
Nondurable goods...........................	11	10	11
Food and kindred products..................	2	2	11
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities..................................	7	7	11
Transportation.............................	4	4	11
Wholesale trade...............................	2	4	6
Retail trade..................................	11	17	6
Eating and drinking places..................	3	4	8
Finance, insurance, and real estate............	4	6	6
Service industries............................	35	26	12
Personal services, including private household.	10	4	21
Business services..........................	2	2	9
Repair services............................	1	1	6
Entertainment and recreation................	1	1	7
Professional and related services............	21	18	11
Health services, including hospitals........	10	6	14
Education................................	9	8	10
Other professional services................	1	2	4
Public administration.........................	7	5	12

- Rounds to zero. X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 52. Full-Time Federal Employment, by Pay System and Grade Grouping: 1970 and 1974

Pay system and grade grouping	May 1974				Percent black of total	
	Total	Black	Percent distribution		November 1970	May 1974
			Total	Black		
Total, all pay systems	2,433,485	390,361	(X)	(X)	15.2	16.0
General Schedule and similar pay plans	1,354,451	171,658	100.0	100.0	11.1	12.7
GS-1 to 4	317,605	69,700	23.4	40.6	22.3	21.9
GS-5 to 8	412,483	68,413	30.5	39.9	14.0	16.6
GS-9 to 11	308,315	22,075	22.8	12.9	5.3	7.2
GS-12 to 15	310,705	11,321	22.9	6.6	2.6	3.6
GS-16 to 18	5,343	149	0.4	0.1	1.6	2.8
Wage systems, total[1]	474,086	99,208	100.0	100.0	20.5	20.9
Regular nonsupervisory	365,896	80,462	77.2	81.1	(NA)	22.0
WG-1 to 6	134,029	51,911	28.3	52.3	(NA)	38.7
WG-7 to 9	93,914	17,866	19.8	18.0	(NA)	19.0
WG-10 to 12	132,783	10,527	28.0	10.6	(NA)	7.9
WG-13 to 15	5,170	158	1.1	0.2	(NA)	3.1
Regular leader	14,136	2,711	3.0	2.7	(NA)	19.2
WL-1 to 6	4,288	1,908	0.9	1.9	(NA)	44.5
WL-7 to 9	3,909	555	0.8	0.6	(NA)	14.2
WL-10 to 12	5,759	241	1.2	0.2	(NA)	4.2
WL-13 to 15	180	7	-	-	(NA)	3.9
Regular supervisory	41,217	5,314	8.7	5.4	(NA)	12.9
WS-1 to 6	9,261	3,379	2.0	3.4	(NA)	36.5
WS-7 to 12	28,091	1,862	5.9	1.9	(NA)	6.6
WS-13 to 15	3,525	71	0.7	0.1	(NA)	2.0
WS-16 to 17	340	2	0.1	-	(NA)	0.6
Nonsupervisory, production facilitating (WD)	5,155	205	1.1	0.2	(NA)	4.0
Supervisory, production facilitating (WN)	449	2	0.1	-	(NA)	0.4
Other wage systems	47,233	10,514	10.0	10.6	(NA)	22.3
Postal Service, total[2]	558,946	116,621	100.0	100.0	19.4	20.9
PFS-1 to 5	439,915	97,765	78.7	83.8	20.6	22.2
PFS-6 to 9	47,517	12,096	8.5	10.4	14.9	25.5
PFS-10 to 16	46,421	5,192	8.3	4.5	4.9	11.2
PFS-17 to 19	15,324	960	2.7	0.8	2.6	6.3
PFS-20 to 29	9,641	603	1.7	0.5	5.1	6.3
PFS-30 to 42	128	5	-	-	(X)	3.9
Other pay systems, total	46,002	2,874	(X)	(X)	6.3	6.2

- Rounds to zero.
NA Not available.
X Not applicable.

[1] In 1970-71 the majority of Federal employees under wage systems were converted to one of Coordinated Federal Wage Systems (CFWS)--Regular Nonsupervisory, Regular Leader, and Regular supervisory. The remaining employees were in "other wage systems."

[2] Includes 4th class postmasters and rural carriers. Also includes both headquarters and field services which were formerly defined as postal service. Approximately 80,000 postal jobs were redefined from full-time to part-time status since May 1973.

Source: U.S. Civil Service Commission.

Table 53. Full-Time Federal Employment of the Black Population, by Pay System, Grade Grouping, and Sex: August 1974

Pay system and grade grouping	Total black	Black women		
		Number	Percent of all blacks	Percent of all women
Total, all pay systems.......	385,035	165,962	43.1	23.7
General Schedule and similar pay plans, total.................	166,665	106,103	63.7	19.8
GS-1 to 4.......................	66,999	50,143	74.8	12.7
GS-5 to 8.......................	67,316	45,147	67.1	19.5
GS-9 to 11......................	20,772	8,591	41.4	15.8
GS-12 to 15.....................	11,429	2,206	19.3	12.2
GS-16 to 18.....................	149	16	10.7	13.3
Wage Systems, total[1].............	96,273	18,812	19.5	50.7
Regular nonsupervisory...........	78,721	14,651	18.6	47.9
WG-1 to 6......................	50,438	13,612	27.0	54.1
WG-7 to 9......................	17,775	874	4.9	20.6
WG-10 to 12....................	10,344	165	1.6	13.9
WG-13 to 15....................	164	-	-	-
Regular leader..................	2,696	395	14.7	54.0
WL-1 to 6......................	1,896	382	20.1	58.1
WL-7 to 9......................	548	12	2.2	16.9
WL-10 to 12....................	243	1	0.4	33.3
WL-13 to 15....................	9	-	-	-
Regular supervisory.............	5,257	650	12.4	54.9
WS-1 to 6......................	3,322	570	17.2	59.0
WS-7 to 12.....................	1,870	80	4.3	37.0
WS-13 to 15....................	63	-	-	-
WS-16 to 19....................	2	-	-	-
Nonsupervisory, production facilitating (WD)..............	277	-	-	-
Supervisory, production facilitating (WN)..............	2	-	-	-
Other wage systems................	9,370	3,116	33.3	67.5
Postal Service, total[2]............	110,973	33,823	30.5	38.7
Total, other pay systems..........	11,124	7,224	64.9	18.0

Note: These data were extracted from the Central Personnel Data File (CPDF) as of August 31, 1974. Totals vary slightly from the survey (Minority Group Employment in the Federal Government, May 1974) data because of differences in the survey date, agency coverage, and the fact that only records with complete data pertinent to the study were used (i.e., minority group designation, grade, pay system, sex, agency, and geographic location).

-Represents zero.

[1] In 1970-71 the majority of Federal employees under wage systems were converted to one of the Coordinated Federal Wage Systems (CFWS)--Regular Nonsupervisory, Regular Leader, and Regular Supervisory. The remaining employees were in "other wage systems."

[2] Includes 4th class postmasters and rural carriers. Because of irregularities in grade level distributions, only totals are shown. Also includes both headquarters and field services which were formerly defined as postal field service. Approximately 80,000 postal jobs were redefined from full-time to part-time status since May 1973.

Source: U.S. Civil Service Commission.

Table 54. Persons Who Worked During 1973 and 1974, by Full- and Part-Time Job Status

Extent of employment	1973				1974			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White
Total, all workers..thousands..	5,995	52,375	5,179	36,654	6,011	52,897	5,340	37,500
Percent of population........	78	85	55	53	76	84	55	54
Percent, all workers.......	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Full time[1].........................	86	88	74	67	85	88	73	67
50 to 52 weeks....................	62	69	45	42	59	68	45	42
27 to 49 weeks....................	14	11	14	12	15	12	14	12
1 to 26 weeks.....................	11	8	15	14	11	8	14	13
Part time...........................	14	13	26	33	15	12	27	33
50 to 52 weeks....................	4	4	9	11	4	5	9	12
27 to 49 weeks....................	2	3	5	8	3	3	6	8
1 to 26 weeks.....................	7	5	12	14	7	5	12	13

[1] Usually worked 35 hours or more a week.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 55. Median Earnings in 1973 of Civilians 14 Years Old and Over, by Occupation of Longest Job, Work Experience, and Sex

(Persons as of the following year)

Occupation	Men		Women		Ratio: Black to white	
	Black	White	Black	White	Men	Women
ALL WORKERS						
Total, with earnings	$5,785	$9,046	$3,030	$3,299	0.64	0.92
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9,668	13,142	7,543	6,790	0.74	1.11
Managers and administrators, except farm	9,394	13,831	8,021	5,605	0.68	1.43
Farmers and farm managers	(B)	5,590	(B)	1,408	(B)	(B)
Clerical and kindred workers	8,007	8,905	4,170	4,409	0.90	0.95
Sales workers	4,270	8,952	1,405	1,637	0.48	0.86
Craft and kindred workers	7,346	10,111	4,446	4,357	0.73	1.02
Operatives, including transport workers	6,539	7,985	3,629	3,618	0.82	1.00
Private household workers	(B)	(B)	1,072	364	(B)	2.95
Service workers, except private household	4,562	4,609	2,773	1,663	0.99	1.67
Farm laborers and supervisors	855	1,384	370	463	0.62	0.80
Laborers, except farm	4,052	3,146	(B)	1,938	1.29	(B)
YEAR-ROUND FULL-TIME WORKERS						
Total, with earnings	7,880	11,516	5,487	6,434	0.68	0.85
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	10,682	14,455	9,015	9,076	0.74	0.99
Managers and administrators, except farm	11,498	14,662	(B)	7,602	0.78	(B)
Farmers and farm managers	(B)	6,824	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Clerical and kindred workers	9,241	10,811	6,522	6,462	0.85	1.01
Sales workers	(B)	12,415	(B)	4,632	(B)	(B)
Craft and kindred workers	8,857	11,387	(B)	6,224	0.78	(B)
Operatives, including transport workers	7,830	9,782	4,824	5,449	0.80	0.89
Private household workers	(B)	(B)	2,232	1,827	(B)	1.22
Service workers, except private household	6,397	8,618	4,595	4,577	0.74	1.00
Farm laborers and supervisors	(B)	5,104	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Laborers, except farm	6,554	8,423	(B)	4,722	0.78	(B)

B Base too small for figure to be shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 56. Median Earnings of Persons With Work Experience in 1973, by Sex

(Persons 14 years old and over as of following year)

Work experience	Men			Women		
	Black	White	Ratio: Black to white	Black	White	Ratio: Black to white
Worked at full-time job........	$6,630	$10,184	0.65	$4,107	$4,967	0.83
50 to 52 weeks..............	7,880	11,516	0.68	5,487	6,434	0.85
40 to 49 weeks..............	5,744	7,799	0.74	4,017	4,409	0.91
27 to 39 weeks..............	4,935	5,578	0.83	2,855	3,222	0.89
14 to 26 weeks..............	2,186	2,919	0.75	1,656	1,979	0.84
1 to 13 weeks................	584	956	0.61	478	593	0.81
Worked at part-time job........	782	1,092	0.72	802	981	0.82
50 to 52 weeks..............	2,134	1,962	1.09	1,479	2,108	0.70
40 to 49 weeks..............	(B)	2,140	(B)	1,699	1,778	0.96
27 to 39 weeks..............	(B)	1,555	(B)	1,345	1,391	0.97
14 to 26 weeks..............	719	931	0.77	657	789	0.83
1 to 13 weeks................	306	353	0.87	303	319	0.95

B Base too small for figure to be shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 57. Extent of Unemployment During 1973 and 1974, by Sex

(Numbers in thousands)

Extent of unemployment	1973				1974			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White
Total who worked or looked for work during the year	6,107	52,748	5,555	37,403	6,198	53,407	5,764	38,483
Percent with unemployment	20	13	22	14	25	16	26	17
Total with unemployment	1,245	6,676	1,226	5,351	1,563	8,647	1,501	6,606
Did not work but looked for work	112	373	376	749	187	510	424	983
With work experience	1,133	6,303	850	4,602	1,376	8,137	1,077	5,623
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Year-round workers[1] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	11	12	6	6	10	14	9	10
Part-year workers[2] with unemployment	89	88	94	94	90	86	91	90
With unemployment of:								
1 to 4 weeks	22	24	33	36	19	22	24	33
5 to 14 weeks	30	35	27	31	33	34	31	30
15 weeks or more	38	30	34	26	38	31	35	27
Percent with 2 spells or more of unemployment	39	33	27	24	40	37	31	27
2 spells	15	15	12	14	19	19	17	15
3 spells or more	24	18	15	11	21	18	34	12

[1] Worked 50 or 51 weeks.

[2] Worked less than 50 weeks.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

BUSINESS OWNERSHIP

Black-Owned Businesses

Advances were made in black entrepreneurship during the 3-year period 1969-72. By 1972 there were 195,000 black-owned business enterprises with total receipts of $7.2 million, representing nearly a 20-percent increase in number of firms and approximately a 60-percent increase in gross receipts since 1969. The considerable increase in gross receipts reflects both the general inflation in prices and some real increase in volume of sales and services.

As in 1969, nearly all black-owned firms operated as sole proprietorships in 1972. Corporations were used least by black entrepreneurs as a legal form of organization (table 58).

Information shown in table 59 on total and black-owned firms (excluding corporations) indicates the extent of black gains relative to the total business market since 1969. Black firms in 1972 remained a marginal sector of the business community in every industry, accounting for about 2.7 percent of all businesses (excluding corporations) in the country, essentially the same proportion as in 1969. A very small increase was noted for gross receipts realized by black firms—1.7 percent of all gross receipts, slightly above the 1.3 percent in 1969.

In 1972, black-owned firms remained highly concentrated in two industry divisions—retail trade and selected services. These firms accounted for 65 percent of all black-owned firms, about the same proportion which existed in 1969. The category "selected services" includes hotels and other lodging places, personal services, business services, automotive repair services, garages, etc. (table 59).

In terms of dollar volume of receipts among black-owned firms, automotive dealers (including service stations) and food stores ranked first and second (table 60).

The preponderance of black-owned firms operated in the South where there were 96,000 such businesses in 1972. However, the greatest percentage increases (1969 to 1972) were noted in the West and Northeast (table 58).

There were 16 States with 5,000 or more black-owned firms in 1972; about half were located outside the South. Three-fourths of the selected 16 States showed an increase of 50 percent or more in gross receipts since 1969. Very high increases (80 percent or more) were noted for Maryland, New York, District of Columbia, Florida, and California. In 1972, California recorded both the largest amount of gross receipts and number of firms of any State. Illinois, though second in rank for gross receipts, was fourth in number of firms; Texas was second in number of firms (table 61).

The seven standard metropolitan statistical areas having the largest number of black-owned firms in 1972 (5,000 or more) accounted for 31 percent of the total number of black-owned firms in the United States and 32 percent of gross receipts of all black-owned firms in the Nation. Gross receipts for the Chicago SMSA were substantially above those for any of the other 6 SMSA's (table 62).

Table 58. Selected Characteristics of Black-Owned Firms: 1969 and 1972

(Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Selected characteristics	1969	1972	Percent change 1969 to 1972	Percent distribution	
				1969	1972
PRESENCE OF PAID EMPLOYEES AND GROSS RECEIPTS					
All firms	163,073	194,986	20	100	100
With paid employees	38,304	31,893	-17	23	16
Without paid employees	124,769	163,093	31	77	84
Average number of paid employees per firm	4	6	50	(X)	(X)
Gross receipts....thousands	$4,474,191	$7,168,491	60	(X)	(X)
Average receipts per firm...thousands	$27.4	$36.8	34	(X)	(X)
LEGAL FORM OF ORGANIZATION					
All firms	163,073	194,986	20	100	100
Sole proprietorships	148,135	182,530	23	91	94
Partnerships	11,424	8,422	-26	7	4
Corporations	3,514	4,034	15	2	2
REGION OF LOCATION					
All firms[1]	162,050	192,861	19	100	100
South	83,262	96,451	16	51	50
North and West	78,788	96,410	22	49	50
Northeast	24,392	31,611	30	15	16
North Central	36,635	41,400	13	23	21
West	17,761	23,399	32	11	12

Note: Most of the data shown in tables 58 - 62 are from the 1972 and 1969 Surveys of Minority-Owned Businesses. A firm was considered to be black-owned if the sole owner or more than half of the partners were black. A corporation was classified as black-owned if more than 50 percent of the stock was owned by blacks. See "Definitions and Explanations" section for more details.

X Not applicable.

[1] Excludes 1,023 firms in 1969 and 2,125 firms in 1972 whose region of location was not reported.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 59. Number and Gross Receipts of Total and Black-Owned Firms, Excluding Corporations, by Legal Form of Organization and Industry Division: 1972

Legal form of organization and industry division	Number of firms, 1972 (thousands)		Percent black of all firms		Gross receipts, 1972		Gross receipts--percent black of all firms	
	Total[1]	Black-owned	1972	1969	Total (millions of dollars)	Black-owned	1972	1969
ALL INDUSTRIES	7,053	191	2.7	2.6	289,318	4,953	1.7	1.3
Legal Form of Organization								
Sole proprietorship................	6,308	183	2.9	2.7	205,989	4,144	2.0	1.4
Partnership........................	745	8	1.1	1.7	83,329	809	1.0	0.9
Industry Division								
Construction.......................	865	20	2.3	2.0	36,564	612	1.7	1.1
Manufacturing......................	233	4	1.5	1.2	13,605	150	1.1	0.7
Transportation and public utilities	358	22	6.0	5.5	9,468	369	3.9	2.3
Wholesale trade....................	378	2	0.4	0.4	43,113	239	0.6	0.4
Retail trade.......................	[2]1,991	56	2.8	2.4	117,750	2,359	2.0	1.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	955	8	0.8	0.9	30,490	175	0.6	0.4
Selected services..................	1,950	68	3.5	3.3	30,489	870	2.9	2.1
Other industries and not classified	322	14	4.3	5.8	7,839	179	2.3	3.3

Note: Data for corporations were excluded from the universe because comparable data for all corporations were unavailable from Internal Revenue Service.

[1] Data are from IRS Statistics of Income series.

[2] Includes "wholesale and retail trade not allocated by industry."

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 60. Ten Largest Major Industry Groups of Black-Owned Firms by Gross Receipts: 1972

(Rank according to gross receipts in 1972)

Rank	Industry group	Firms (number)	Gross receipts ($1,000)	Percent distribution	
				Firms	Gross receipts
	Ten largest major industries	117,885	4,791,507	100	100
1	Automotive dealers and service stations	7,287	951,427	6	20
2	Food stores	12,271	649,025	10	14
3	Eating and drinking places	15,154	536,547	13	11
4	Special trade contractors	16,352	535,431	14	11
5	Miscellaneous retail trade	16,441	487,416	14	10
6	Wholesale trade--durable goods	1,236	449,263	1	9
7	Personal services	35,473	355,130	30	7
8	Wholesale trade--nondurable goods	318	300,487	-	6
9	Trucking and warehousing	10,187	294,464	9	6
10	General building contractors	3,166	232,317	3	5

- Rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 61. Number and Gross Receipts of Black-Owned Firms for Selected States, 1972, and Percent Change, 1969 to 1972

(Data shown for States with 5,000 or more black-owned firms. States ranked according to gross receipts in 1972. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Rank	Area	1972			Percent change, 1969 to 1972	
		Firms (number)	Gross receipts			
			Amount ($1,000)	Percent of U.S. total	Firms	Gross receipts
	United States...........	194,986	7,168,491	100	20	60
	Selected States...........	153,642	5,654,300	79	19	65
1	California...................	19,282	703,512	10	31	81
2	Illinois.....................	11,458	609,423	8	12	56
3	Texas........................	15,011	483,920	7	18	68
4	New York.....................	14,377	466,363	7	55	92
5	Michigan.....................	7,964	401,511	6	15	49
6	Pennsylvania.................	7,579	344,606	5	-1	70
7	Ohio.........................	10,524	332,793	5	14	46
8	Florida......................	8,750	331,714	5	21	84
9	Georgia......................	8,310	327,804	5	24	71
10	Louisiana....................	7,958	323,257	5	15	44
11	North Carolina...............	8,082	288,783	4	9	50
12	New Jersey...................	6,143	255,169	4	7	50
13	Maryland.....................	7,019	244,843	3	25	99
14	Virginia.....................	8,173	234,538	3	7	45
15	District of Columbia.........	7,102	155,877	2	13	90
16	South Carolina...............	5,910	150,187	2	20	64

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 62. Number and Gross Receipts of Black-Owned Firms for Selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1972, and Percent Change, 1969 to 1972

(Data shown for SMSA's with 5,000 or more black-owned firms. SMSA's ranked according to gross receipts in 1972)

Rank	Area	1972			Percent change, 1969 to 1972	
		Firms (number)	Gross receipts			
			Amount ($1,000)	Percent of U.S. total	Firms	Gross receipts
	United States	194,986	7,168,491	100	20	60
	Selected standard metropolitan statistical areas	59,684	2,268,272	32	23	71
1	Chicago, Ill	9,718	533,643	7	11	61
2	New York, N.Y.-N.J.	11,282	363,724	5	46	82
3	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	11,057	358,533	5	33	70
4	Detroit, Mich	6,146	335,855	5	13	48
5	Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	6,278	273,515	4	1	80
6	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	9,726	251,074	3	25	104
7	Houston, Tex	5,477	151,928	2	27	82

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

IV Education

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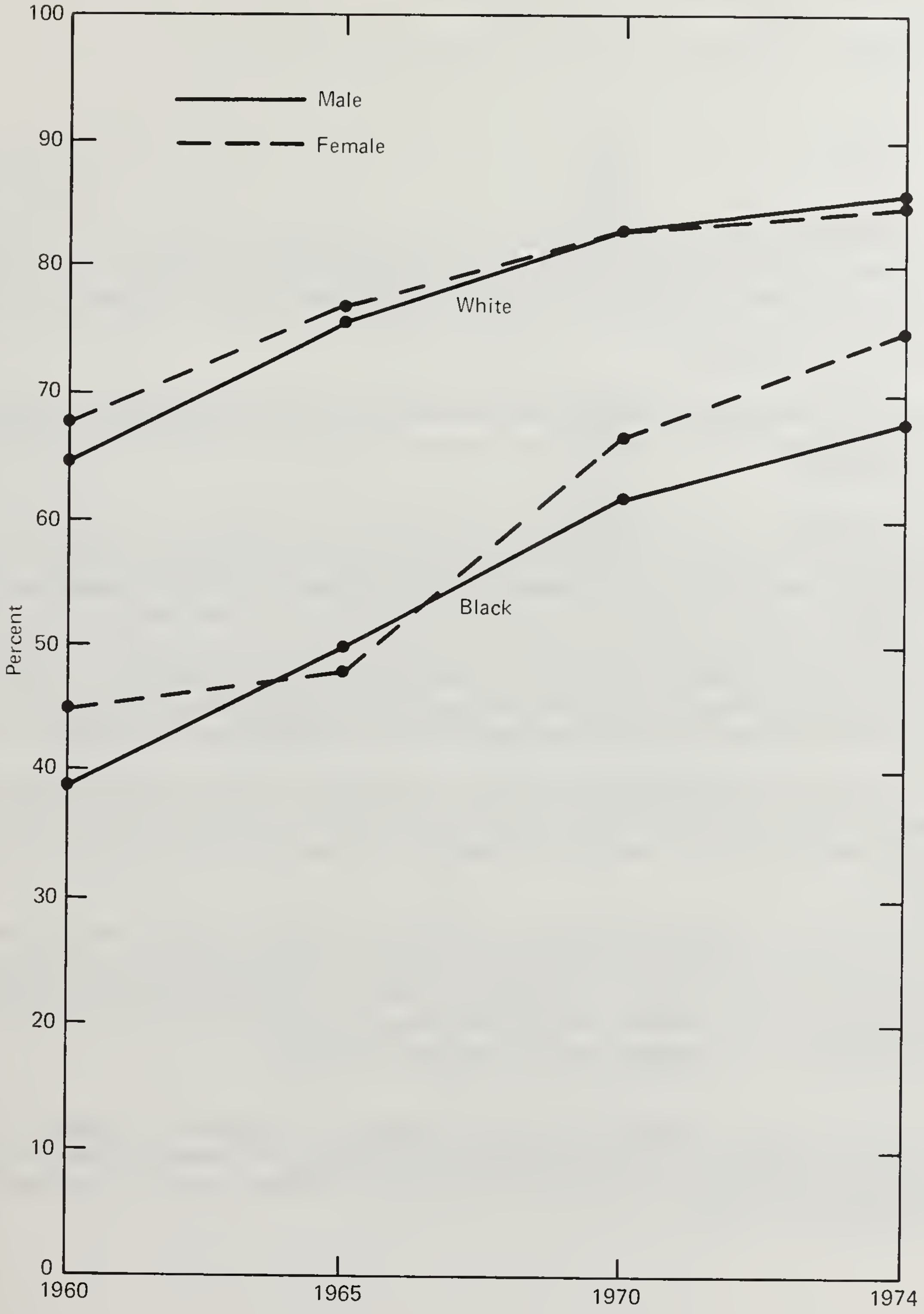
FIGURE 6. Percent of Persons 20 to 24 Years Old Who Completed 4 Years of High School or More, by Sex: 1960, 1965, 1970, and 1974



Source: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census

EDUCATION

School Enrollment

In 1974, about 700,000 black students were enrolled in nursery school and kindergarten and 4.6 million in elementary school (grades 1 to 8); another 2.1 million were in high school (grades 9 to 12) and 800,000 in college. Following the national trend, the number of black students enrolled at the elementary school level has declined since the beginning of the decade. This decline reflects the decrease in the elementary school-age population as the result of fewer births.

Between 1970 and 1974, there was a striking increase among blacks at the college level, where a 56 percent growth in enrollment was noted. For whites, the most dominant growth (about 50 percent) occurred at the nursery school level (table 63).

For both blacks and whites, nearly universal school enrollment still existed in 1974 at the compulsory attendance ages, 6 to 15 years. Also, for some age groups outside the compulsory attendance ages, the enrollment rates for black students have approximated those for whites. By 1974, the proportion of 5-year old black children enrolled was 87 percent, about the same level as that for whites (90 percent). Just 4 years ago, the figure for blacks had lagged below that for whites by at least 9 percentage points. The gains by blacks may be due, in part, to the increased availability of kindergarten to blacks since more public education systems, especially those in the South, have included kindergarten. In addition, among those 16 to 17 years of age, the proportion attending school was about the same for blacks and whites–about 88 percent (table 64).

Within the last 4 years, the college enrollment rates for young black men have continued to climb, whereas those for black women appear to have leveled off. Consequently, in 1974 there is some evidence that a higher proportion of young black men than women were enrolled in college–20 compared with 16 percent, respectively (table 65).

For both blacks and whites, college attendance for young adults (18 to 24 years old) tends to increase with family income.[1] However, at the $10,000 and over income level, a higher proportion of white than black families (with (a) family member (s) 18 to 24 years old) had a member enrolled in college–45 and 33 percent, respectively. Among families with incomes under $5,000, about the same proportion of black and white families (17 percent) had at least one member enrolled in college (table 66).

---

[1] Income data are based on respondent's estimate of total family money income received for the preceding 12 months and excludes families for whom no income information was obtained. Consequently, the income levels may be understated compared with income data collected from the March CPS, which are based on responses to eight direct questions asked of all persons and include allocation for nonresponse.

Table 63. School Enrollment of Persons 3 to 34 Years Old, by Level: 1970 and 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Level of school and race	1970	1974	Percent change, 1970 to 1974
BLACK			
Total enrolled	7,307	8,215	12.4
Nursery school	178	227	27.5
Kindergarten	426	463	8.7
Elementary school	4,868	4,585	-5.8
High school	1,834	2,125	15.9
College	522	814	55.9
WHITE			
Total enrolled	44,960	50,992	13.4
Nursery school	893	1,340	50.1
Kindergarten	2,706	2,745	1.4
Elementary school	28,638	26,051	-9.0
High school	12,723	13,073	2.8
College	6,759	7,781	15.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 64. Percent Enrolled in School, by Age: 1965, 1970, and 1974

Age	Black			White		
	1965	1970	1974	1965	1970	1974
3 and 4 years..................	[1]12	23	29	10	20	29
5 years........................	59	72	87	72	81	90
6 to 15 years..................	99	99	99	99	99	99
16 and 17 years................	84	86	87	88	91	88
18 and 19 years................	40	40	44	47	49	43
20 to 24 years.................	9	14	17	20	23	22

[1] Includes persons of "other" races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 65. College Enrollment of Persons 18 to 24 Years Old by Sex: 1970 and 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex and college enrollment	Black		White	
	1970	1974	1970	1974
BOTH SEXES				
Total persons, 18 to 24 years......	2,692	3,105	19,608	22,141
Number enrolled in college..............	416	555	5,305	5,589
Percent of total......................	15	18	27	25
MALE				
Total persons, 18 to 24 years......	1,220	1,396	9,053	10,722
Number enrolled in college..............	192	280	3,096	3,035
Percent of total......................	16	20	34	28
FEMALE				
Total persons, 18 to 24 years......	1,471	1,709	10,555	11,419
Number enrolled in college..............	225	277	2,209	2,555
Percent of total......................	15	16	21	22

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 66. Family Members 18 to 24 Years Old, by College Enrollment Status and Family Income: 1974

Enrollment status and race	Total reporting on family income	Family income in 1973				
		Under $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over		
				Total	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 and over
BLACK						
Total, 18 to 24 years...thousands..	1,653	668	525	463	270	193
Percent.........................	100	100	100	100	100	100
Enrolled in college.....................	25	17	30	33	26	42
Not enrolled in college.................	75	83	70	67	74	58
High school graduate..................	46	37	49	54	56	50
Not high school graduate..............	29	46	21	14	18	8
WHITE						
Total, 18 to 24 years...thousands..	9,320	855	1,702	6,760	2,422	4,338
Percent.........................	100	100	100	100	100	100
Enrolled in college.....................	39	17	27	45	37	50
Not enrolled in college.................	61	83	73	55	63	50
High school graduate..................	48	44	53	47	52	45
Not high school graduate..............	13	39	21	7	11	5

Note: Universe includes only persons reporting on family income, and excludes family heads, wives, and other family members who are married, spouse present.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

EDUCATION

Educational Attainment

Young blacks have continued to make advances in education in the 1970's. Moreover, the educational differentials between black and white young adults narrowed, continuing a pattern which began in the 1960's. The proportion of high school graduates rose faster for blacks than for whites between 1970 and 1974, narrowing the gap. Yet in 1974, there was still a noticeable difference between blacks and whites (20 to 24 years old) in the proportion completing high school–72 percent versus 85 percent, respectively (table 67).

Between 1970 and 1974, there is some evidence that black adults 25 to 34 years old continued to make gains in completing their college education. However, in 1974, the comparable proportion of white adult college graduates (21 percent) was about two and one-half times larger than the proportion for blacks (8 percent) (table 68).

Table 67. Level of Schooling Completed by Persons 20 to 24 Years Old, by Sex: 1960, 1965, 1970, and 1974

Level of schooling and year	Total		Male		Female	
	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White
Percent completed 4 years of high school or more:						
1960	42	66	[1]39	65	[1]45	68
1965	49	76	50	76	48	77
1970	65	83	62	83	67	83
1974	72	85	68	86	75	85
Percent completed 1 year of college or more:						
1960	12	25	[1]12	28	[1]13	22
1965	15	31	14	36	15	26
1970	23	39	23	44	23	35
1974	27	43	25	46	29	40

[1] Includes persons of "other" races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 68. Percent of Population 25 to 34 Years Old Who Completed 4 Years of College or More, by Sex: 1960, 1966, 1970, and 1974

Year	Black			White		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
960	4.1	4.1	4.0	11.9	15.8	8.3
966	5.7	5.2	6.1	14.6	18.9	10.4
970	6.1	5.8	6.4	16.6	20.9	12.3
974	8.1	8.8	7.6	21.0	24.9	17.2

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Characteristics of Postsecondary Students

Nearly 680,000 blacks 16 to 34 years old were students in some type of postsecondary school in 1973, constituting about 9 percent of all blacks in that age span. For whites, the comparable figure was about 7.7 million, or about 14 percent of that age group.

The largest component (549,000) of black postsecondary students were enrolled in colleges or universities. Slightly more than 100,000 blacks were attending vocational schools, reported primarily as business or commercial, technical, and vocational or trade schools.

Selected data on students enrolled in postsecondary schools (i.e., schools providing training beyond high school) were collected as a supplement to the Census Bureau's October 1973 Current Population Survey (CPS).

Some differences between black and white enrollment by type of schooling were apparent. Black students were more likely than white students to be enrolled in vocational educational institutions and less likely to be in universities. On the other hand, the proportion of blacks enrolled in 4-year colleges (20 percent) was very similar to that for whites. However, black students were predominantly in public 4-year colleges, whereas white students were enrolled equally in public and private 4-year colleges (table 69).

Information on the financial status and sources of income of students also was gathered in this special CPS supplement. Contrary to general assumptions about the dependence of postsecondary students upon their parents, the majority of postsecondary students considered themselves financially independent of their parents.[2] This situation was also true for blacks—60 percent of the black students reported that they were financially independent. However, this independence among black students varied considerably by the type of school in which they were enrolled. For example, 78 percent of vocational school students, but only 47 percent of 4-year college students considered themselves financially independent. This pattern for blacks followed the same trend observed for all postsecondary students.

A larger proportion of black students who were dependent upon parental support than those who were financially independent were attending universities and 4-year colleges, where expenses are usually higher (median education expenses, excepted). This suggests that parental assistance enabled more of these black students to enroll at this higher level of schooling (table 70).

Postsecondary students used a number of sources of income to defray their educational and living expenses. However, most sources were used by only a small segment of the students. Among black students, the sources most often reported were personal earnings (40 percent), parents, and personal savings. Black students relied upon these sources to a lesser degree than all postsecondary students.

Generally, no loan, grant, or scholarship program, considered singly, affected a large proportion of all black students, but combined they affected a substantial number. And black students were more likely than all students to use all of these programs.

Among the grants and scholarships, the most common sources used by blacks were Educationa Opportunity Grants,[3] Veterans Administration benefits, and State and local scholarships and grants. Nationa Defense Student Loans were used to a greater extent than personal loans by black students (table 71).

---

[2] "Financially dependent" or "independent" is a self-determined status, i.e., based on the response of students to a question which asked directly if they considered themselves to be financially independent of their parents.

[3] The figure for Educational Opportunity Grants may not include all students who received grants in 1973, because the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program was begun in summer 1973 and many students were likely not to have been informed about their application until after the survey date.

Table 69. Postsecondary School Enrollment of Persons 16 to 34 Years Old, by Type of School: 1973

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	All races	Black	White
PERSONS 16 TO 34 YEARS OLD			
Total	61,546	7,152	53,464
Postsecondary students	8,524	678	7,659
Percent of total	14	9	14
Enrolled in college	7,354	549	6,639
University	4,032	252	3,698
4-year college	1,570	134	1,386
2-year college	1,752	163	1,555
Enrolled in vocational education school	1,170	128	1,020
Postsecondary Students			
Total	8,524	678	7,659
Percent	100	100	100
Enrolled in college	86	81	87
University	47	37	48
4-year college	18	20	18
2-year college	21	24	20
Enrolled in vocational education school	14	19	13
College students, excluding university			
Total	3,322	297	2,941
Percent	100	100	100
Enrolled in 4-year college	47	45	47
Public	25	36	23
Private	21	8	23
Enrolled in 2-year college	53	55	53
Public	48	47	48
Private	3	5	3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 70. Postsecondary Students 16 Years Old and Over, by Type of School and Financial Independence: 1973

Subject	All schools	University	College		Vocational education school
			4-year	2-year	
ALL STUDENTS					
Total...............thousands..	9,667	4,375	1,715	2,075	1,502
Percent.....................	100	100	100	100	100
Financially dependent................	46	50	60	38	27
Financially independent.............	54	49	39	61	72
Percent, by type of institution	100	45	18	21	16
Financially dependent................	100	50	23	18	9
Financially independent.............	100	42	13	25	21
Median Expected Educational Expenses					
Total.........................	$784	$910	$1,318	$410	$533
Financially dependent................	1,040	1,062	1,727	600	909
Financially independent.............	576	744	806	307	414
BLACK STUDENTS					
Total...............thousands..	789	279	150	202	158
Percent.....................	100	100	100	100	100
Financially dependent................	39	47	51	33	20
Financially independent.............	60	52	47	64	78
Percent, by type of institution	100	35	19	26	20
Financially dependent................	100	43	25	22	10
Financially independent.............	100	31	15	28	26
Median Expected Educational Expenses					
Total.........................	$745	$1,077	$1,278	$378	$538
Financially dependent................	935	1,091	1,335	432	342
Financially independent.............	659	1,077	1,141	362	597

Note: In this table "financially dependent" or "independent" is a self-determined status, i.e., based on the response of students to a question which asked directly if they considered themselves to be financially independent of their parents.

Expected educational expenses were for the period July 1973 to June 1974, and include tuition and fees, books and supplies, and transportation to and from class. Room and board are not included here as educational expenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 71. Source of Income for Postsecondary Students 16 Years Old and Over: 1973

Source of income	All students: Number (thousands)	All students: Percent	Black students: Number (thousands)	Black students: Percent	Percent Black of all students
Total students	9,673	100	789	100	8
With income from specific source:					
Personal savings	3,254	34	170	22	5
Earnings while taking courses	4,855	50	316	40	7
Spouses earnings or savings	1,809	19	125	16	7
Parents	3,924	41	211	27	5
College work-study program	441	5	93	12	21
National Defense student loan	524	5	81	10	15
Educational Opportunity grant	323	3	88	11	27
Federal guaranteed student loan program	513	5	52	7	10
Basic educational opportunity grant	105	1	19	2	18
Veterans Administration benefits	1,146	12	94	12	8
Personal loan	370	4	43	5	12
State scholarship or grant	775	8	74	9	10
Local scholarship or grant	699	7	62	8	9
Social Security benefits	395	4	59	7	15
Public assistance	104	1	25	3	24
Educational expenses from employer	488	5	24	3	5
Other sources	811	8	79	10	10
Not reported	246	3	32	4	13

Note: Detailed figures may not add to totals because some students received income from more than one source.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

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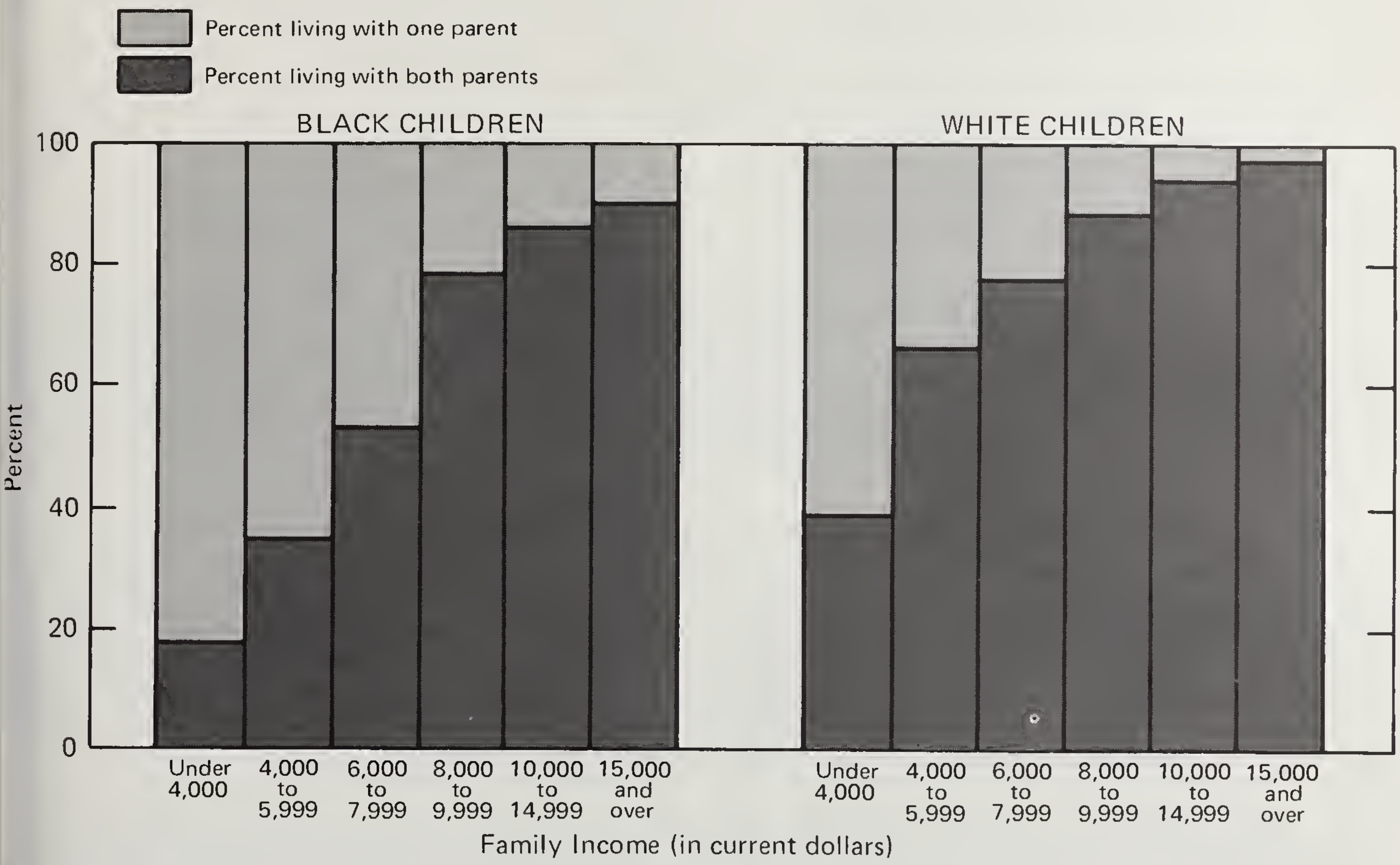
FIGURE 7. Own Children Under 18 by Presence of Parents and Family Income in 1973



Source: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

FAMILY

Structure and Composition

The proportion of black families with a husband and wife present continued its downward movement during the first half of the 1970 decade. In 1975, of the 5.5 million black families, about 61 percent had both spouses present; in 1970, the proportion was 68 percent. Conversely, the proportion of black families headed by a woman (with no spouse present) climbed from 28 to 35 percent. The proportion has been at about the 35 percent level for the last 3 years. White female heads as a percentage of all white families inched upward from 9 percent in 1970 to about 11 percent in 1975 (table 72).

From the beginning of the decade to 1974, the number of black women who were heads of their own families increased by one-half million, or 37 percent; white female heads rose by nearly 700,000, or 16 percent. Some possible explanations for the rise in the total number of female family heads are suggested in a Census Bureau study. A few of the explanations cited are—high divorce and separation rates, the retention of children by unwed mothers, greater economic independence resulting from the increased incidence of labor force participation among women, and the availability of public assistance programs.[1] The influence of some of these factors is exhibited by changes which have occurred in the distribution of certain characteristics, namely the marital status, age, and the presence of children of female heads.

A greater proportion of black female family heads were either single or divorced (taken together) in 1974 than in 1970. This group has also increased faster than all black female heads. Furthermore, black women who were heads of families tended to be younger in 1974, on the average, than in 1970, as evidenced by the larger proportion who were under 35 years old—the increase was from 35 percent in 1970 to 40 percent in 1974. There is some evidence that more black female heads now have children to support—in 1974, about 70 percent of black female heads had children compared with 67 percent in 1970. Moreover, about 3.2 million black children were in families headed by women in 1974, compared with 2.6 million in 1970 (tables 73 and 74).

---

[1] See **Current Population Reports**, Series P-23, No. 50, "Female Family Heads," pages 1 and 2.

Table 72 Percent Distribution of Families by Type: 1965 and 1970 to 1975

Year and race	All families (thousands)	Percent of all families			
		Total	Husband-wife	Other male head	Female head[1]
BLACK					
1965[2]	4,752	100.0	73.1	3.2	23.7
1970	4,774	100.0	68.1	3.7	28.3
1971	4,928	100.0	65.6	3.8	30.6
1972[3]	5,157	100.0	63.8	4.4	31.8
1973[3]	5,265	100.0	61.4	4.0	34.6
1974[3]	5,440	100.0	61.8	4.2	34.0
1975[3]	5,498	100.0	60.9	3.9	35.3
WHITE					
1965	43,081	100.0	88.6	2.4	9.0
1970	46,022	100.0	88.7	2.3	9.1
1971	46,535	100.0	88.3	2.3	9.4
1972[3]	47,641	100.0	88.2	2.3	9.4
1973[3]	48,477	100.0	87.8	2.5	9.6
1974[3]	48,919	100.0	87.7	2.4	9.9
1975[3]	49,451	100.0	86.9	2.6	10.5

Note: Most of the tables in this section show data on families for the year 1974. Figures on families from the March 1975 Current Population Survey, which recently became available, have been included in this table in this section.

A family consists of two or more persons living together and related by blood, marriage, or adoption.

[1] Female heads of families include widowed, divorced, and single women, women whose husbands are in the Armed Forces or otherwise away from home involuntarily, as well as those separated from their husbands through marital discord.

[2] Includes persons of "other" races.

[3] Based on 1970 census population controls. See "Definitions and Explanations" section for more details.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 73. Marital Status of Female Family Heads: 1970 and 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Marital status and race	Number (thousands)		Percent change, 1970-1974	Percent distribution	
	1970	1974		1970	1974
BLACK					
Total, female heads.......thousands..	1,349	1,849	37	100	100
With disrupted marriage....................	648	860	33	48	47
Separated................................	456	561	23	34	30
Divorced.................................	192	299	56	14	16
Other....................................	700	989	41	52	53
Single (never married)...................	218	389	78	16	21
Widowed..................................	403	536	33	30	29
Husband temporarily absent...............	79	64	-19	6	3
Armed Forces...........................	31	10	-68	2	1
Other reasons..........................	48	54	13	4	3
WHITE					
Total, female heads.......thousands..	4,185	4,853	16	100	100
With disrupted marriage....................	1,534	2,273	48	37	47
Separated................................	476	715	50	11	15
Divorced.................................	1,058	1,558	47	25	32
Other....................................	2,651	2,580	-3	63	53
Single (never married)...................	385	454	18	9	9
Widowed..................................	1,966	1,925	-2	47	40
Husband temporarily absent...............	300	201	-33	7	4
Armed Forces...........................	108	25	-77	3	1
Other reasons..........................	192	176	-8	5	4

Note: Categories refer to marital status at time of enumeration.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 74. Selected Characteristics of Families Headed by Women: 1970 and 1974

Selected characteristics	Black		White	
	1970	1974	1970	1974
AGE OF FEMALE HEAD				
Total female heads......thousands..	1,349	1,849	4,185	4,853
Percent.........................	100	100	100	100
Under 35 years..........................	35	40	21	27
35 to 64 years..........................	53	48	56	54
65 years and over.......................	11	12	23	19
PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS				
Total female heads......thousands..	1,349	1,849	4,185	4,853
Percent.........................	100	100	100	100
With own children.......................	67	70	48	56
With no own children....................	34	30	52	44
With own children.......thousands..	898	1,289	2,007	2,732
Percent with 2 or more children.........	71	69	61	56
NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS				
Total children under 18 years in families headed by women..........	2,645	3,168	4,184	5,343
Percent of all children in families..........................	29	39	7	10

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

FAMILY

Living Arrangements of Children in Families

The proportion of own black children under 18 living in families with both a mother and father present declined markedly between 1970 and 1974–from 64 to 56 percent, paralleling the rise in the number of black female heads of families.[2] A smaller decline was noted (1970-74) for the comparable group of white children–from 91 to 88 percent (table 75).

In 1974, of the black children not living with both parents, about three-fourths were living with at least one of their parents–generally the mother. Of the nearly 800,000 black children living with neither parent, a majority were being cared for by other relatives.

The presence of a parent in the family unit in which black children lived tended to vary as the age of the child increased. In 1974, younger children were more likely than older children to be in homes where neither parent was present–for children under 3 years, the proportion was 15 percent; for children 6 to 17 years, it had dropped by one-half since 1970 to 7 percent. This reflects the phenomenon which occurs in the black community where children in the early ages are often cared for by grandparents until the parents are able to assume full responsibility for them (table 76).

For blacks, the proportion of children living with both parents varied widely with the income status of the family. In 1974, among families with incomes under $4,000, a small proportion, less than one-fifth of all black children were living with both parents. Among those with income levels of $15,000 and over, nearly all–9 out of 10–black children had both parents present. A similar pattern prevailed for whites, except that the differences between income levels were not as great as those for blacks.

The overall decline (1971 to 1974) noted in the proportion of black children living with both parents occurred only among those families with incomes under $8,000, especially those families with incomes between $4,000 and $7,999 (table 77).

---

[2] "Own" child is a single (never married) son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child under 18 years old living in a family wit at least one parent present.

Table 75. Total Own Children and Percent of Children Living With Both Parents: 1965 and 1970 to 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Total, own children (thousands)		Percent living with both parents	
	Black	White	Black	White
1965	[1]8,922	58,825	[1]71	91
1970	8,944	58,244	64	91
1971	8,876	58,217	61	90
1972	8,584	57,252	61	89
1973	8,676	56,138	56	89
1974	8,600	55,329	56	88

Note: Universe is own unmarried children under 18 years old living in families with at least one parent present. "Own" child is a single (never married) son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a married couple or of a family head or subfamily head.

[1] Includes persons of "other" races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Percent Living with One Parent only

	1965	1974
White	9	12
Black	29	44

Table 76. Living Arrangements of Children in Families and Marital Status of Parent by Age of Child: 1974

Subject	Total, under 18 years	Age of child: Under 3 years	Age of child: 3 to 5 years	Age of child: 6 to 17 years
BLACK				
All children in families........thousands..	9,378	1,384	1,492	6,504
Percent..................................	100	100	100	100
Living with two parents..........................	52	49	51	52
Living with one parent...........................	40	37	41	41
Mother only....................................	38	36	40	39
Father only....................................	2	1	1	2
Living with neither parent.......................	8	15	8	7
Children living with one parent...thousands..	3,774	505	616	2,652
Marital status of parent: Percent..............................	100	100	100	100
Never married..................................	20	43	31	13
Married..	48	42	49	50
Separated......................................	42	33	43	44
Divorced.......................................	18	11	12	20
Widowed..	14	4	8	17
WHITE				
All children in families........thousands..	56,184	7,897	8,634	39,654
Percent..................................	100	100	100	10
Living with two parents..........................	87	91	88	8
Living with one parent...........................	12	9	11	1
Mother only....................................	10	8	10	11
Father only....................................	1	-	1	1
Living with neither parent.......................	1	1	1	1
Children living with one parent...thousands..	6,544	669	916	4,96
Marital status of parent: Percent..............................	100	100	100	10
Never married..................................	4	14	6	
Married..	33	52	39	2
Separated......................................	25	35	31	2
Divorced.......................................	44	30	47	4
Widowed..	20	4	8	2

Note: Universe is all children under 18 years old (regardless of marital status) living in families, but excluding heads and wives of heads of subfamilies.

- Rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 77. Own Children Under 18 Years by Presence of Parents and Family Income: 1971 and 1974

(Income in current dollars and refers to income received during 1970 and 1973)

Year and family income	Own black children			Own white children		
	Total (thousands)	Percent living with-- Both parents	One parent	Total (thousands)	Percent living with-- Both parents	One parent
1971						
Under $4,000	2,542	27	73	4,637	52	48
$4,000 to $5,999	1,697	57	43	4,808	74	26
$6,000 to $7,999	1,344	76	24	7,013	87	13
$8,000 to $9,999	1,092	78	22	8,881	94	6
$10,000 and over	2,202	87	13	32,878	97	3
$10,000 to $14,999	1,515	88	12	18,533	97	3
$15,000 and over	687	85	15	14,345	97	3
1974						
Under $4,000	2,031	18	82	3,382	39	61
$4,000 to $5,999	1,472	35	65	3,413	66	34
$6,000 to $7,999	1,273	53	47	4,260	77	23
$8,000 to $9,999	914	78	22	5,321	88	12
$10,000 and over	2,910	88	12	38,949	96	4
$10,000 to $14,999	1,600	86	14	16,179	94	6
$15,000 and over	1,310	90	10	22,770	97	3

Note: Universe is own unmarried children under 18 years old living in families where at least one parent is present.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

FERTILITY

Fertility levels continued to fall in the 1970's. Between 1970 and 1973, total fertility rates declined at about the same pace for black and white women. In 1973, the rate was 2.44 children per black woman and 1.80 per white woman (table 78).

The drop in fertility levels for blacks is illustrated in figures on children already born to black women and on "expected" number of children. The average number of children ever born showed a decided drop among black women under 35 years of age. For example, all black women aged 30 to 34 years had borne an average of 2.5 children, a 17 percent drop from the level of 3.0 in 1970. On the other hand, the average number of children ever born among women 35 to 44 years of age in 1974 remained unchanged, but most of these women had completed their child-bearing years (table 79).

Black wives expect fewer children now than 4 years ago. Among black women 18 to 39 years old, the number of total births expected generally has declined since 1970 (table 80).

There are no apparent differences in lifetime birth expectations between young blacks and whites; in 1974, both black and white women 18 to 24 years old expected an average of 2.2 children. However, since young black women have already had more births to date than the white women, they may not be successful in achieving their expressed expectations. Differentials in expectations between blacks and whites were still observable at ages above 25 years. Here too, black women have already had a larger number of children than white women.

Table 78. Total Fertility Rates: 1960 to 1974

Year	All races	Black and other races	Black	White
1960	3.65	4.52	(NA)	3.53
1961	3.63	4.53	(NA)	3.50
1962	3.47	[1]4.40	(NA)	[1]3.35
1963	3.33	[1]4.27	(NA)	[1]3.20
1964	3.21	4.15	(NA)	3.07
1965	2.93	3.89	(NA)	2.79
1966	2.74	3.61	3.58	2.61
1967	2.57	3.39	3.35	2.45
1968	2.48	3.20	3.13	2.37
1969	2.47	3.15	3.07	2.36
1970	2.48	3.07	3.10	2.39
1971	2.27	2.93	2.91	2.17
1972	2.02	2.65	2.62	1.92
1973	1.90	2.47	2.44	1.80
1974	[2]1.86	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

Note: A total fertility rate is defined as the average number of births that each woman in a synthetic cohort of women would have in her lifetime if, at each year of age, the women experienced the birth rates occurring in the specified calendar year.

NA Not available.

[1] Excludes data for residents of New Jersey.

[2] Bureau of the Census estimate.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 79. Children Ever Born, Per Woman, by Marital Status and Age: 1965, 1970, and 1974

Marital status and age of women	Black			White		
	1965	1970	1974	1965	1970	1974
TOTAL WOMEN[1]						
Total, 15 to 44 years..........	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4
15 to 19 years......................	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1
20 to 24 years......................	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6
25 to 29 years......................	2.6	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.4
30 to 34 years......................	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.3
35 to 39 years......................	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.9	2.8
40 to 44 years......................	3.1	3.5	3.5	2.7	2.9	3.0
WOMEN EVER MARRIED						
Total, 15 to 44 years..........	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1
15 to 19 years......................	(B)	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5
20 to 24 years......................	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.9
25 to 29 years......................	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.6
30 to 34 years......................	3.9	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.4
35 to 39 years......................	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.9	3.1	2.9
40 to 44 years......................	3.4	3.8	3.8	2.8	3.0	3.2

Note: Data for 1965 and 1974 are from Current Population Survey for month of June; 1970 data are from 1970 census.

-Rounds to zero. B Base too small for rate to be shown.

[1] Includes single women not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 80. Selected Data on Birth Expectations for Reporting Wives, 18 to 39 Years Old, by Age: 1971 and 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	Total, 18 to 39 years	Age of wife			
		18 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years
BLACK					
Total number of reporting wives:					
1971	1,306	427	330	276	273
1974	1,465	424	366	323	352
Average number of births to date:					
1971	2.7	1.4	2.5	3.5	4.1
1974	2.4	1.2	2.2	3.0	3.6
Average number of total births expected:					
1971	3.3	2.6	3.1	3.8	4.2
1974	2.9	2.2	2.8	3.2	3.6
WHITE					
Total number of reporting wives:					
1971	15,949	4,523	4,139	3,652	3,635
1974	17,054	4,551	4,598	4,209	3,696
Average number of births to date:					
1971	2.1	0.9	1.9	2.8	3.1
1974	1.9	0.8	1.7	2.5	3.0
Average number of total births expected:					
1971	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.2
1974	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

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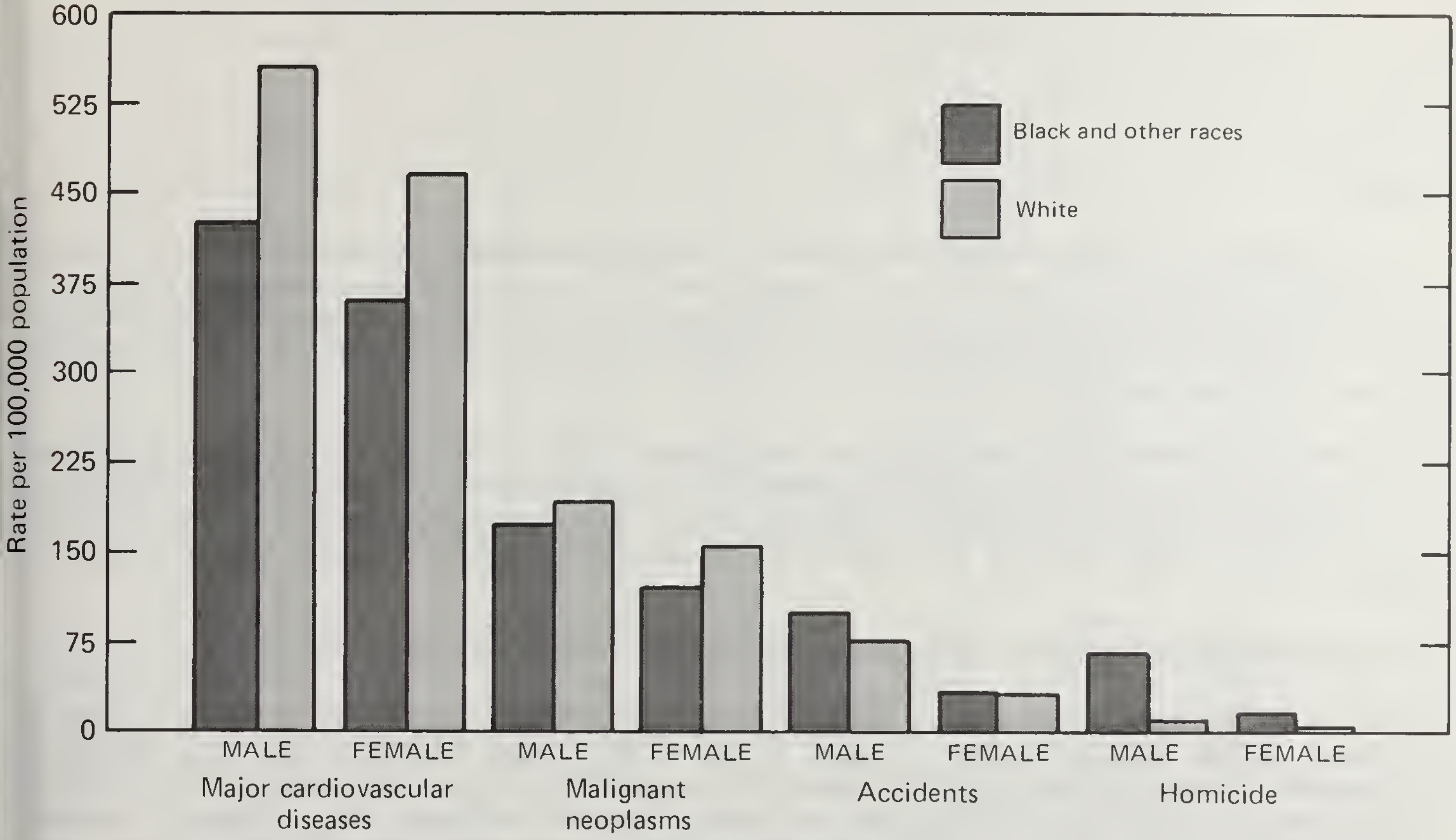
FIGURE 8. Death Rates for the Four Leading Causes Among Black and Other Races Persons, by Sex: 1973



Source: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, National Center for Health Statistics

HEALTH

Mortality

Life expectancy for blacks continues to be lower than that for whites.[1] Among blacks, the average life expectancy at birth in 1973 was 61.9 years for males and 70.1 years for females; corresponding figures for whites were 68.4 and 76.1. For both black males and females, life expectancy increased slightly more than 0.5 years between 1970 and 1973; for black males, this was an improvement over the 1960 decade when life expectancy remained unchanged (table 81).

The modest improvement in longevity for black persons in the 1970's reflects the drops which have occurred in the age-specific death rates. For example, over the 3-year period, 1970 to 1973, age-specific death rates for black females showed declines for most age groups. The most striking reduction occurred among the black population under 1 year of age—death rates declined by 19 percent for males and 16 percent for females.

Age-specific death rates in 1973 generally remained higher for blacks than for whites (table 82).

Death rates for most of the leading causes of death among black men and women showed modest to substantial declines during the first 3 years of the 1970's. Slight reductions were noted for major cardiovascular diseases (the leading cause of death) and accidents; the drops were especially pronounced for influenza and pneumonia (about 20 percent) and diseases associated with early infancy (about 28 percent). Among the exceptions to this pattern for blacks were malignant neoplasms (the second leading cause of death for both men and women) and homicide, a high ranking cause among the men, which registered increases between 1970 and 1973 (table 83).

---

[1] In this section, the term "black" is used in the text although the data are for "black and other races." Blacks constitute about 90 percent of this group.

Table 81. Life Expectancy at Selected Ages, by Sex: 1959-1961, 1970, and 1973

(Additional years of life expected)

Year and age	Male			Female		
	Black and other races	White	Difference in years of life	Black and other races	White	Difference in years of life
1959-61[1]						
0 years (at birth)...........	61.5	67.6	-6.1	66.5	74.2	-7.7
1 year........................	63.5	68.3	-4.8	68.1	74.7	-6.6
15 years......................	50.4	54.9	-4.5	54.9	61.2	-6.3
25 years......................	41.4	45.7	-4.3	45.4	51.5	-6.1
40 years......................	28.7	31.7	-3.0	32.2	37.1	-4.9
65 years......................	12.8	13.0	-0.2	15.1	15.9	-0.8
1970						
0 years (at birth)...........	61.3	68.0	-6.7	69.4	75.6	-6.2
1 year........................	62.5	68.4	-5.9	70.4	75.8	-5.4
15 years......................	49.2	54.9	-5.7	57.0	62.2	-5.2
25 years......................	40.6	45.8	-5.2	47.5	52.5	-5.0
40 years......................	28.6	31.9	-3.3	34.2	38.3	-4.1
65 years......................	13.3	13.1	-0.2	16.4	17.1	-0.7
1973						
0 years (at birth)...........	61.9	68.4	-6.5	70.1	76.1	-6.0
1 years.......................	62.8	68.6	-5.8	70.8	76.1	-5.3
15 years......................	49.5	55.1	-5.6	57.4	62.5	-5.1
25 years......................	40.8	46.0	-5.2	47.9	52.8	-4.9
40 years......................	28.7	32.2	-3.5	34.4	38.5	-4.1
65 years......................	13.1	13.2	-0.1	16.2	17.3	-1.1

[1] 3-year average.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics.

Table 82. Death Rates for the Population, by Age and Sex: 1970 and 1973

(Age specific death rates per 1,000 population in specified group)

Sex and age	Black and other races		White	
	1970[1]	1973	1970[1]	1973
MALE				
Crude death rate[2]	11.3	10.8	10.8	10.7
Age adjusted	11.3	[3]10.9	10.8	[3]10.6
Under 1 year	41.0	33.4	20.9	17.8
1 to 4 years	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.8
5 to 14 years	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
15 to 24 years	3.1	2.8	1.7	1.8
25 to 34 years	5.1	5.0	1.7	1.8
35 to 44 years	8.9	8.2	3.4	3.2
45 to 54 years	16.6	15.9	8.8	8.4
55 to 64 years	30.8	30.7	21.9	21.2
65 to 74 years	55.1	54.6	47.9	46.5
75 to 84 years	89.8	89.7	100.4	102.1
85 years and over	134.5	136.1	200.8	204.4
FEMALE				
Crude death rate[2]	7.8	7.6	8.1	8.2
Age adjusted	7.8	[3]7.4	8.1	[3]7.9
Under 1 year	32.3	27.0	15.9	13.4
1 to 4 years	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6
5 to 14 years	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
15 to 24 years	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.6
25 to 34 years	2.2	1.9	0.8	0.8
35 to 44 years	5.0	4.4	1.9	1.8
45 to 54 years	9.8	9.3	4.6	4.4
55 to 64 years	18.9	18.2	10.1	10.0
65 to 74 years	36.9	36.6	24.6	23.2
75 to 84 years	63.4	62.9	66.4	65.8
85 years and over	114.0	111.2	164.4	166.9

[1] Rates for 1970 revised by the Bureau of the Census to be consistent with population estimates by age as published by the Bureau of the Census in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 519, p. 29.

[2] Unadjusted for differences in age structure.

[3] Standardized on the age distribution of the 1970 population.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics; and, U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 83. Death Rates for Selected Causes, by Sex: 1970 and 1973

(Based on age-specific death rates per 100,000 population in specified group)

Cause of death and race	1970		1973	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
BLACK AND OTHER RACES				
All causes	1,115.9	775.3	1,084.6	755.4
Major cardiovascular diseases	438.8	367.9	425.4	361.7
Diseases of heart	310.2	241.0	305.9	239.7
Hypertension	8.4	6.9	6.1	5.8
Cerebrovascular diseases	101.6	103.5	96.1	99.9
Arteriosclerosis	8.9	8.9	8.5	9.2
Malignant neoplasms, inc. neoplasms of lymphatic and hemotopoietic tissues	161.0	110.0	170.1	117.9
Accidents	105.0	35.5	98.5	33.6
Influenza and pneumonia	48.9	30.1	39.7	24.1
Diabetes mellitus	17.5	27.9	18.2	28.2
Cirrhosis of liver	24.6	14.6	26.6	15.2
Suicide	8.5	2.9	10.0	3.0
Homicide	60.8	12.3	65.8	14.6
Certain causes of mortality in early infancy	51.4	35.6	36.8	25.7
WHITE				
All causes	1,086.7	812.6	1,071.2	823.0
Major cardiovascular diseases	566.8	454.9	555.7	465.1
Diseases of heart	438.3	313.8	430.9	319.4
Hypertension	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.1
Cerebrovascular disease	93.5	109.8	91.2	113.7
Arteriosclerosis	14.6	18.4	13.8	19.1
Malignant neoplasms, inc. neoplasms of lymphatic and hemotopoietic tissues	185.1	149.4	189.6	153.0
Accidents	77.2	33.1	75.9	32.7
Influenza and pneumonia	33.7	25.9	32.6	26.7
Diabetes mellitus	15.7	20.8	14.9	19.9
Cirrhosis of liver	20.1	10.0	20.5	10.1
Suicide	18.0	7.1	18.8	7.0
Homicide	6.8	2.1	8.3	2.8
Certain causes of mortality in early infancy	21.9	14.5	14.6	9.7

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics.

Table 84. Maternal and Infant Mortality Rates: 1940, 1950, 1960, 1965, and 1970 to 1973

(Per 1,000 live births)

Year	Black and other races				White			
	Maternal	Infant			Maternal	Infant		
		Under 1 year	Under 28 days	28 days to 11 months		Under 1 year	Under 28 days	28 days to 11 months
1940.............	7.6	73.8	39.7	34.1	3.2	43.2	27.2	16.0
1950.............	2.2	44.5	27.5	16.9	0.6	26.8	19.4	7.4
1960.............	1.0	43.2	26.9	16.4	0.3	22.9	17.2	5.7
1965.............	0.8	40.3	25.4	14.9	0.2	21.5	16.1	5.4
1970.............	0.6	30.9	21.4	9.5	0.1	17.8	13.8	4.0
1971.............	0.5	28.5	19.6	8.9	0.1	17.1	13.0	4.0
1972.............	0.4	27.7	19.2	8.5	0.1	16.4	12.4	4.0
1973.............	0.3	26.2	17.9	8.3	0.1	15.8	11.8	4.0

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics.

HEALTH

Health Care and Insurance Coverage

Black persons were less likely than white persons to have visited a physician or dentists in 1973.[2] About 70 percent of the black population made at least one visit to a physician; only one-third made a visit to a dentist.

Visitation at a doctor's or dentist's office was associated with the income level of black families. A lower proportion of those in the under $5,000 income category than those at the $10,000 and over income level made at least one visit to a physician or dentist in 1973. Furthermore, black persons with lower family incomes were less likely to have received care of a physician in the office but were more likely to have received care in a clinic than blacks with higher family incomes.

For both races, the usual pattern of increased visits to a physician by elderly persons was evident (table 85).

Black persons under 65 years of age in 1972 were less likely to have hospital insurance coverage than whites–about 3 out of 5 blacks compared with 4 out of 5 whites. With the introduction of Medicare, almost all persons 65 years old and over have health insurance coverage.[3]

Hospital insurance coverage for black persons varied substantially by income level. In 1972, among the $10,000 and over income group, 85 percent of blacks had hospital coverage, more than double the 31 percent at the under $5,000 income level. Similar patterns were apparent for surgical insurance coverage (table 86).

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[2] In this section, the term "black" is used in the text although the data are for "black and other races."

[3] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, **Monthly Vital Statistics Report**, Volume 21, No. 9, Supplement 2, December 18, 1972.

Table 85. Selected Characteristics of Population With One or More Physician or Dentist Visits, by Family Income: 1973

Subject	Total	Family income		
		Under $5,000	$5000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over
BLACK AND OTHER RACES				
Total persons..................thousands..	[1]25,991	8,788	7,481	7,202
Percent with one or more visits to:				
Physician..................................	71	70	69	75
Dentist....................................	34	29	34	42
Total physician visits..........thousands..	116,802	44,946	30,564	33,086
Percent..................................	100	100	100	100
Home.......................................	1	-	-	-
Physician's office.........................	60	54	62	69
Hospital clinic[2].........................	23	27	23	17
Other and unknown..........................	16	19	13	13
Average number of physician visits per person:				
Total......................................	4.5	5.1	4.1	4.6
Under 65 years...........................	4.3	4.8	3.9	4.5
65 years and over........................	7.0	6.9	8.1	9.3
WHITE				
Total persons..................thousands..	[1]179,808	26,121	44,141	97,265
Percent with one or more visits to:				
Physician..................................	75	75	73	76
Dentist....................................	51	34	42	60
Total physician visits..........thousands..	914,208	154,765	218,643	489,209
Percent..................................	100	100	100	10
Home.......................................	1	2	1	1
Physician's office.........................	70	69	73	6
Hospital clinic[2].........................	9	11	9	
Other and unknown..........................	19	19	17	2
Average number of physician visits per person:				
Total......................................	5.1	5.9	5.0	5.
Under 65 years...........................	4.9	5.6	4.8	5.
65 years and over........................	6.5	6.5	6.4	7.

Note: The data presented in this table are from the Health Interview Survey conducted during 1973. The family income refers to the total of all income received by members of the family in the 12-month period ending with the week of interview.

- Rounds to zero.

[1] Includes persons who did not report family income.

[2] Includes hospital emergency room.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics.

Table 86. Persons Under 65 Years of Age by Hospital and Surgical Insurance Coverage, by Age and Family Income: 1972

Subject	Black and other races				White			
	Total	Family income			Total	Family income		
		Under $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over		Under $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over
Persons under 65 years..thousands..	21,989	8,941	7,578	5,470	151,647	21,125	46,976	83,546
HOSPITAL INSURANCE COVERAGE								
Total............thousands..	12,489	2,813	5,026	4,650	121,411	9,464	36,038	75,909
Percent of persons under 65.......................	57	31	66	85	80	45	77	91
Percent in each age group with hospital insurance coverage:								
Under 17 years..................	50	26	60	84	78	32	73	90
17 to 24 years..................	54	36	62	76	73	52	72	84
25 to 44 years..................	66	36	73	88	84	40	79	92
45 to 64 years..................	63	38	75	89	84	54	83	93
SURGICAL INSURANCE COVERAGE								
Total............thousands..	12,210	2,634	4,929	4,647	119,203	9,136	35,301	74,766
Percent of persons under 65.......................	56	29	65	85	79	43	75	89
Percent in each age group with surgical insurance coverage:								
Under 17 years..................	49	24	59	84	77	32	72	89
17 to 24 years..................	53	34	61	75	72	50	70	83
25 to 44 years..................	65	33	71	89	82	39	78	91
45 to 64 years..................	61	35	73	88	82	52	81	92

Note: The data presented in this table are from the Health Interview Survey conducted during 1972. The family income refers to the total of all income received by members of the family in the 12-month period ending with the week of interview.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics.

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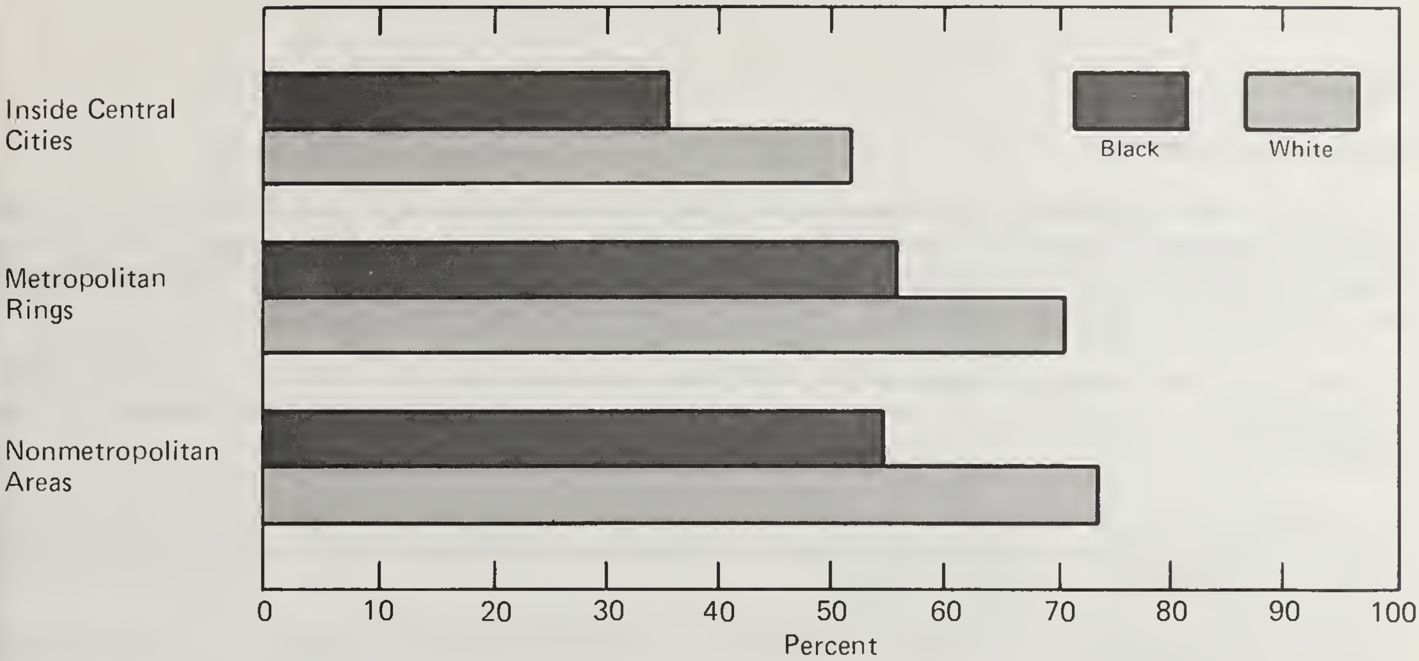
FIGURE 9. Percent Owner-Occupied Housing Units, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence: 1973



ource: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census

HOUSING

Housing Characteristics

In 1973, about 7 million housing units were occupied by black households and approximately 62.4 million by white households. About 43 percent of black households lived in homes they owned or were buying, a smaller proportion than the comparable figure of 67 percent of white households. The 1973 homeownership rate for blacks was very close to the 1970 level; a slight increase was noted among whites.

Information on housing characteristics in 1973 was obtained from the 1973 Annual Housing Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census under the sponsorship of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Owner occupancy rates for black households tended to vary by region. For blacks in the Northeast, only about 3 out of 10 households were buying or owned their own homes; in the South, the comparable proportion was about 5 out of 10 (table 87).

Home ownership rates were higher in nonmetropolitan areas and suburbs (outside central cities) than inside central cities (table 88).

Between 1970 and 1973, only a small proportion of the new housing units were being occupied by black households. There are 7.1 million occupied housing units included in the new construction units that have been added to the housing inventory since April 1, 1970. Of the 7.1 million about 6 percent (or 455,000) were occupied by black households. This is compared with the 10 percent that black households represented of all housholds in 1970.

Black households were acquiring their largest share of the new housing units in the central cities in 1973 but, even here, black households represented only one-eighth of the new households; whereas in 1970 black households accounted for one-fifth of all households in central cities (table 89).

Nationally, 1 in 10 housing units occupied by blacks lacked some or all plumbing facilities; less than 1 out of 20 white households had incomplete plumbing in 1973. Over the decades, the proportion of black housing units in the North and West lacking such facilities has been reduced considerably, so that, by 1973, only 2 percent of the units were categorized as such. However, in the South the proportion was still very high (19 percent) in 1973 (table 90).

Among black households, about 12 percent of the owner-occupied households lived in units with 1.01 or more persons per room in 1973. This was a decline from the comparable figure of 16 percent in 1970. A drop also occurred for renter-occupied households. The number of persons per room is considered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development to be a measure of crowding, with a ratio of 1.01 or higher being defined as "crowded" (table 91).

Table 87. Tenure of Occupied Housing Units, by Region: 1973

(Numbers in thousands)

Tenure and race of head	United States	South	North and West			
			Total	Northeast	North Central	West
BLACK						
Total occupied units	6,962	3,541	3,421	1,307	1,450	664
Owner occupied	3,024	1,717	1,308	385	639	284
Percent of total	43	48	38	29	44	43
Renter occupied	3,938	1,824	2,114	922	812	380
WHITE[1]						
Total occupied units	62,374	18,052	44,323	15,061	17,394	11,868
Owner occupied	41,629	12,645	28,983	9,288	12,406	7,289
Percent of total	67	70	65	62	71	61
Renter occupied	20,746	5,407	15,338	5,772	4,987	4,579

Note: Data shown in tables 87 through 91 of this section are from the 1973 Annual Housing Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census. The survey was sponsored by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

[1] Includes heads of "other" races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 88. Tenure of Occupied Housing Units, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence: 1973

(Numbers in thousands)

Tenure and race of head	United States	Metropolitan areas[1]			Non-metropolitan areas
		Total	Inside central cities	Outside central cities	
BLACK					
Total occupied units	6,962	5,436	4,368	1,068	1,526
Owner occupied	3,024	2,178	1,581	597	846
Percent of total	43	40	36	56	55
Renter occupied	3,938	3,258	2,787	471	680
WHITE[2]					
Total occupied units	62,374	42,289	18,125	24,164	20,086
Owner occupied	41,629	26,764	9,506	17,258	14,865
Percent of total	67	63	52	71	74
Renter occupied	20,746	15,525	8,619	6,906	5,221

[1] Standard metropolitan statistical areas are defined as of 1970.

[2] Includes head of "other" races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 89. Tenure of New Construction Housing Units, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence: 1973

(Universe restricted to units built April 1970 or later)

Tenure and race of head	United States	Metropolitan areas[1]			Nonmetropolitan areas
		Total	Inside central cities	Outside central cities	
TOTAL					
Total occupied units	7,106	4,648	1,556	3,092	2,458
Owner occupied	4,685	2,634	635	1,998	2,051
Percent of total	66	57	41	65	83
Renter occupied	2,421	2,014	921	1,094	407
BLACK					
Total occupied units	455	307	191	116	149
Owner occupied	248	136	65	71	112
Percent of total	55	44	34	61	75
Renter occupied	207	171	126	45	37
WHITE[2]					
Total occupied units	6,651	4,341	1,365	2,976	2,309
Owner occupied	4,437	2,498	570	1,927	1,939
Percent of total	67	58	42	65	84
Renter occupied	2,214	1,843	795	1,049	370
PERCENT BLACK OF TOTAL					
Total occupied units	6	7	12	4	6
Owner occupied	5	5	10	4	5
Renter occupied	9	8	14	4	9

[1] Standard metropolitan statistical areas are defined as of 1970.

[2] Includes heads of "other" races not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 90. Availability of Plumbing Facilities of Occupied Housing Units, by Tenure and Region: 1973

Tenure and area	Black			White[1]		
	Total	With all plumbing facilities	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	Total	With all plumbing facilities	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities
United States...thousands......	6,962	6,232	730	62,375	60,581	1,794
Percent......................	100	90	10	100	97	3
PERCENT BY TENURE						
Owner occupied......................	100	91	9	100	98	2
Renter occupied......................	100	89	11	100	95	5
PERCENT BY REGION						
South..............................	100	81	19	100	96	4
North and West......................	100	98	2	100	98	2
Northeast.........................	100	97	3	100	98	2
North Central.....................	100	97	2	100	97	3
West..............................	100	100	-	100	98	2

- Rounds to zero.

[1] Includes heads of "other" races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 91. Percent of Occupied Housing Units With Specified Number of Persons Per Room, by Tenure and Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence: 1973

Tenure and area	1.01 or more persons per room		1.51 or more persons per room	
	Black	White[1]	Black	White[1]
OWNER OCCUPIED				
United States..............	11.5	4.2	3.4	0.6
Metropolitan areas[2]..............	9.6	4.1	2.2	0.6
Inside central cities..........	9.5	3.6	2.0	0.5
Outside central cities.........	10.1	4.3	2.8	0.6
Nonmetropolitan areas............	16.4	4.5	6.4	0.6
RENTER OCCUPIED				
United States..............	14.4	5.7	4.8	1.6
Metropolitan areas[2]..............	12.3	5.3	3.5	1.4
Inside central cities..........	12.2	5.6	3.6	1.8
Outside central cities.........	12.7	4.9	3.2	1.0
Nonmetropolitan areas............	24.6	7.0	10.9	2.2

[1] Includes heads of "other" races.

[2] Standard metropolitan statistical areas are defined as of 1970.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Household Owership and Purchase of Selected Durables

Ownership

Black households were less likely than white households to have most major appliances. The only exception was black and white television sets (table 92).

Information on ownership and purchases of selected durables was gathered in a Survey of Purchases and Ownership taken in conjunction with the 1973 Annual Housing Survey.

Among black households, the three most common appliances were refrigerators and kitchen ranges (which are generally considered items of necessity) and television sets. Dishwashers, central air conditioning, and clothes dryers were the least frequently reported—the proportion of black households owning these durables in 1973 was 4, 6, and 16 percent, respectively.

Black households were less likely than white households to have owned an automobile in 1973—57 and 84 percent, respectively. Moreover, black households tended to have older automobiles than white households. About 38 percent of black households with cars compared with 27 percent of white households had a 1967 or earlier model.

Since black households receive less income, on the average, than white households, as expected, the proportion of black households owning many major applicances is lower. Comparing the ownership rates for black and white households in the highest income quartile (households with income of $15,000 or more) reduces, in part, the effect of the income differentials. However, at this high income quartile, some differences still existed between blacks and whites in ownership rates of appliances in 1973 (table 92).

Purchases

In the 12-month period between the fall of 1972 and the fall of 1973, a slightly smaller proportion of black households (47 purchases per 100 households) than white households (52 purchases per 100 households) purchased at least one of the major appliances covered in the 1973 survey. Black and white television sets and refrigerators were the only commodities for which the "household purchases per 100 households" was greater for blacks than for whites.

New automobiles were the most costly item in the survey, and the average price paid per black household was about $4,450, about the same as that paid per white household. Also, a smaller proportion of black households (7 percent) than white households (13 percent) reported making a new car purchase.

For the appliances, there were no significant differences between the average price paid by blacks and whites (table 93).

Table 92. Households Owning Selected Appliances and Automobiles: Fall 1973

Selected appliances and automobiles	Black	White	Households in highest income quartile[1]	
			Black	White
Total households........thousands..	6,860	61,571	669	16,213
SELECTED APPLIANCES				
ercent of households owning:				
Refrigerator..........................	73	81	84	89
Clothes dryer..........................	16	52	47	76
Dishwasher............................	4	24	22	49
Home food freezer.....................	23	33	36	44
Kitchen range.........................	67	77	78	85
Clothes washing machine...............	51	71	74	86
Television sets				
1 or more..........................	93	96	99	99
Black and white only..............	61	38	26	20
Color only........................	12	29	19	28
Black and white and color.........	21	30	55	50
Air conditioning (available)..........	26	51	49	64
Room unit..........................	20	34	30	35
Central system.....................	6	18	19	29
AUTOMOBILES				
ercent of households owning:				
One or more...........................	57	84	91	97
1 automobile.......................	39	49	35	34
2 or more automobiles..............	18	36	56	63
Households owning one or more automobiles...........thousands..	3,901	51,950	606	15,652
ercent of car owners whose latest model ar was--				
1974 or 1973..........................	13	15	25	23
1972 - 1970...........................	31	39	43	48
1969 - 1968...........................	18	19	19	17
1967 or earlier.......................	38	27	13	12

[1] With income of approximately $15,200 or more.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of e Census.

Table 93. Number of Household Purchases per 100 Households and Average Price Paid for Selected Appliances and Automobiles: Fall 1972 to Fall 1973

Number of purchases and average purchase price	Black	White	Households in highest income quartile[1]	
			Black	White
HOUSEHOLD PURCHASES PER 100 HOUSEHOLDS				
Selected appliances[2]				
Total, excluding television	47	52	64	64
Clothes washing machine	11	11	17	13
Clothes dryer	3	8	11	11
Dishwasher	1	4	1	8
Refrigerator	13	10	9	10
Home food freezer	4	4	6	6
Kitchen range	9	8	9	9
Room air conditioner	5	6	8	7
Television set:				
Black and white	16	8	11	8
Color	8	11	15	14
Automobiles				
New	7	13	22	23
Used	15	19	18	20
AVERAGE PRICE PAID				
Selected appliances[2]				
Clothes washing machine	$217	$224	$239	$23
Clothes dryer	180	187	194	19
Dishwasher	191	240	201	24
Refrigerator	289	329	385	37
Home food freezer	253	233	350	24
Kitchen range	250	260	307	31
Room air conditioner	240	221	239	20
Television set:				
Black and white	143	111	131	10
Color	423	433	417	43
Automobiles				
New (gross price)	$4,451	$4,201	$4,954	$4,40
Used (gross price)	1,340	1,447	2,354	1,85

[1] With income of approximately $15,200 or more.

[2] Includes both new and used items.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau o the Census.

VIII Voting, Elected Officials, and Armed Forces

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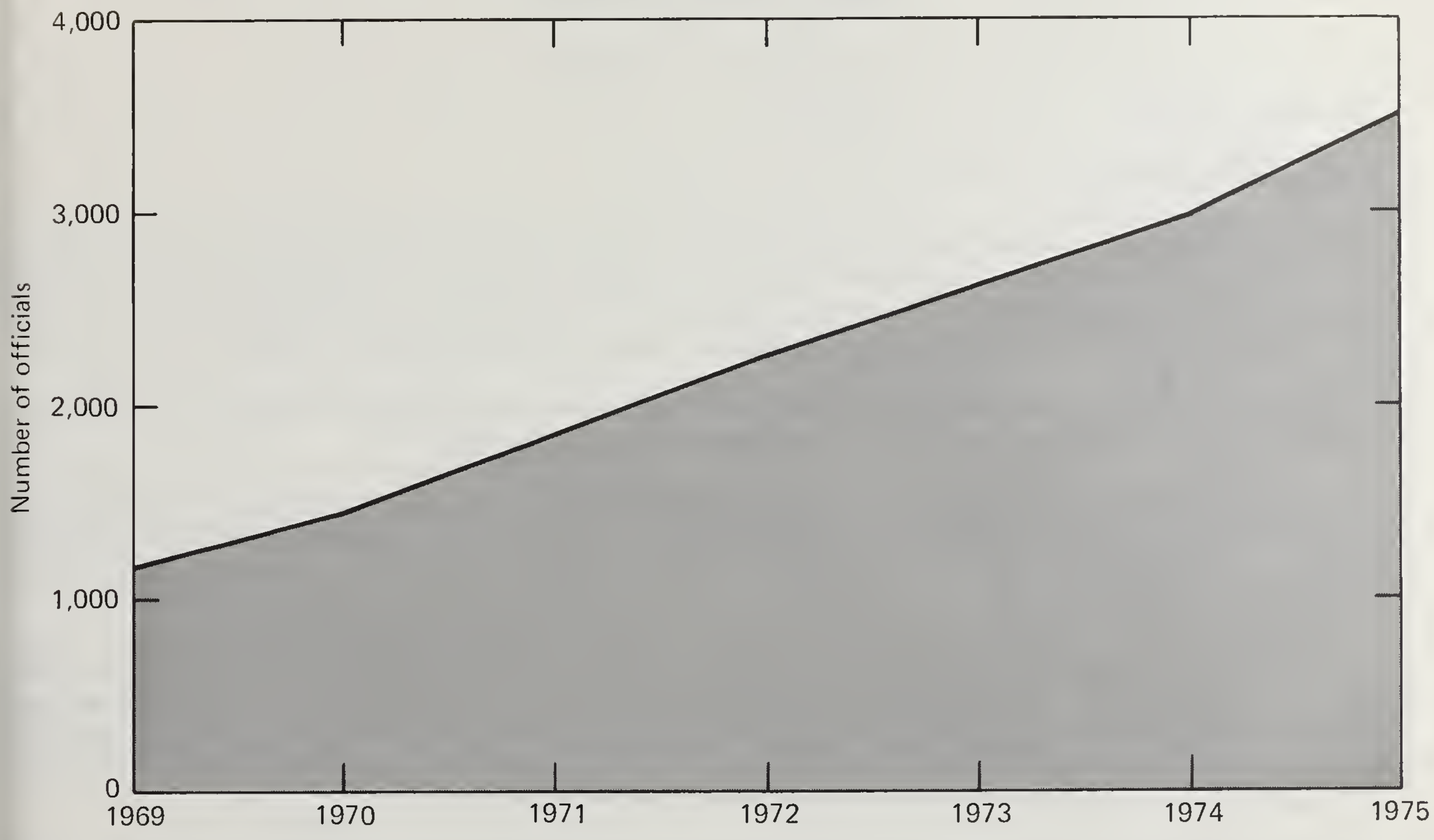
FIGURE 10. Black Elected Officials in the United States: 1969 to 1975



Source: Joint Center for Political Studies

VOTING

Voting and Registration

About one-third of the black American electorate reported that they voted in the congressional election of 1974. This turnout was about 10 percentage points lower than the 1970 congressional election and 18 percentage points lower than the 1972 Presidential election. Similar declines in voter participation were noted for whites; by 1974, the overall voting participation rate was at a low of 46 percent (table 94).

The pattern of lower voter turnout for blacks in 1974 than in 1970 prevailed in all sections of the country. However, the decline was greater in the North and West (13 percentage points).

Among both blacks and whites, voter participation varied by age. The voter participation rate in 1974 was lowest for youth 18 to 24 years old (about 1 out of 6 black youth and 1 out of 4 white youth). Persons 45 to 64 years of age were more likely than those in any other age group to have voted—46 percent for blacks and 58 percent for whites (table 96).

Among the total population, high levels of voter participation are associated with high educational attainment. The pattern, though evident, was not as strong for blacks as for whites in 1974. About one-half of black college graduates reported voting in 1974, compared with about one-third of those who had completed only high school. However, voter turnout for those who had completed high school was no greater than that for persons with only an elementary school education (table 98).

Registration rates for blacks in 1974 were at the lowest level reported for any of the last five general elections. (The Census Bureau first collected data on voter registration for the election of 1966.) In 1974, about 55 percent of the black electorate was registered to vote; for the previous four elections (1966 to 1972), the levels had ranged from 61 to 66 percent (table 95).

Between the congressional elections of 1970 and 1974, registration rates declined about 6 percentage points for blacks. The drop observed for blacks at the national level was the result, primarily, of the steep decline in the North and West where the rate dipped from 65 percent in 1970 to 54 percent in 1974. The registration rate for blacks living in the South was not statistically different in 1974 than in 1970.

Among the 2.6 million blacks who were registered but did not vote in the 1974 congressional election, about 45 percent indicated that they had been "unable to go to the polls." A lower proportion (33 percent) of the whites had given this reason for not voting. The category "unable to go to the polls" included reasons such as "illness and disability," "family emergency," "could't leave work, " or "couldn't get to the polls." About one-fifth of both blacks and whites reported they were not interested as their primary reason for not voting. Reasons such as "out of town or away from home" and "dislikes politics" were more frequently reported by whites than by blacks (table 97).

Among the 5.2 million blacks who were not registered in 1974, nearly one-half reported that they were not interested or disliked politics.

Table 94. Reported Voter Participation of Persons of Voting Age, by Region: 1968, 1970, 1972, and 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	Congressional election		Presidential election	
	1970	1974	1968	1972
BLACK				
Number who reported that they voted:				
United States	4,992	4,786	6,300	7,033
South	2,278	2,219	3,094	3,324
North and West	2,714	2,567	3,206	3,707
Percent of voting-age population who reported that they voted:				
United States	44	34	58	52
South	37	30	52	48
North and West	51	38	65	57
Percent of registered population who reported that they voted:				
United States	72	62	87	80
South	64	54	84	75
North and West	80	70	90	85
WHITE				
Number who reported that they voted:				
United States	60,426	57,918	72,213	78,167
South	14,313	13,850	17,853	20,201
North and West	46,113	44,069	54,362	57,966
Percent of voting-age population who reported that they voted:				
United States	56	46	69	64
South	46	37	62	57
North and West	60	50	72	68
Percent of registered population who reported that they voted:				
United States	81	73	92	88
South	71	61	87	82
North and West	84	77	93	90

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 95. Reported Voter Registration of Persons of Voting Age, by Region: 1968, 1970, 1972, and 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	Congressional election		Presidential election	
	1970	1974	1968	1972
BLACK				
All persons of voting age:				
United States	11,472	14,175	10,935	13,493
South	6,196	7,401	5,991	6,950
North and West	5,277	6,774	4,944	6,543
Number who reported that they registered:				
United States	6,971	7,778	7,238	8,837
South	3,565	4,107	3,690	4,450
North and West	3,406	3,671	3,548	4,387
Percent of voting-age population:				
United States	61	55	66	65
South	58	55	62	64
North and West	65	54	72	67
WHITE				
All persons of voting age:				
United States	107,997	125,132	104,521	121,243
South	30,839	37,074	28,834	35,413
North and West	77,158	88,058	75,687	85,830
Number who reported that they registered:				
United States	74,672	79,490	78,835	88,987
South	20,081	22,611	20,416	24,707
North and West	54,591	56,879	58,419	64,279
Percent of voting-age population:				
United States	69	64	75	73
South	65	61	71	70
North and West	71	65	77	75

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 96. Reported Voter Participation and Registration of Persons of Voting Age, by Age and Region: 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Area and age	Black			White		
	All persons	Percent reported registered	Percent reported voting	All persons	Percent reported registered	Percent reported voting
UNITED STATES						
18 years and over......	14,175	55	34	125,132	64	46
18 to 24 years...............	3,113	34	16	22,187	43	25
25 to 44 years...............	5,443	56	34	45,304	61	44
45 to 64 years...............	3,910	67	46	38,583	75	58
65 years and over............	1,710	63	39	19,058	71	53
SOUTH						
18 years and over......	7,401	55	30	37,074	61	37
18 to 24 years...............	1,674	37	16	6,510	41	19
25 to 44 years...............	2,627	57	31	13,670	59	35
45 to 64 years...............	2,038	65	40	11,263	72	48
65 years and over............	1,063	63	33	5,631	68	44
NORTH AND WEST						
18 years and over......	6,774	54	38	88,058	65	50
18 to 24 years...............	1,439	30	17	15,676	44	28
25 to 44 years...............	2,816	54	37	31,636	62	48
45 to 64 years...............	1,872	69	53	27,320	76	62
65 years and over............	647	64	48	13,427	72	57

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 97. Reasons for Not Voting or Registering for Persons Who Reported That They Did Not Vote, by Region: 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason for not voting or registering	Black			White		
	United States	South	North and West	United States	South	North and West
Total persons who reported that they did not vote[1]	9,389	5,182	4,206	67,213	23,224	43,989
Persons reported registered but not voting[2]	2,577	1,657	920	19,755	8,016	11,739
Reported reason for not voting:						
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Not interested	22	21	23	20	22	19
Dislikes politics	9	7	13	15	13	16
Unable to go to polls	45	47	41	33	33	33
Out of town or away from home	8	8	7	16	15	16
Other reasons[3]	17	17	17	17	18	16
Persons reported not registered[4]	5,169	2,794	2,375	38,622	12,667	25,954
Reported reason for not registering:						
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Not a citizen, residence requirement not satisfied	6	3	8	13	10	14
Not interested	42	46	38	37	43	34
Dislikes politics	6	3	9	10	7	11
Unable to register	8	10	7	4	4	4
Registration inconvenient or didn't know how	8	9	7	7	7	8
Recently moved, have not registered	7	4	10	11	10	12
Other reasons	14	14	14	12	13	11

---

[1] Includes 1,228,000 blacks and 7,020,000 whites in the United States (not shown separately) who did not report on registration.

[2] Includes only those who reported a reason for not voting; excludes 415,000 blacks and 1,816,000 whites who did not know or report a reason.

[3] Includes a negligible number of persons who reported "machines not working or lines too long," and "didn't know of election."

[4] Includes 497,000 blacks and 2,036,000 whites (not shown separately) who did not know or report a reason for not registering.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 98. Reported Voter Participation and Registration of Persons of Voting Age, by Years of School Completed: November 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Years of school completed and race	All persons	Reported voted		Reported registered	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
BLACK					
Both sexes	14,175	4,786	34	7,778	55
lementary: Less than 7 years	2,776	831	30	1,468	53
8 years	1,072	380	35	628	59
igh school: 1 to 3 years	3,110	921	30	1,577	51
4 years	4,496	1,451	32	2,356	52
ollege: 1 to 3 years	1,728	700	41	1,032	60
4 years or more	993	504	51	718	72
WHITE					
Both sexes	125,132	57,918	46	79,490	64
lementary: Less than 7 years	9,203	2,476	27	4,254	46
8 years	10,957	4,630	42	6,745	62
igh school: 1 to 3 years	18,407	6,851	37	10,181	55
4 years	46,675	21,522	46	29,471	63
ollege: 1 to 3 years	21,580	10,946	51	14,685	68
4 years or more	18,310	11,494	63	14,154	77

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of he Census.

ELECTED OFFICIALS

The number of blacks elected to office has continued the tremendous surge which began in the mid-1960's. In May 1975, 3,503 blacks were holding office, a marked increase (88 percent) over the March 1971 figure of 1,860 (table 99).

The increase since 1971 in black elected officials has been most predominant in the Southern region. The South, which contains 53 percent of the black population in the United States, now accounts for 55 percent of all elected black officials. Forty-four percent of black State legislators and executives and 61 percent of the black mayors were in the South.

The largest number of blacks holding office were found in Illinois and Louisiana, two States which registered the largest numerical increases in black elected officials during the last year. Sixteen States, one-half of which are in the South, have more than 100 black officeholders (table 100).

Major advancements reflecting the results of the most recent congressional elections (1974) include one new member in Congress and 42 additional State legislators and executives, including 2 Lieutenant Governors. The State legislatures of at least three Southern States–Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina–have more black members than at any other time since Reconstruction.[1]

There were 135 black mayors in 1975, a 67 percent increase from 1971. Blacks are now the mayors of 11 large metropolitan cities (population of 100,000 or more; 2 of which–Los Angeles and Detroit–have populations of over 1 million). Black mayors govern primarily small towns and communities–104 black mayors headed communities with fewer than 25,000 residents and of these 51 were mayors of places with total populations of under 1,000. The majority of black mayors were holding office in towns and places which are predominantly black, i.e., blacks were at least 50 percent of the population (table 101).

Since 1969, the number of black women holding public office has quadrupled –from 131 to 530–but their proportion of all black officeholders has increased only slightly to 15 percent.

Traditionally, few women have been elected mayors, State legislators and executives, or U. S. Congresswomen. Some changes in this pattern are apparent–in 1975 there were 9 black women mayors and 35 State legislators. However, most of the women still hold positions in educational fields and at the municipal level. (table 102).

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[1] Focus, Joint Center for Political Studies, Vol. 3, No. 1.

Table 99. Black Elected Officials, by Type of Office: 1964, 1971, 1973, and 1975

Office and area	1964	1971	1973	1975
Total	103	1,860	2,621	3,503
nited States Senators:				
United States	-	1	1	1
South	-	-	-	-
ouse of Representatives:				
United States	5	13	15	17
South	-	2	4	5
tate legislators and executives:				
United States	94	198	240	281
South	16	70	90	124
ayors:				
United States	(NA)	81	82	135
South	(NA)	47	48	82
ther:[1]				
United States	(NA)	1,567	2,283	3,069
South	(NA)	763	1,239	1,702

Note: Figures for 1964 represent the total number of elected blacks holding office at that ime, not just those elected in that year. The 1971, 1973, and 1975 figures represent the number f elected blacks holding office as of the end of March 1971, March 1973, and May 1975, respec-ively.

- Represents zero. NA Not available.

[1] Includes all black elected officials not included in first four categories.

Source: Joint Center for Political Studies; Potomac Institute, et al (1964 data).

Table 100. Black Elected Officials, by Type of Office and State: May 1975

State	1970 percent black	Black elected officials: Total	Congres-sional	State	City	County	Other[1]
United States......	11.1	3,503	18	281	1,573	305	1,326
NORTHEAST							
Maine....................	0.3	4	-	1	2	-	1
New Hampshire............	0.3	1	-	1	-	-	-
Vermont..................	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts............	3.1	24	1	8	9	-	6
Rhode Island.............	2.7	3	-	1	2	-	-
Connecticut..............	6.0	48	-	6	29	-	13
New York.................	11.9	159	2	14	20	8	115
New Jersey...............	10.7	142	-	7	60	7	68
Pennsylvania.............	8.6	122	1	14	40	2	65
NORTH CENTRAL							
Ohio.....................	9.1	146	1	11	93	1	40
Indiana..................	6.9	66	-	6	37	7	16
Illinois.................	12.8	246	2	19	133	12	80
Michigan.................	11.2	223	2	16	69	30	106
Wisconsin................	2.9	15	-	3	5	2	5
Minnesota................	0.9	8	-	2	1	-	5
Iowa.....................	1.2	13	-	2	3	1	7
Missouri.................	10.3	113	1	15	62	3	32
North Dakota.............	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota.............	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska.................	2.7	4	-	1	1	-	2
Kansas...................	4.8	35	-	6	13	3	13
SOUTH							
Delaware.................	14.3	14	-	3	9	-	2
Maryland.................	17.8	83	1	19	47	3	13
District of Columbia.....	71.1	20	1	-	12	-	7
Virginia.................	18.5	64	-	2	42	17	3
West Virginia............	3.9	17	-	1	12	-	4
North Carolina...........	22.2	194	-	6	125	12	51
South Carolina...........	30.5	132	-	13	56	22	41
Georgia..................	25.9	168	1	21	89	12	45
Florida..................	15.3	87	-	3	68	2	14
Kentucky.................	7.2	59	-	3	38	1	17
Tennessee................	15.8	96	1	11	27	43	14
Alabama..................	26.2	161	-	15	58	17	71
Mississippi..............	36.8	192	-	1	82	29	80
Arkansas.................	18.3	171	-	4	80	21	66
Louisiana................	29.8	237	-	9	69	45	114
Oklahoma.................	6.7	68	-	4	42	1	21
Texas....................	12.5	150	1	9	60	1	79
WEST							
Montana..................	0.3	1	-	1	-	-	-
Idaho....................	0.3	1	-	-	1	-	
Wyoming..................	0.8	1	-	-	-	-	
Colorado.................	3.0	15	-	4	6	-	
New Mexico...............	1.9	3	-	1	2	-	
Arizona..................	3.0	17	-	2	5	-	1
Utah.....................	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	
Nevada...................	5.7	7	-	3	-	1	
Washington...............	2.1	15	-	2	7	-	
Oregon...................	1.3	6	-	1	1	-	
California...............	7.0	147	3	9	56	1	7
Alaska...................	3.0	5	-	1	-	1	
Hawaii...................	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	

Note: Figures shown represent the total number of elected blacks holding office as of May 1975.

- Represents zero.

[1] Includes law enforcement and education.

Source: Joint Center for Political Studies and U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 101. Total Population Size and Percent Black for Places With Black Mayors, by Region: May 1975

All places with black mayors	Total	South	North and West
Total	135	82	53
Percent	100	61	39
SIZE OF PLACE			
00,000 or more	11	3	8
1,000,000 or more	2	–	2
250,000 to 999,999	4	2	2
100,000 to 249,999	5	1	4
5,000 to 99,999	20	6	14
,000 to 24,999	53	31	22
5,000 to 24,999	22	10	12
2,500 to 4,999	13	6	7
1,000 to 2,499	18	15	3
nder 1,000	51	42	9
PERCENT BLACK OF TOTAL POPULATION			
Total	135	82	53
5.0 or more	61	45	16
0.0 to 74.9	33	22	11
5.0 to 49.9	13	4	9
0.0 to 24.9	16	7	9
ess than 10.0	12	4	8

Note: Population size and percent black based on 1970 census figures and estimates by the ayors.

Source: Joint Center for Political Studies and U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and conomic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

Table 102. Black Elected Officials, by Sex and Type of Office: March 1969 and May 1975

Subject	March 1969		May 1975	
	Both sexes	Women	Both sexes	Women
Total	1,125	131	3,503	530
Percent women of total	(X)	11.6	(X)	15.1
U.S. Senators and Representatives	10	1	18	4
State legislators and executives	172	16	281	35
Mayors	29	-	135	9
Other[1]	914	114	3,069	482
County	(NA)	7	305	31
Municipal	(NA)	38	1,438	203
Law enforcement	(NA)	16	387	34
Education	(NA)	53	939	214
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
Total	100	100	100	100
U.S. Senators and Representatives	1	1	1	1
State legislators and executives	15	12	8	7
Mayors	3	-	4	2
Other[1]	81	87	88	91
County	(NA)	5	9	6
Municipal	(NA)	29	41	38
Law enforcement	(NA)	12	11	6
Education	(NA)	40	27	40

- Represents zero. NA Not available. X Not applicable.

[1] Includes all black elected officials not included in the first three categories.

Source: Joint Center for Political Studies.

ARMED FORCES

As of June 1974, about 300,000 black men and women were serving in the Armed Forces of this country. The number of blacks in the Armed Forces has shown virtually no change since 1970, whereas the total Armed Forces has declined substantially. Thus, blacks comprised a greater share of the Armed Forces in 1974 than in 1970–14 percent compared to 10 percent. In the 1970's the proportion of blacks increased in all four branches of the Armed Forces. In 1974, the percent black ranged from 8 percent for the Navy to 19 percent for the Army (table 103).

Blacks represented 3 percent of all officers in the Armed Forces in 1974 but 16 percent of the enlisted persons. Among the four branches of the Armed Forces, the highest proportion of black officers (5 percent) was for the Army.

Black Armed Forces personnel had educational levels similar to those of all Armed Forces, although a slightly smaller proportion of blacks had completed high school or were college graduates. For example, in 1974, about 75 percent of the black enlisted personnel had finished high school; the comparable proportion among all service persons was 79 percent. Of the 9,000 black officers, 77 percent were college graduates; the corresponding figure was 81 percent for all officers (table 105).

Table 103. Officer-Enlisted Status of Armed Forces Personnel, by Type of Service: 1970 and 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Military service and status	Total		Black		Percent black	
	1970	1974	1970	1974	1970	1974
All services, total	2,861	2,151	279	298	9.8	13.8
Officer	389	302	8	9	2.2	2.8
Enlisted	2,472	1,848	271	289	11.0	15.7
Army	1,230	780	149	148	12.1	19.0
Officer	160	106	5	5	3.4	4.5
Enlisted	1,069	674	144	143	13.5	21.3
Navy	645	542	31	41	4.8	7.5
Officer	78	67	1	1	0.7	1.3
Enlisted	567	475	30	40	5.4	8.4
Marine Corps	232	189	24	31	10.2	16.5
Officer	23	19	-	-	1.3	2.4
Enlisted	209	170	23	31	11.2	18.1
Air Force	755	640	75	78	10.0	12.1
Officer	128	111	2	2	1.7	2.2
Enlisted	627	529	73	75	11.7	14.2

Note: Figures for 1970 represent the total number of officers and enlisted personnel as of December 1970; figures for 1974 are as of June 1974.

- Rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Defense.

Table 104. Age of Armed Forces Personnel, by Officer-Enlisted Status: June 1974

Age and race	Total	Officer	Enlisted
BLACK			
Total, 17 years and over....thousands..	298	9	289
Percent............................	100	100	100
17 to 19 years[1]............................	21	-	22
20 to 24 years............................	43	14	44
25 to 34 years............................	23	49	22
35 to 44 years............................	12	33	12
45 to 64 years............................	1	5	1
65 years and over..........................	-	-	-
WHITE			
Total, 17 years and over....thousands..	1,798	287	1,511
Percent............................	100	100	100
17 to 19 years[1]............................	17	-	20
20 to 24 years............................	38	13	43
25 to 34 years............................	28	51	24
35 to 44 years............................	15	29	12
45 to 64 years............................	2	7	1
65 years and over..........................	-	-	-

- Represents or rounds to zero.

[1] Includes a negligible number of 16 year olds.

Source: U.S. Department of Defense.

Table 105. Educational Attainment of Armed Forces Personnel, by Officer-Enlisted Status: June 1974

Level of schooling and status	Total	Black	Percent black
TOTAL			
Total[1]...thousands..	2,151	298	14
Percent...	100	100	100
Not a high school graduate...	17	23	19
High school graduate (only)[2]...	61	66	15
Some college...	8	7	11
College degree...	13	3	3
With graduate degree...	3	1	2
OFFICERS			
Total[1]...thousands..	302	9	3
Percent...	100	100	(X)
Not a high school graduate...	-	-	2
High school graduate (only)[2]...	5	7	4
Some college...	10	13	3
College degree...	81	77	3
With graduate degree...	24	17	2
ENLISTED			
Total[1]...thousands..	1,848	289	16
Percent...	100	100	(X)
Not a high school graduate...	19	24	19
High school graduate (only)[2]...	70	68	15
Some college...	8	6	12
College degree...	1	1	7

- Rounds to zero.
X Not applicable.

[1] Includes about 10,000 officers (including 235 blacks) and 15,000 enlisted men (including 2,993 blacks) whose education was unknown.

[2] Includes those persons who received a General Educational Development certificate.

Source: U.S. Department of Defense.

IX Crime: Victims and Offenders

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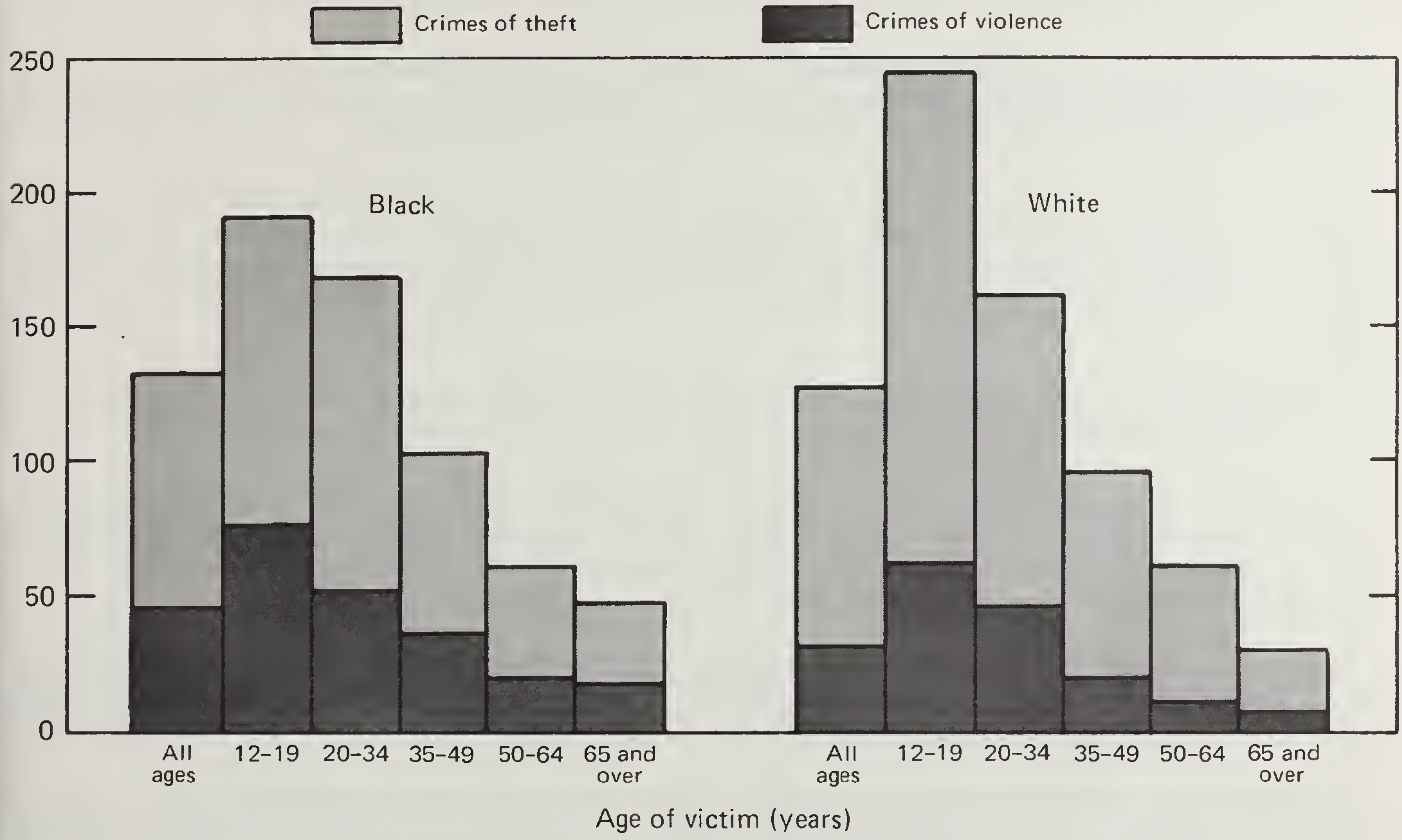
FIGURE 11. Victimization Rates for Crimes Against Persons, by Type of Offense and Age of Victim: 1973



ource: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

Criminal Victimization

During 1973, crimes of violence and common theft, including attempts, accounted for 2.3 million victimizations against black persons and 18.2 million victimizations against white persons, 12 years old and over. Information on criminal victimization in 1973 was gathered from surveys of a National Crime Panel.

The 1973 study indicated that the victimization rate of 132 per 1,000 blacks 12 years old and over was not significantly different from the 127 rate for whites.[1] This was a change from studies conducted in the 1960's which had shown that blacks were more likely than whites to be victims of crime[2] (table 106).

An analysis of the variables associated with the likelihood of being victimized reveals both similarities and differences between the black and white populations. Victimization rates for both racial groups were generally higher among the male, and there was some evidence that the rate for black males was higher than that for white males. However, no difference exists between the rates for black and white females, which were the lowest.

Among both races, high victimization rates were associated with teenagers (12 to 19 years) and young adults (20 to 34 years), with the rate for white teenagers being the most pronounced (table 107).

Among the measured offenses, crimes of theft (personal larceny) were most frequently reported in the survey, and accounted for about 64 percent of all the criminal acts against black persons and 75 percent of those against whites. Of the three specific personal crimes of violence, assault was the most common and rape was the least frequently reported for both racial groups (table 106).

Blacks were much more likely than whites to have been the victims of violent crimes; the victimization rate was 47 per 1,000 population for blacks compared with 32 for whites. Regardless of the sex or age category, the rates for crimes of violence were generally more prevalent among blacks than among whites (table 107).

Among blacks, victimization rates for crimes of violence tended to vary with the income level. For persons in families with income under $10,000 (shown in table 108), the rate for crimes of violence declined as the income levels rose. On the other hand, the rate for blacks with family income of $15,000 and over was not statistically different than for those in the $7,500 to $9,999 income category.

Past studies have shown that black persons are more often attacked by blacks and white persons by whites.[3] The 1973 data on victimizations committed by a single offender tend to support these findings. About 87 percent of victimizations involving black victims were committed by a black; about 74 percent of the victimizations against whites were by a white assailant (table 109).

Approximately, 5 out of 10 black victimizations (excluding personal larceny without contact) involving only a lone assailant were committed by a person known to the victim (not a stranger). The corresponding proportion was slightly lower for whites–4 out of 10. Also, for crimes of violence, black victims were more likely than the comparable group of whites to be attacked by a person known to the victim–family members or acquaintances (tables 109 and 110).

Previous surveys have indicated that crime is underreported to law enforcement authorities.[4] According to the 1973 survey, about one-half of the victimizations were not reported to the police by either black or white victims.

---

[1] The victimization rate for crimes against persons is a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk and is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 population age 12 and over.

[2] **Criminal Victimization in the United States**, National Opinion Research Center, p. 36 and "Crimes of Violence," a staff report to the National Commission of Causes and Prevention of Violence.

[3] **Ibid.**

[4] **Criminal Victimization in the United States**, National Opinion Research Center, pp. 41-50.

Criminal Victimization—Continued

Generally, the more serious the crime, the more likely it is to be reported. Thus, rape, robbery, and assault—crimes of violence—were more often reported to the authorities by both blacks and whites than personal larceny with contact (table 111).

Victimization surveys were conducted in 26 large cities of the country in 1972 and 1973 and victimization rates for crimes against black persons for these cities are shown in table 112.

Table 106. Number and Rate of Personal Victimizations, by Type of Crime: 1973

Race of victim and type of crime	Victimizations		Victimization rate[1]
	Number (thousands)	Percent	
BLACK			
Total	2,255	100	132
Crimes of violence	801	36	47
Rape and attempted rape	29	1	2
Robbery and attempted robbery	245	11	14
Assault and attempted assault	527	23	31
Crimes of theft	1,454	64	85
Personal larceny with contact	118	5	7
Personal larceny without contact	1,336	59	78
WHITE			
Total	18,211	100	127
Crimes of violence	4,642	25	32
Rape and attempted rape	129	1	1
Robbery and attempted robbery	856	5	6
Assault and attempted assault	3,657	20	26
Crimes of theft	13,569	75	95
Personal larceny with contact	381	2	3
Personal larceny without contact	13,188	72	92

Note: Data in tables 106 to 111 on criminal victimization in 1973 were gathered from surveys of a National Crime Panel, conducted by the Bureau of the Census. The surveys were sponsored by the Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

[1] The victimization rate, a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk, was computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 population age 12 and over.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 107. Victimization Rates for Crimes Against Persons, by Sex and Age of Victims by Type of Crime: 1973

(Rate per 1,000 population 12 years and over)

Sex, age, and race of victim	All crimes against persons	Crimes of violence				Crimes of theft
		Total	Rape and attempted rape	Robbery and attempted robbery	Assault and attempted assault	
BLACK						
Total	132	47	2	14	31	85
Sex						
ale	161	59	-	23	36	102
emale	108	37	3	7	26	71
Age						
2 to 19 years	191	76	3	17	56	115
0 to 34 years	169	52	3	15	34	116
5 to 49 years	102	37	-	14	23	64
0 to 64 years	61	20	-	11	9	41
5 years and over	48	18	-	12	6	30
WHITE						
Total	127	32	1	6	26	95
Sex						
le	151	45	-	9	36	107
male	105	21	2	3	16	84
Age						
to 19 years	245	62	2	10	51	182
to 34 years	162	47	2	7	38	115
to 49 years	95	20	-	4	16	75
to 64 years	61	12	-	4	8	49
years and over	30	8	-	4	3	22

- Represents or rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 108. Victimization Rates for Crimes Against Persons, by Family Income of Victims by Type of Crime: 1973

(Rate per 1,000 population 12 years and over)

Family income and race of victim	All crimes against persons	Crimes of violence				Crimes of theft
		Total	Rape and attempted rape	Robbery and attempted robbery	Assault	
BLACK						
Under $3,000	133	63	3	16	44	70
$3,000 to $7,499	130	49	[1]2	14	33	81
$7,500 to $9,999	115	29	[1]1	11	17	86
$10,000 to $14,999	142	37	-	16	21	104
$15,000 and over	151	32	[1]2	12	18	119
WHITE						
Under $3,000	127	46	2	10	34	80
$3,000 to $7,499	115	37	1	7	29	78
$7,500 to $9,999	124	33	1	6	26	91
$10,000 to $14,999	128	30	1	5	24	98
$15,000 and over	145	27	1	4	22	118

Note: Income refers to annual income at the time of the survey interview.

- Rounds to zero.

[1] Estimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases is statistically unreliable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 109. Perceived Race of Offender and the Relationship of Offender to Victim by Type of Crime: 1973

Subject	All crimes against persons[1]	Crimes of violence				Personal larceny with contact
		Total	Rape	Robbery	Assault	
BLACK VICTIMS						
Perceived Race of Offender by Victim						
All offenders............thousands..	519	468	26	83	359	51
Percent[2]..........................	100	100	100	100	100	100
Black..................................	87	88	89	93	87	71
White..................................	8	8	11	-	10	13
Relation of Offender to Victim						
All offenders............thousands..	519	468	26	83	359	51
Percent..........................	100	100	100	100	100	100
Stranger..................................	51	47	74	74	39	84
Not stranger..............................	49	53	26	26	61	16
WHITE VICTIMS						
Perceived Race of Offender by Victim						
All offenders............thousands..	3,060	2,916	96	358	2,463	144
Percent[2]..........................	100	100	100	100	100	100
Black..................................	21	20	31	41	16	43
White..................................	74	75	62	52	79	41
Relation of Offender to Victim						
All offenders............thousands..	3,060	2,916	96	358	2,463	144
Percent..........................	100	100	100	100	100	100
Stranger..................................	59	57	71	76	54	91
Not stranger..............................	41	43	29	24	46	9

Note: Includes only crimes committed by a single offender.

- Represents zero.

[1] Excludes crimes of personal larceny without contact.

[2] Includes other racial groups and "don't know," not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 110. Crimes of Violence Against Persons by Relationship of Offender to Victim: 1973

Victim's relationship to offender	Race of victim	
	Black	White
Total, crimes of violence.....thousands..	468	2,916
Percent	100	100
Family members	11	8
Spouse or exspouse	6	5
Parent, own child, sibling	2	2
Other relative	4	2
Acquaintances	42	34
Close friend[1]	27	18
Casual acquaintance	15	17
Stranger	47	57

Note: Includes only crimes of violence--rape, robbery, and assault--committed by a single offender.

[1] Also includes non-family members (lodger) living in same household.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 111. Personal Victimizations, by Whether Reported to the Police by Victim: 1973

Subject	Race of victim	
	Black	White
Total victimizations[1].........thousands..	921	5,024
Percent	100	100
Victimizations reported to police	44	44
Victimizations not reported to police	54	55
Unknown whether reported victimizations to police	2	1
Percent of victimizations reported to police by type of crime:		
Crimes of voilence	47	45
Rape and attempted rape	52	41
Robbery and attempted robbery	50	52
Assault	45	43
Personal larceny with contact	29	34

[1] Excludes crimes of personal larceny without contact.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 112. Personal Victimization Rates for Black Residents of Selected Cities, by Type of Crime: 1972 and 1973

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Year of survey	Selected cities	All crimes against persons	Crimes of violence				Crimes of theft	
			Total	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Personal larceny with contact	Personal larceny without contact
a	Atlanta...............	115	38	2	15	21	13	64
a	Baltimore.............	120	58	2	30	26	15	47
b	Boston................	171	70	[1]2	32	36	26	75
b	Buffalo...............	128	57	2	22	34	7	64
a	Chicago...............	163	72	4	39	29	18	72
b	Cincinnati............	170	65	1	17	46	8	96
a	Cleveland.............	146	66	2	34	30	12	67
a	Dallas................	96	34	3	11	20	4	58
a	Denver................	182	65	2	14	49	8	110
a	Detroit...............	173	78	2	40	36	11	83
b	Houston...............	178	58	3	25	31	8	112
a	Los Angeles...........	166	79	5	29	45	6	81
b	Miami.................	88	39	[1]2	16	22	7	42
b	Milwaukee.............	203	74	3	25	46	11	118
b	Minneapolis...........	206	66	[1]4	19	44	[1]7	133
a	Newark................	105	52	2	37	13	18	34
b	New Orleans...........	116	40	3	16	21	11	65
a	New York..............	81	42	1	30	11	11	27
b	Oakland...............	129	44	2	15	27	7	77
a	Philadelphia..........	179	88	2	44	42	18	73
b	Pittsburgh............	139	61	3	20	39	11	67
a	Portland..............	219	67	2	16	49	8	143
b	San Diego.............	173	47	[1]1	10	36	[1]2	124
b	San Francisco.........	174	64	[1]4	23	36	16	94
a	St. Louis.............	87	36	2	18	16	8	44
b	Washington, D.C.......	73	26	1	16	9	10	37

Note: Statistics on criminal victimization for the 26 cities were gathered as part of the National Crime Panel by the Bureau of the Census for the Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The victimization rate for crimes against persons is a measure of occurence among population groups at risk and is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 population, age 12 and over. See "Definitions and Explanations" section for further details.

a Survey covers year 1972. b Survey covers year 1973.

[1] Estimate based on about 10 or fewer sample cases is statistically unreliable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Inmates of Local Jails

Nearly 142,000 persons were confined in local jails in this country as of midyear 1972. Black inmates numbered 59,000 and comprised 42 percent of the jail population. A jail is a locally administered institution that has authority to retain adults for 48 hours or longer. The jail population includes those sentenced and those awaiting arraignment, transfer to other authorities, trial, or final sentencing (table 113).

Black inmates were generally young (under 30), poorly educated, and unmarried (single, divorced, separated, or widowed). Also, sizable proportions were low-paid wage earners or unemployed prior to their arrest. The same pattern prevailed among white inmates even though some differences between blacks and whites were evident. For example, 69 percent of the black inmates were not high school graduates; the figure was 62 percent for the white inmates (table 114).

Black and white inmates differed in relation to the type of offense with which they were charged. Crimes of violence were more prevalent among blacks, regardless of their confinement status–37 percent of black inmates compared with 17 percent of whites. Among crimes of violence, the proportion of blacks charged was larger than that of whites for only these crimes–murder or kidnapping and robbery. There was no difference between blacks and whites in the proportion charged with rape or assault.

Blacks were less likely than whites to have been charged with crimes of forgery or fraud and drugs, as well as minor crimes such as drunkeness and traffic offenses (table 115).

Information on average length of sentence, expressed in terms of median number of months sentenced, is presented in table 116 for the sentenced inmates not on appeal and separately for those on appeal. Among those not on appeal, the average sentences were generally longer for blacks than for whites for all of the crimes of violence. The most marked spread between the racial groups was for murder or kidnapping–median number of months sentenced was 66.1 for blacks and 5.8 for whites. Among the less serious crimes, the average sentences for blacks were more severe only for petty larceny, auto theft, and drug related crimes.

Regardless of the crime, the average sentences for both black and white inmates who were on appeal were generally much longer than those for inmates not on appeal. The more severe sentence probably accounts, to a great extent, for their appeal status (table 116).

Table 113. Inmates of Local Jails, by Confinement Status: 1972

Race	Total inmates	Confinement status: Serving sentence	Awaiting trial	Other[1]
Total[2]....thousands..	142	60	51	31
Black....thousands..	59	23	24	12
White....thousands..	80	35	26	18
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
Total[2]	100	100	100	100
Black	42	38	47	39
White	56	58	51	58
PERCENT BY CONFINEMENT STATUS				
Total[2]	100	42	36	22
Black	100	39	41	20
White	100	44	33	23

Note: The jail or inmate population is the number of persons confined in a local jail, i.e., a locally administered institution that has the authority to retain adults for 48 hours or longer.

Statistics on inmates of local jails are from a survey conducted in the summer of 1972 by the Bureau of the Census for the Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

[1] The confinement status of these inmates is one of the following categories: (1) not yet arraigned before a judge; (2) being held for other authorities; (3) awaiting immediate transfer to another institution; (4) convicted but under appeal; or (5) convicted and awaiting sentence.

[2] Includes inmates of "other" races not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 114. Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Jail Inmates: 1972

Subject	Black	White
AGE		
Total........................thousands..	59	80
Percent............................	100	100
Under 19 years............................	10	9
19 and 20 years............................	15	13
21 to 24 years............................	26	24
25 to 29 years............................	19	15
30 years and over............................	31	40
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Total........................thousands..	59	80
Percent............................	100	100
Not high school graduate....................	69	62
Elementary school only....................	19	25
High school, 1 to 3 years..................	51	37
High school graduate........................	31	38
Some college............................	7	13
MARITAL STATUS		
Total........................thousands..	59	80
Percent............................	100	100
Single....................................	58	43
Married....................................	23	25
Separated, divorced, or widowed.............	19	32
PREARREST ANNUAL INCOME		
Total reporting............thousands..	57	78
Percent............................	100	100
Less than $2,000............................	47	43
$2,000 to $2,999............................	12	11
$3,000 to $7,499............................	33	32
$7,500 or more............................	7	14
PREARREST EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Total reporting............thousands..	47	62
Percent............................	100	100
Employed....................................	57	58
Full time............................	43	48
Part time............................	13	10
Unemployed............................	43	42

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 115. Jail Inmates by Type of Crime and Confinement Status: 1972

Type of crime	Total inmates[1]		Confinement status			
			Serving sentences		Awaiting trial	
	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White
Total crimes........thousands..	59	80	23	35	24	26
Percent......................	100	100	100	100	100	100
Crimes of violence..................	37	17	21	10	49	24
Murder or kidnapping..............	10	4	5	2	14	8
Rape............................	2	2	1	-	4	3
Robbery.........................	19	6	10	2	24	8
Assault.........................	6	5	6	6	7	5
Aggravated......................	3	2	2	2	5	3
Simple and unspecified..........	2	3	4	4	2	2
Crimes of theft.....................	27	24	28	20	27	26
Larceny.........................	11	7	15	9	8	6
Grand...........................	4	3	5	2	4	4
Petty and unspecified...........	7	5	10	7	5	3
Burglary........................	13	13	11	10	16	17
Auto theft......................	3	3	3	2	3	3
Other serious crimes................	25	36	32	32	19	39
Forgery or fraud................	3	6	5	4	2	8
Drugs[2]........................	9	12	9	10	9	17
Sale............................	3	3	2	3	4	5
Possession or use...............	6	8	7	7	5	10
Other offenses..................	13	19	18	19	8	14
Minor crimes........................	10	23	19	38	5	11
Nonsupport......................	1	1	2	2	-	1
Drunkenness or vagrancy.........	6	13	10	21	2	6
Traffic offenses................	4	9	7	14	2	5

- Rounds to zero.

[1] Includes inmates of "other" confinement status.

[2] Includes unspecified drug charges, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 116. Length of Sentence for Persons Sentenced, by Appeal Status, for Selected Types of Crime: 1972

Appeal status and type of crime	Number sentenced		Median number of months sentenced	
	Black	White	Black	White
NOT ON APPEAL				
Murder or kidnapping	1,182	515	66.1	5.8
Rape	126	147	10.7	5.9
Robbery	2,315	834	52.9	11.5
Burglary	2,459	3,370	10.5	10.8
Assault: Aggravated	517	695	13.3	11.1
Simple	649	1,153	6.0	2.6
Larceny: Grand	1,113	755	10.0	10.2
Petty	1,492	1,636	2.9	2.8
Auto theft	625	625	5.6	4.7
Drugs: Sale	1,596	2,388	9.3	5.0
Possession or use	424	951	11.2	5.4
ON APPEAL				
Murder or kidnapping	319	360	598.9	439.7
Rape	123	124	498.9	598.9
Robbery	660	245	236.1	166.8
Burglary	207	510	37.4	86.8

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

CRIME

Population Sentenced Under Capital Punishment

Eighty-one black persons were on death row in this country as of December 31, 1973. In relation to their proportion in the United States population, blacks were overrepresented among the death row population, accounting for exactly one-half of the total of 162 persons under sentence of death[5] (table 117).

The proportion of condemned prisoners who were black varied substantially by region—63 percent in the South and 39 percent in the North and West.

Most of the prisoners, whether black or white, were male, relatively young, educationally deficient, and were convicted of murder. Nearly all, 9 out of 10, of the black prisoners were under 45 years old, compared with four-fifths of the white prisoners.

Of the 81 blacks on death row, 71 had been convicted for murder and 9 for rape. Of those sentenced for rape, all were in prisons in the South (table 117).

In 1973, as in the preceding 5 years, there were no executions in the United States; the last executions were in 1967. In the 38-year period prior to 1968, there were 2,066 black persons executed under civil jurisdiction in the United States and they comprised 54 percent of the 3,859 persons put to death over the period.[6]

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[5] As of January 1, 1973, a total of 329 persons (including 167 blacks and 161 whites) were on death row, however, the number of prisoners under sentence declined during 1973. Two hundred and thirty-nine prisoners (including 126 blacks) were disposed of by means other than execution, i.e., commutation, resentencing, reversal of judgment, release from custody, escape, etc. However, an additional 41 persons (including 26 blacks) were sentenced during the 12-month period. See the Department of Justice report **Capital Punishment 1973: National Prisoners Statistics Bulletin** for further details.

[6] Department of Justice, **Capital Punishment 1973: National Prisoners Statistics Bulletin.**

Table 117. Selected Characteristics of Prisoners Under Death Sentence: December 31, 1973

Subject	Total under death sentence[1]	Black	White
TYPE OF OFFENSE AND AREA			
United States			
Total, offenses[2]	162	81	79
Murder	146	71	73
Rape	13	9	4
South			
Total, offenses[2]	73	46	26
Murder	59	36	22
Rape	13	9	4
North and West			
Total, offenses[2]	89	35	53
Murder	87	35	51
Rape	-	-	-
AGE			
Total	162	81	79
Percent	100	100	100
Under 24 years	23	35	9
25 to 34 years	42	40	46
35 to 44 years	21	19	24
45 years and over	14	7	22
Median age	30.9	28.9	34.0
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Total, reporting	128	66	61
Percent	100	100	100
Elementary: 8 years or less	41	38	43
High school: 1 to 3 years	32	32	33
4 years or more	27	30	25

Note: Data on prisoners are from a survey conducted annually by the Bureau of the Census for the Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, as part of the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program. See "Definitions and Explanations" section of this report, and the report Capital Punishment 1973: National Prisoners Statistics Bulletin, Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, for further details.

- Represents zero.

[1] Includes prisoners of "other" races not shown separately.

[2] Includes a small number of other offenses, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Appendix

REFERENCES FOR TABLES

Table

1. For 1900, 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970–Decennial Censuses. For 1965, and 1971-1974–unpublished Census Bureau estimates of resident population.
2. For 1960 and 1970–Decennial Censuses. For 1974–Census Bureau estimates of resident population. For natural increase–based on vital statistics from the National Center for Health Statistics.
3. For 1970–Decennial Census. For 1965 and 1974–Current Population Surveys.
4. Current Population Survey.
5. For 1960–Decennial Census. For 1970–Decennial Census (complete count and 1-in-100 sample). For 1974–Current Population Survey.
6. For 1960 and 1970–Decennial Censuses. For 1974–Current Population Survey.
7. For 1960 and 1970–Decennial Censuses. For total population, 1974–Census Bureau estimates of resident population. For black population, 1974–unpublished Census Bureau estimates.
8. Unpublished Census Bureau estimates of resident population.
9. For 1959–1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 census. For all other years–Current Population Surveys.
10. Current Population Surveys.
11. Same as table 10.
12. Same as table 10.
13. Same as table 10.
14. Unpublished data from Supplement to Current Population Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census under the sponsorship of Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
15. Current Population Surveys.
16. Same as table 15.
17. Same as table 15.
18. Same as table 15.
19. For 1959–1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 census. For 1969, 1970, and 1973–Current Population Surveys.
20. Current Population Surveys.
21. Same as table 20.
22. Same as table 20.
23. For 1959–1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 census. For all other years–Current Population Surveys.
24. Same as table 23.
25. Current Population Surveys.
26. Same as table 25.
27. Same as table 25.
28. Same as table 25.
29. Same as table 25.

30 to 51. Current Population Surveys

52. "Minority Group Employment in the Federal Government" (November 1970, and forthcoming May 1974 report) prepared by Civil Service Commission.

53. "Minority Group Employment in the Federal Government" (August 1974 forthcoming report) prepared by Civil Service Commission.

54 to 57. Current Population Surveys.

58. "Minority-Owned Businesses" (1969, MB-1 and 1972, MB72-1) prepared by the Bureau of the Census.

59. For black-owned firms–"Minority-Owned Businesses" (1969, MB-1, and 1972, MB72-1) prepared by the Bureau of the Census. For total firms–derived from IRS Statistics of Income series.

60. "Minority-Owned Businesses" (1969, MB-1 and 1972, MB72-1) prepared by the Bureau of the Census.

61. Same as table 60.

62. Same as table 60.

63. Current Population Surveys.

REFERENCES FOR TABLES—Continued

Table

64. Same as table 63.
65. Same as table 63.
66. Same as table 63.
67. For 1960—Decennial Census. For 1965, 1970, and 1974—Current Population Surveys.
68. For 1960—1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 census. For 1966, 1970, and 1974—Current Population Surveys.
69. Unpublished data from Supplement to Current Population Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census under the sponsorship of the Office of Education.
70. Same as table 69.
71. Same as table 69.
72. Current Population Surveys.
73. Same as table 72.
74. Same as table 72.
75. Same as table 72.
76. Same as table 72.
77. Same as table 72.
78. For black, 1960-1968—derived from vital statistics from the National Center for Health Statistics and Census Bureau estimates; for 1969 and 1970—Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Summary Report, Final Natality Statistics, Vol. 22, Nos. 7 and 12. For all races, black and other races, and whites, 1960-1968—Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume I—Natality 1968; for 1969 and 1970—Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Summary Report, Final Natality Statistics, Vol. 22, Nos. 7 and 12.

    For 1971-1973—for all races, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Summary Report, Final Natality Statistics, 1973, Vol. 23, No. 11; for black and other races, black, and white, unpublished Census Bureau estimates. For 1974—unpublished Census Bureau estimates.
79. For 1970—Decennial Census. For 1965 and 1974—Current Population Surveys.
80. Current Population Surveys.
81. For 1959-61—National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume II—Mortality 1968, Part A. For 1970—Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Volume 22, No. 8. For 1973—Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Volume 23, no. 11.
82. For 1970—Unpublished Census Bureau estimates based on vital statistics from National Center for Health Statistics. For 1973—derived from Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Summary Report, Final Mortality Statistics, Vol. 23, No. 11.
83. For 1970—Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Summary Report, Final Mortality Statistics, Vol. 22, No. 8. For 1973—Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Summary Report, Final Mortality Statistics, Vol. 23, No. 11.
84. For 1940-1965—Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II—Mortality 1960 and 1968, Parts A and B. For 1970-1972—Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 21, No. 13, Annual Summary for the United States, 1972. For 1973—Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Summary Report, Final Mortality Statistics, Vol. 23, No. 11.
85. Unpublished data from the 1973 Health Interview Survey, National Center for Health Statistics.
86. Same as table 85.
87. Current Housing Report, "General Housing Characteristics for the United States and Regions, 1973" Series H-150-73, Part A, prepared by Bureau of the Census based on 1973 Annual Housing Survey by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
88. Same as table 87.
89. Same as table 87.
90. Same as table 87.
91. Same as table 87.
92. Unpublished data from the Survey of Purchases and Ownership taken in conjunction with the 1973 Annual Housing Survey.
93. Same as table 92.

REFERENCES FOR TABLES–Continued

Table

94. Current Population Survey.
95. Same as table 94.
96. Same as table 94.
97. Same as table 94.
98. Same as table 94.
99. For 1964–based on statistics from Potomac Institute et. al. For 1971, 1973, and 1975–"National Roster of Black Elected Officials" prepared by Joint Center for Political Studies.
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101. Based on statistics from the 1970 Decennial Census and unpublished data from the Joint Center for Political Studies.
102. For 1969–"Black Women in Electoral Politics" (August 1973) prepared by Harrington J. Bryce and Alan E. Warrick, Joint Center for Political Studies. For 1975–"National Roster of Black Elected Officials" prepared by Joint Center for Political Studies.
103. For 1970–"The Negro in the Armed Forces: A Statistical Fact Book," (September 1971) prepared by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, (Equal Opportunity), Department of Defense. For 1974–unpublished data from the Department of Defense.
104. Unpublished data from the Department of Defense.
105. Same as table 104.
106. Unpublished data from National Criminal Victimization Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census under the sponsorship of Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Department of Justice.
107. Same as table 106.
108. Same as table 106.
109. Same as table 106.
110. Same as table 106.
111. Same as table 106.
112. "Criminal Victimization Surveys in the Nation's Five Largest Cities," and "Crime in Eight American Cities" prepared by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, (LEAA) and unpublished data from the Criminal Victimization Surveys of Thirteen Cities conducted by the Bureau of the Census under the sponsorship of LEAA.
113. "Survey of Inmates of Local Jails: Advance Report" prepared by Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.
114. "Survey of Inmates of Local Jails: Advance Report" prepared by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and unpublished data from the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails conducted by the Bureau of the Census under the sponsorship of LEAA.
115. Same as table 113.
116. Unpublished data from the Survey of Local Jails conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.
117. "Capital Punishment 1973: National Prisoners Statistics Bulletin" prepared by Law Enforcement Assistance Adminstration, and unpublished data from the Annual National Prisoners Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census under the sponsorship of LEAA.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Most of the statistics in this report are from the Bureau of the Census, but some are from other government and private agencies. Specific sources are given in the section "References for Tables."

A majority of the 1971-1975 data from the Census Bureau are from the Current Population Surveys (CPS); the 1973 statistics on housing characteristics are from the 1973 Annual Housing Survey. The 1970 data are from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing and Current Population Surveys. It should be noted that the data obtained from the CPS and the data obtained from the census are not entirely comparable, due to different enumeration procedures and population coverage.

The data collected from the March 1973 through March 1975 Current Population Surveys shown in this report are, in some instances, not entirely comparable to earlier years because of revisions in the Current Population Survey. Starting in January 1972, 1970 census-based population controls, metropolitan residence definition, and other materials were introduced into the sample and estimation procedures. The major item affecting comparability at the overall national level is the introduction of population controls based on the 1970 census. Figures for previous years, except where noted, are tied in with 1960 census-based population controls. Basically, these changes should have no substantial impact on summary measures, such as medians and means, and on proportional measures, such as percent distributions. However, the changes may have more impact on the population levels in different subgroupings or within some particular category. Specific instances in the tables of this report are footnoted accordingly. A detailed description of the changes appears in the Bureau of Labor Statistics report, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 18, No. 8, February 1972.

Another change in the Current Population Survey beginning as of December 1971, which affects occupational data only, is the inclusion of a supplemental question, "What were your most important activities or duties?", which provided additional information for classifying persons by occupation. Additionally, changes in the occupational classification for the 1970 Census of Population were introduced in the Current Population Survey in January 1971. For a further explanation of these changes see Bureau of the Census Technical Paper No. 26, "1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of Their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements" and Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Volume 17, No. 8 and Volume 18, No. 8.

Data on income covers money income only, prior to deduction for taxes, received from such sources as wages or salaries, net income from self-employment, Social Security, dividends, interests, public assistance and welfare, unemployment compensation, government pensions, veterans payments, etc. (Certain money receipts such as capital gains are not included). Therefore, money income does not reflect the fact that many families receive part of their income in the form of nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, health benefits, and subsidized housing; that many farm families receive nonmoney income in the form of rent-free housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm; or that nonmoney incomes are also received by some nonfarm residents which often take the form of the use of business transportation and facilities, full or partial payments by business for retirement programs, medical and educational expenses, etc. These elements should be considered when comparing income levels. For a more detailed explanation, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 97 and 98.

Food stamps. Data derived from figures published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture indicate approximately 4,300,000 households purchasing food stamps in July 1974. Estimates derived from the August CPS data show approximately 3,519,000 households purchasing food stamps in July 1974. The difference between these numbers is the result of sampling and nonsampling errors inherent with data obtained using sample surveys, conceptual differences between the Food Stamp Program's definition of a household and the Bureau of the Census' definition of a household and possible errors in administrative recordkeeping systems.

Poverty index. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the low-income level, using the poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. This index centers around the Department of Agriculture's Economy Food Plan and reflects the differing consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition, sex and age of the family head, and farm-nonfarm residence. The low-income cutoffs for farm families have been set at 85 percent of the nonfarm levels. These cutoffs are updated every year to reflect the changes in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four was $5,038 in 1974, $4,540 in 1973, and $2,973 in 1959. The low-income (poverty) data exclude inmates of institutions, members of Armed Forces living in barracks, and unrelated individuals under 14 years of age. For a more detailed explanation, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 98.

Data for standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), except where noted, are defined as of 1970. The standard Census definition is used for the four regions of the country. In that definition, the South includes the District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. A map outlining the four regions is shown on page 00.

The population figures on central cities for 1960 and 1970 apply to the area of the place at the time of the respective census. Hence, the indicated change, 1960 to 1970, in population reflects the effect of any annexation or detachments. The 1973 figure does not include annexations (or detachments which are infrequent) which have been made since 1970; therefore, the 1973 population figure in table 4 for central cities does not reflect any growth which may have occurred as a result of annexation.

Areas outside central cities are variously referred to as metropolitan rings and suburban areas in this report.

Statistics on Federal employment cover only Federal civilian employees on a full-time status as of the given date. The Classification Act (General Schedule and Similar) salary schedules are based on October 1973 pay rates which start at $5,017 a year for a GS-1 employee and increase for each grade to $36,000 for GS-18 at the entering level. Pay rates by grade for Postal Service, Regular Nonsupervisory, Regular Leader, and Regular Supervisory are not standard nation-wide. For example, the WG-1 salary varies by geographic areas, because in each wage area, the rates are determined by the prevailing rate in the private sector.

Black-owned businesses. The three types (legal forms of organization) of entities covered in this report are:

1. Sole proprietorship–unincorporated business owned by one person. Also included in this category are self-employed individuals.
2. Partnership–unincorporated business owned by two or more persons, each of whom has a financial interest in the business.
3. Corporation–business that is legally incorporated under State laws.

A firm was considered to be black-owned if the sole owner or more than half of the partners were black. A corporation was classified as black-owned if more than 50 percent of the stock was owned by blacks.

Postsecondary school enrollment. Figures on postsecondary school enrollment include persons who indicated that they were enrolled in regular college or were "taking any business, vocational or technical courses." "Vocational school students" refers to the sum of those students who indicated that they were attending one of the following types of schools–a business or commercial school; a technical, vocational, or trade school; a flight school; a correspondence school; a hospital school; or a beauty or barber school.

The definitions of the housing items from the 1973 Annual Housing Survey are generally the same as those used in the 1970 census. The information on new construction was based on the enumeration of a sample of units selected from building permits issued between April 1970 and October 1973.

Statistics on ownership from the Survey of Purchases and Ownership refer to durables which were owned, or being bought, by a member of the family.

Criminal victimization. A victimization is a specific criminal act as it affects a single victim. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts because more than one person may be victimized during certain crimes. Therefore, the number of victimizations is somewhat higher than the number of crimes.

Data are shown for the following types of crimes:

1. Rape–carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force.
2. Robbery–theft directly from a person by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.
3. Assault–a physical attack by one person upon another, including both aggravated and simple assault.
4. Personal larceny with contact–theft of a purse, wallet, or cash by stealth directly from the person of the victim, but without force or threat of force.
5. Personal larceny without contact–theft of property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity.

In all the tables pertaining to victimization, the crimes include attempts, therefore statistics for rape, assault, robbery, and personal larceny are actually for rape and attempted rape, assault and attempted assault, etc.

Rape, assault, and robbery are included under the major category "Crimes of violence," and personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact comprise the category "Crimes of theft."

Population sentenced under capital punishment. Included in this category are condemned persons in States granting principal jurisdiction to the county of conviction if such persons had, at any time, entered a State correctional facility. Excluded are prisoners under sentence of death who remained within local correctional systems pending exhaustion of the appeals process or who, for other reasons, had not been committed to prison at the time of the survey.

Individual figures are generally rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded; percentages are based on the unrounded numbers. In general, percentages which round to less than 0.5 are treated as zero.

Definitions and explanations for most subjects in the report are found in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing and Current Population Survey Reports, and in the specific sources listed under "References for Tables."

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE DATA

Source of data. Most of the estimates in this report are based on data from the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census. Other data were provided by various governmental agencies including the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Justice, and the Civil Service Commission. A complete list of sources for the tables is shown in the section "References for Tables."

Current Population Survey (CPS). Data collected from the Current Population Survey (CPS) from August 1972 to the present are based on a sample spread over 461 areas comprising 923 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 47,000 occupied households are eligible for interview each month. Of this number, 2,000 occupied units, on the average, are visited, but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 47,000, there are also about 8,000 sample units in an average month which are visited but are found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

Data collected from 1967 through July 1972 from the CPS were based on a sample spread over 449 areas comprising 863 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia; from 1967 through July 1971 approximately 50,000 households were eligible for interview each month and from August 1971 through July 1972, the corresponding number was 47,000. Data collected from March 1963 through 1966 were based on a sample spread over 357 areas comprising 701 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia; approximately 35,000 occupied households were eligible for interview each month. In May 1956 the sample was expanded to 330 areas comprising 638 counties and independent cities with coverage in the then 48 States and the District of Columbia and was again expanded to 333 areas in January 1960, after Hawaii and Alaska achieved statehood; approximately 35,000 occupied households were eligible for interview each month. Data collected before May 1956 were based on a sample of 21,000 households in 230 areas.

The estimating procedure used in the Current Population Survey involves the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates are based on statistics from the previous decennial census of population, statistics of births, deaths, immigration and emigration, and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.

Decennial Census of Population. Decennial census data in this report are based on complete counts or on the samples associated with the census as indicated in the list of sources. All data in this report from the 1950 or earlier decennial censuses are based on complete counts. Descriptions of the 5, 15, and 20 percent samples from the 1970 census are found in the appropriate census publications. The 1960 1-in-1,000 sample is a stratified systematic sample of .001 of the households enumerated in the 1960 census.

Annual Housing Survey. The Annual Housing Survey (AHS) data was collected in August-December 1973 by the Bureau of the Census, acting as collection agents for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The sample for this survey was spread over the same 461 PSU's used for CPS. Approximately 53,800 sample housing units (both occupied and vacant) were eligible for interview. Of this number, 1,500 interviews were not obtained because, for occupied housing units, the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason, or, for vacant housing units, no informed respondent could be found after repeated visits. In addition to the 53,800, there were also 5,500 sample units which were visited but found not to produce information relevant to the 1973 housing inventory. The AHS estimation procedure was similar to the one used for CPS, except that independent estimates of housing units were employed for AHS.

Survey of Purchases and Ownership. The Survey of Purchases and Ownership (SOPO) data was collected as a supplement to AHS in approximately one-third of the AHS sample households. Approximately 15,590 occupied housing units interviewed in AHS were eligible to be interviewed for SOPO. Of this number, 340 interviews were not obtained because the occupants refused to answer the SOPO questions or for some other reason. The SOPO estimation procedure employed the weight resulting from the AHS estimation procedure, adjusted by a factor of three to account for the fact that only one-third of the AHS sample households were eligible to be interviewed for SOPO.

Vital Statistics Data.[1] Data on mortality rates are published by the Office of Health Statistics Analysis of the National Center of Health Statistics, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Data on number of deaths (numerators of death rates) are gathered from the offices of vital statistics of State governments, with the assistance of the Public Health Service. Decennial census figures by age, sex, and race, with adjustments, are used for the denominators of death rates. For infant mortality rates, one divides the number of infant deaths by the total number of births; for maternal mortality rates, one divides the total number of deaths to women in childbirth by total births.

Fertility statistics are of two types: fertility rates based jointly on vital statistics and census data (Example: total fertility) and rates based on census and/or survey data alone. Children-ever-born statistics are of the second type as are birth expectations statistics and cumulated proportion by age of women having first birth.

Crime Data. Data on crime were collected from several surveys, two on crime and victimization and two on inmates of local jails and prisons under the sponsorship of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Department of Justice.

The National Crime Survey is based on data obtained from a stratified multi-stage cluster sample from 376 strata, and is conducted on a quarterly basis to produce quarterly estimates and rates of crime victimizations. Approximately 75,000 housing units and other living quarters are designated for the sample. Of these, about 12,500 units are found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, or ineligible for some other reason. An additional 2,500 households are not interviewed because no one was at home after repeated visits by the interviewer, the residents refuse to be interviewed, are temporarily absent, or are unavailable for some other reason.

The basic frame from which the sample for the National Crime Survey Cities Sample is selected from a list of housing units enumerated in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. The sample is selected within strata defined by the Census characteristics of the housing unit. Three different cities surveys were conducted, one in 13 cities, one in the five largest cities, and a third in 8 cities. On the average, 10,900 occupied households were eligible for interview in each city. Within each selected housing unit, all occupants age 12 and over were eligible for sample. Of the 10,900 units, about 500 occupied units were visited but interviews were not obtained because the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason. In addition, there were also about 1600 sample units which were visited but were found to be temporarily occupied by nonresidents, vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

The Survey of Inmates of Local Jails consisted of a sample of inmates selected from local jails; local jails are those controlled by governments below the State level. About 4,000 local jails were contacted and from a universe of about 141,000 inmates in these jails 4,000 were designated for interview. The survey design was a systematic stratified multi-stage sample.

The National Prisoner's Survey was restricted to State correctional facilities retaining adults and youthful offenders. Approximately 750 State famílities and an estimated prisoner population of about 180,000 inmates were identified, and approximately 10,000 prisoners were designated for interview from a sample of about 200 correctional facilities.

Reliability of the Estimates. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and of reporting, as well as being subject to sampling variability.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of certain response and enumeration errors, but it does not measure, as such, any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 90 out of 100 that this difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error, and the chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

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[1] For details on methodology, see **The Methods and Materials of Demongraphy**, Volume 2: Chapter 14 (Mortality) and Chapters 16 and 17 (Natality), a Bureau of the Census publication (October, 1971).

All statements of comparison appearing in the text are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, and most are significant at a level of more than 2.0 standard errors. This means that for most differences cited in the text, the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Statements of comparison qualified in some way (e.g., by the use of the phrase "some evidence") have a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more.

The figures presented in all the standard error tables are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates shown in this report. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items (for a given subject matter) and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors provided are an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors for a given subject matter rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

Note when using small estimates: Percent distributions from sample surveys are shown in this report only when the base of the percentage is greater than 75,000. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that percentages would reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. Estimated totals are shown, however, even though the relative standard errors of these totals are larger than those for the corresponding percentage. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit such combinations of the categories as serve each user's needs.

Comparability with other data. Data obtained from the Current Population Surveys and other governmental sources are not entirely comparable. This is due in large part to differences in interviewer training and experience and in the differing survey processes. This is an additional component of error not reflected in the standard error tables. Therefore, caution should be used in comparing results between these different sources.

Data based on the CPS sample. Tables of standard errors for estimates and percentages for characteristics pertaining to the total or white population (tables A and C) and to Black and Other Races (tables B and D) are presented below. Table E represents factors which are to be applied to the figures in tables A, B, C, and D to produce standard errors for the various subject matter areas. For example, to produce approximate standard errors for total or white estimates for low income persons based on data collected in the CPS after January 1967, multiply the appropriate figures in tables A or C by the factor 1.7. The factors for families and households should be used for items which can typically appear only once in a given household, e.g., "Number of household heads" or "Number of female household heads."

Data based on 1960 Census 1-in-1000 sample. Standard errors for data based on the 1960 Census 1-in-1000 sample are estimated by applying the appropriate factor given in table E to the standard errors shown in tables A, B, C, and D.

Data based on samples from the 1970 Decennial Census. Sampling errors of all data except for fertility rates from the 5, 15, and 20-percent samples of the decennial census shown in this report are small enough to be disregarded. The standard errors may be found in the appropriate census volumes, PC(1)C General Social and Economic Characteristics, United States Summary, and HC(1)B Detailed Housing Characteristics, United States Summary. For sampling errors of 1970-based fertility rates, apply the factor .04 to table F.

Data Based on Vital Statistics. Since sample statistics are not involved in the numerator or denominator of any vital rate (mortality or fertility), the standard errors for such rates are zero.

Table A. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers, Total or White Population

Current Population Survey and 1960 Census Data

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)	Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)
25	7	2,500	71
50	10	5,000	100
100	14	10,000	138
250	23	25,000	204
500	32	50,000[1]	251
1,000	45		

Note: For a particular characteristic see table E for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

[1] For estimates larger than 50,000 multiply the estimate by .005 to get the standard error.

Table B. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers, Black and Other Races

Current Population Survey and 1960 Census Data

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)	Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)
25	8	1,000	51
50	12	2,500	76
100	17	5,000	96
250	26	10,000[1]	97
500	37		

Note: For a particular characteristic see table E for the factor to apply to the above standard errors.

[1] For estimates larger than 10,000 multiply the estimate by .010 to get the standard error.

Table C. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages, Total or White Population

Current Population Survey and 1960 Census Data

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentages (thousands)									
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000
2 or 98......	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95......	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.....	6.2	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
50...........	7.2	4.5	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2

Note: For a particular characteristic see table E for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Table D. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages, Black and Other Races

Current Population Survey and 1960 Census Data

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentages (thousands)								
	50	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000
2 or 98......	3.3	2.3	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
5 or 95......	5.1	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2
10 or 90.....	7.1	5.0	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3
25 or 75.....	10.2	7.2	4.6	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5
50...........	11.8	8.4	5.3	3.7	2.6	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5

Note: For a particular characteristic see table E for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Table E. Factors to be Applied to Tables A, B, C, and D to Estimate Standard Errors of the Current Population Survey and of the 1960 Census 1-in-1000 Data

Type of data	CPS data collected Jan. 1967 to present		CPS data collected May 1956-Dec. 1966		CPS data collected prior to May 1956		Metropolitan nonmetropolitan CPS data Jan. 1967 to present		1960 census 1-in-1000 data	
	Persons[1]	Families	Persons[1]	Families	Persons[1]	Families	Persons[1]	Families	Persons[1]	Families
Population distribution:										
Total, United States:										
Total or white	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.1	(X)	(X)
Black and other	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	(X)	(X)
Residence:										
Total or white	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.2	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.0	(X)	(X)
Black and other	1.6	1.0	1.9	1.1	2.5	1.4	1.6	1.0	(X)	(X)
Income:[2]										
Total or white	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.6
Black and other	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8		
Low Income:[2]										
Total or white	1.7	0.7	2.4	1.0	3.0	1.2	2.4	1.0	1.2	0.6
Black and other	1.4	0.6	1.9	0.8	2.5	1.0	2.0	0.8		
Voting:										
Total, United States:										
Total or white	1.1	(X)	1.3	(X)	1.7	(X)	1.6	(X)	(X)	(X)
Black and other	1.1	(X)	1.4	(X)	1.7	(X)	1.6	(X)	(X)	(X)
Residence[3]	1.7	(X)	2.1	(X)	2.6	(X)	1.7	(X)	(X)	(X)
Educational attainment and school enrollment:										
Total or white	1.0	(X)	1.2	(X)	1.5	(X)	1.4	(X)	0.8	0.6
Black and other	1.0	(X)	1.2	(X)	1.5	(X)	1.4	(X)		
Agriculture employment:										
Monthly[3]	1.0	(X)	1.2	(X)	1.5	(X)	1.4	(X)	(X)	(X)
Annual average[3]	0.8	(X)	0.9	(X)	1.2	(X)	1.1	(X)	(X)	(X)
Quarterly average[3]	0.9	(X)	1.1	(X)	1.4	(X)	1.3	(X)	(X)	(X)
Employment (Other than agriculture), or not in labor force: monthly:										
Total or white:										
Both sexes	0.8	(X)	1.0	(X)	1.3	(X)	1.1	(X)	(X)	(X)
Male only, female only	0.7	(X)	0.9	(X)	1.1	(X)	1.0	(X)	(X)	(X)
Black and other	0.7	(X)	0.8	(X)	1.0	(X)	1.0	(X)	(X)	(X)
Employment (Other than agriculture), quarterly averages:										
Total or white:										
Both sexes	0.7	(X)	0.9	(X)	1.1	(X)	1.0	(X)	(X)	(X)
Male only, female only	0.6	(X)	0.8	(X)	1.0	(X)	0.8	(X)	(X)	(X)
Black and other	0.6	(X)	0.7	(X)	0.9	(X)	0.8	(X)	(X)	(X)
Employment (Other than agriculture), annual averages:										
Total or white:										
Both sexes	0.6	(X)	0.7	(X)	0.9	(X)	0.8	(X)	(X)	(X)
Male only, female only	0.5	(X)	0.6	(X)	0.7	(X)	0.7	(X)	(X)	(X)
Black and other	0.4	(X)	0.5	(X)	0.7	(X)	0.6	(X)	(X)	(X)
Unemployment:										
Monthly[3]	0.9	(X)	1.1	(X)	1.3	(X)	1.3	(X)	(X)	(X)
Quarterly average[3]	0.6	(X)	0.8	(X)	1.0	(X)	0.8	(X)	(X)	(X)
Annual average[3]	0.4	(X)	0.5	(X)	0.6	(X)	0.6	(X)	(X)	(X)
Marital status and household characteristics:										
Total or white	(X)	0.8	(X)	1.0	(X)	1.2	(X)	1.1	(X)	(X)
Some household members	1.3	(X)	1.6	(X)	2.0	(X)	1.8	(X)	0.8	0.6
All household members	1.4	(X)	1.7	(X)	2.2	(X)	2.0	(X)		
Black and other		0.7		0.8		1.0		1.0		
Some household members	1.3	(X)	1.6	(X)	2.0	(X)	1.8	(X)	(X)	(X)
All household members	1.6	(X)	1.9	(X)	2.5	(X)	2.3	(X)	(X)	(X)
Kindergarten and nursery school enrollment[3]	0.9	(X)	1.1	(X)	1.4	(X)	1.3	(X)	(X)	(X)
Movers (mobility status)[3]	2.2	(X)	2.7	(X)	3.4	(X)	3.1	(X)	(X)	(X)
Fertility numbers of women[4]	0.9	(X)	1.0	(X)	1.3	(X)	1.3	(X)	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] Factors found in this column should also be used for unrelated individuals for all except the marital status category. For this category, use family standard errors for unrelated individuals.

[2] To obtain the factors for income and low-income data collected in 1967, multiply the factor for the period January 1967 to the present by 1.2.

[3] Apply the factors in this row to table A or table C.

[4] For 1967 SEO data, multiply standard errors in table A or table C by 1.45 for total or white and by 1.3 for black and other.

Estimates of Dilapidated Housing Units with all Plumbing Facilities (DWAPF). Standard errors are not the best measures of variability for DWAPF units because the synthetic estimates used are subject to an estimation bias. When a sample estimator is biased, a meaningful measure of its accuracy should reflect both variability and bias. Such measures are available and are published in Volume HC(6), Plumbing Facilities and Estimates of Dilapidated Housing.

Illustration of the use of tables of standard errors. Table 85 of this report shows that in 1974 there were 7,401,000 black persons in the South of voting age. Table B shows the standard error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 96,500. The factor in table E for voting-residence is 1.7, thus the standard error is approximately 164,000 (96,500 x 1.7). The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 164,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 328,000 (twice the standard error).

Table 85 also shows that of the 7,401,000 black persons in the South of voting age, 4,107,000 or 55.5 percent registered to vote. Table D shows the standard error of 55.5 percent on a base of 7,401,000 to be approximately 1.0 percentage points. Table E shows the factor for voting-residence is 1.7. Applying this factor to the standard error obtained from table D of this estimate provides an approximation of the standard error of approximately 1.7 percentage points. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated 55.5 percent would be within 1.7 percentage points of a complete census figure, and chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 3.4 percentage points of a complete census figure, i.e., this 95 percent confidence interval would be from 52.1 to 58.9 percent.

Differences: For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a difference. Table 85 of this report shows that in 1974 there were 37,074,000 white persons of voting age of which 61 percent reported that they registered to vote. Thus, the apparent difference between the percent of black and white registered voters is 5.5 percent. The standard error of 55.5 percent is 1.7 percentage points as shown above. Table C shows the standard error on an estimate of 61 percent to be approximately 0.4 percentage points. Table E shows the factor for voting residence to be 1.7. Applying this factor to the standard error obtained from table C provides an approximation to the standard error of 0.7 percentage points. The standard error of the estimated difference of 5.5 percent is 1.8 percent = $\sqrt{(.7)^2 + (1.7)^2}$. This means the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated difference based on the sample would differ from the change derived using complete census figures by less than 1.8 percentage points. The 68 percent confidence interval around the 5.5 percent difference is from 3.7 to 7.3 percent, i.e., 5.5% ± 1.8%. A conclusion that the average estimate of the difference derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. The 95 percent confidence interval is 1.9 to 9.1 or 5.5 ± 3.6; thus we can conclude with 95 percent confidence that the percent of white registered voters in the South is actually greater than the percent of black registered voters in 1974.

Medians. The sampling variability of an estimated median depends upon the form as well as on the size of the distribution from which the median is determined. An approximate method for measuring the reliability of a median is to determine an interval about the estimated median, such that there is a stated degree of confidence that the median based on a complete census lies within the interval. The following procedure may be used to estimate confidence limits of a median based on sample data: (1) From tables C and D and the factor table E, determine the standard error of a 50 percent characteristic using the appropriate base; (2) add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step (1); and (3) using the distribution of the characteristic, read off the confidence interval corresponding to the two points established in step (2). A two standard error confidence interval may be determined by finding the values corresponding to 50 percent plus and minus twice the standard error determined in step (1).

Illustration of the computation of a standard error of a median. Table 11 shows that the median income of black families was $7,808 in 1974. The size, or base, of the distribution from which this median was determined is 5,498,000 families.

1. Table D shows that the standard error of 50 percent on a base of 5,498,000 is about 1.2 percent. Applying the appropriate factor from table E, the standard error is 1.2 X .6 = 0.7 percent.

2. To obtain a two-standard error confidence interval on the estimated median, initially add to and subtract from 50 percent twice the standard error found in step 1. This yields percentage limits of 51.4 and 48.6.

3. From table 11 it can be seen that 45 percent (2,474,000) had incomes under $7,000 and 17 percent (935,000) had incomes between $7,000 and $9,999. by linear interpolation the lower limit on the estimate is found to be about

$$\$7{,}000 + (3{,}000)\left(\frac{48.6 - 45.0}{17}\right) = \$7{,}635$$

Similarly, the upper limit may be found by linear interpolation to be about

$$\$7{,}000 + (3{,}000)\left(\frac{51.4 - 45.0}{17}\right) = \$8{,}129$$

Thus, the 95 percent confidence interval around $7,808 ranges from $7,635 to $8,129.

Census or survey-based fertility rates. Table F shows standard errors of estimated census or survey-based fertility rates of women in a given class. Factors are also given which should be applied to table F to obtain standard errors for data based on other years. The sampling variability of the ratio of children per 1,000 women depends on the shape of the distribution on which the rate is based, the size of the sample, the sample design and the use of ratio estimates.

Illustration of the use of the standard error table. Table 80 of this report shows that in 1974 there were an estimated 1,465,00 black wives reporting of 18 to 39 years of age. These women had an average of 2.4 births per woman. Table F shows the standard error of 2.4 children on a base of 1,465,000 women to be approximately .08. This means the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have shown a fertility rate differing from a complete census figure by less than .16 (twice the standard error); i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval would be between 2.24 and 2.56 children ever born per black woman reporting her birth expectation, age 18 to 39.

Table F. Standard Errors of Estimated Fertility Rates

(68 chances out of 100)

Number of women	Children ever born per woman							
	.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0
250,000............	.05	.09	.13	.16	.20	.24	.27	.31
500,000............	.04	.06	.09	.12	.14	.17	.19	.22
750,000............	.03	.05	.07	.09	.12	.14	.16	.18
1,000,000..........	.03	.05	.06	.08	.10	.12	.14	.16
2,000,000..........	.02	.03	.05	.06	.07	.08	.10	.11
5,000,000..........	.01	.02	.03	.04	.05	.05	.06	.07
10,000,000.........	.01	.01	.02	.03	.03	.04	.04	.05
15,000,000.........	.01	.01	.02	.02	.03	.03	.04	.04
20,000,000.........	.01	.01	.01	.02	.02	.03	.03	.03
25,000,000.........	.01	.01	.01	.02	.02	.02	.03	.03

Note: Multiply the standard errors by 1.2 for data from 1956 to 1966, and by 1.5 for data prior to 1956. For 1970 census data multiply by 0.04.

Survey of Purchases and Ownership. SOPO is part of the Annual Housing Survey. Table G shows standard errors of estimated number of households and table H contains standard errors for average price paid on selected durables.

Crime Data. Tables I-L and N-O contain standard errors for the crime data. Tables I and J display standard errors for estimates and rates, respectively, of personal victimizations from the National Crime Survey, and table K shows the standard errors by city of the National Crime Cities Survey estimates of personal victimizations. A general standard error table of personal victimization rates for the National Crime Cities Survey is presented in table L; table M contains the factors for each city which are to be applied to the appropriate standard error from table L. Tables N and O contain the standard errors for the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails and factors to be applied to tables N and O to obtain the standard errors for the National Prisoner's Survey.

Table G. Estimated Standard Errors of Households for the Survey of Purchases and Ownership, 1973

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)	Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)
5	5	5,000	151
10	7	10,000	206
25	11	25,000	286
50	16	30,000	297
100	22	40,000	302
250	35	50,000	286
500	49	60,000	242
1,000	69	69,323	160
2,500	109		

Table H. Estimates and Standard Errors for Average Price Paid on Selected Durables (1972-73)

(68 chances out of 100)

Item	Black households		White households		Black households: top quartile		White households: top quartile	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
Clothes Washing Machine	$ 217	$ 50	$ 224	$ 17	$ 239	$ 112	$ 236	$ 27
Clothes dryer	180	63	187	22	194	90	197	32
Dishwasher	191	105	240	44	201	283	246	52
Refrigerator	289	82	329	32	385	338	376	59
Home food freezer	253	72	233	22	350	209	248	31
Kitchen range	250	70	260	24	307	219	312	45
Television Set								
Black & White	143	52	111	13	131	147	103	20
Color	423	107	433	36	417	197	434	53
Room air conditioner	240	89	221	30	239	180	209	39
Automobiles								
New...(Gross Price)	4,451	953	4,201	300	4,154	1,285	4,049	356
Used..(Gross Price)	1,340	275	1,447	99	2,354	1,129	1,859	203

Table I. Standard Errors of Estimated Number of Personal Crimes from the National Crime Survey

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)	Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)
25	6	10,000	169
50	9	15,000	228
100	13	20,000	285
250	20	25,000	340
500	30	50,000	616
750	36	80,000	946
1,000	42	100,000	1,164
2,000	62	120,000	1,383
3,000	78	160,000	1,819
5,000	107	165,000	1,874

Table J. Standard Errors for Estimated Personal Victimization Rates from the National Crime Survey

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of rate (thousands)	Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons)											
	.25 or 999.75	.5 or 999.5	.75 or 999.25	1 or 999	2.5 or 997.5	5 or 995	10 or 990	30 or 970	50 or 950	100 or 900	250 or 750	500
500	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.9	4.1	5.8	10.0	13.0	17.0	25.0	29.0
750	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.3	3.4	4.7	8.0	10.0	14.0	20.0	24.0
1,000	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.9	4.1	6.7	8.7	12.0	17.0	20.0
2,000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.9	5.0	6.3	8.7	13.0	15.0
3,000	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.3	4.0	5.2	6.7	10.0	12.0
5,000	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.8	3.1	4.0	5.5	8.0	9.4
10,000	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	2.2	2.8	3.9	5.6	6.5
15,000	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.8	2.3	3.1	4.6	5.3
20,000	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.7	4.0	4.6
25,000	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.8	2.5	3.6	4.1
50,000	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.5	2.9
80,000	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.3
100,000	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.1
120,000	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.9
165,000	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.6

Table K. Standard Errors of Estimates of Personal Victimizations for Selected Cities

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Atlanta	Baltimore	Boston	Buffalo	Chicago	Cincin-nati	Cleveland	Dallas
50..........	33	40	37	30	84	30	40	40
100..........	47	56	52	42	120	43	57	57
250..........	74	89	83	66	190	68	90	90
500..........	105	126	117	94	260	96	128	128
1,000........	149	179	166	134	370	137	181	182
2,500........	241	285	266	216	590	221	291	291
5,000........	350	409	384	315	840	323	422	419
0,000.......	522	592	563	472	1,190	484	626	614
25,000.......	940	998	980	860	1,880	884	1,114	1,066
50,000.......	1,563	1,549	1,576	1,444	2,670	1,487	1,833	1,708
00,000......	2,756	2,535	2,687	2,568	3,860	2,651	3,197	2,900

Size of estimate	Denver	Detroit	Houston	Los Angeles	Miami	Milwaukee	Minne-apolis	Newark
0...........	34	51	49	80	25	36	31	24
00..........	49	70	69	110	36	51	44	34
50..........	77	110	109	180	57	80	69	53
00..........	108	160	155	250	82	113	98	76
,000........	153	230	220	360	120	160	139	109
,500........	242	370	352	570	206	254	221	179
,000........	340	530	507	800	328	360	316	268
0,000.......	477	770	744	1,140	553	512	458	418
5,000.......	733	1,310	1,295	1,810	1,203	825	773	818
0,000.......	986	2,090	2,081	2,610	2,272	1,201	1,199	1,456
00,000......	1,236	3,600	3,547	4,070	4,404	1,790	1,963	2,710

Size of estimate	New York	New Orleans	Oakland	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	Portland	St. Louis
....	123	36	29	63	33	28	35
0..........	180	51	41	90	46	40	50
50..........	280	80	65	140	73	64	78
0..........	400	114	92	200	103	90	111
,000........	570	161	131	280	147	128	158
,500........	910	254	213	450	237	206	253
,000........	1,290	358	311	640	344	297	365
,000.......	1,860	504	468	920	513	438	536
,000.......	3,070	786	862	1,540	922	768	935
,000.......	4,640	1,086	1,460	2,280	1,531	1,244	1,508
0,000......	7,340	1,462	2,617	3,610	2,696	2,138	2,577

Table K. Standard Errors of Estimates of Personal Victimizations for Selected Cities—Continued

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	San Diego	San Francisco	Washington, D.C.
50	39	43	41
100	55	60	57
250	88	96	91
500	124	135	129
1,000	177	191	183
2,500	286	303	294
5,000	418	429	425
10,000	629	609	627
25,000	1,152	973	1,104
50,000	1,945	1,400	1,797
100,000	3,475	2,048	3,102

Table L. Standard Errors of Estimated Personal Victimization Rates for Cities

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated rate per 1,000 persons	Base of rate												
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000
.5 or 999.5	11.7	7.4	5.2	3.7	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
.75 or 999.25	14.3	9.0	6.4	4.5	2.9	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
1 or 999	16.5	10.4	7.4	5.2	3.3	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
2.5 or 997.5	26.0	16.5	11.6	8.2	5.2	3.7	2.6	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
5 or 995	36.8	23.3	16.4	11.6	7.4	5.2	3.7	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4
7.5 or 992.5	45.0	28.5	20.1	14.2	9.0	6.4	4.5	2.8	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4
10 or 990	51.9	32.8	23.2	16.4	10.4	7.3	5.2	3.3	2.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5
25 or 975	81.4	51.5	36.4	25.7	16.3	11.5	8.1	5.1	3.6	2.6	1.6	1.2	0.8
50 or 950	113.6	71.9	50.8	35.9	22.7	16.1	11.4	7.2	5.1	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.1
100 or 900	156.4	98.9	70.0	49.5	31.3	22.1	15.6	9.9	7.0	4.9	3.1	2.2	1.6
250 or 750	225.8	142.8	101.0	71.4	45.2	31.9	22.6	14.3	10.1	7.1	4.5	3.2	2.3
500	260.7	164.9	116.6	82.4	52.1	36.9	26.1	16.5	11.7	8.2	5.2	3.7	2.6

Note: For a particular city see table M for the appropriate factor to be applied to the above standard errors.

Table M. Factors to be Applied to Table L to Estimate Standard Errors of the National Crime Cities Survey-Personal Victimization Rates

Cities	Factor	Cities	Factor
Atlanta..................	0.90	Milwaukee..............	0.89
Baltimore................	1.08	Minneapolis............	0.84
Boston...................	1.00	Newark.................	0.64
Buffalo..................	0.80	New York...............	3.33
Chicago..................	2.27	New Orleans............	0.98
Cincinnati...............	0.82	Oakland................	0.77
Cleveland................	1.09	Philadelphia...........	1.70
Dallas...................	1.09	Pittsburgh.............	0.88
Denver...................	0.93	Portland...............	0.77
Detroit..................	1.38	St. Louis..............	0.95
Houston..................	1.32	San Diego..............	1.06
Los Angeles..............	2.17	San Francisco..........	1.16
Miami....................	0.68	Washington, D.C........	1.10

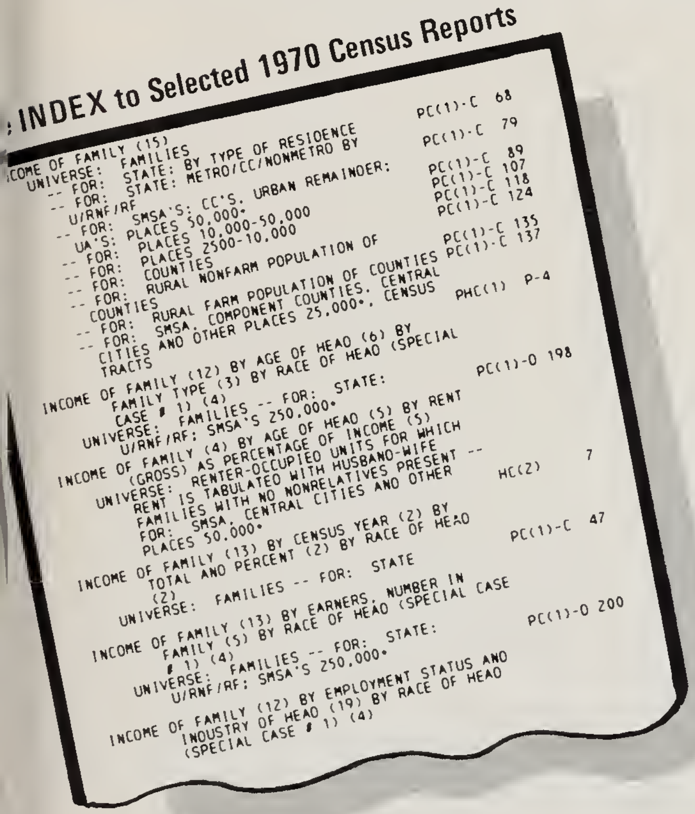
Table N. Standard Errors of Estimated Totals for the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
300....................	130	35,000................	1,250
500....................	170	50,000................	1,400
1,000..................	240	60,000................	1,460
1,500..................	290	75,000................	1,510
2,000..................	340	100,000...............	1,470
3,000..................	410	115,000...............	1,370
5,000..................	530	120,000...............	1,320
7,500..................	640	125,000...............	1,270
10,000.................	730	130,000...............	1,200
20,000.................	1,000	135,000...............	1,120
25,000.................	1,100		

Note: For data from the National Prisoner's Survey, multiply the standard error by .93.

Two Comprehensive Indexes to 1970 Census Data



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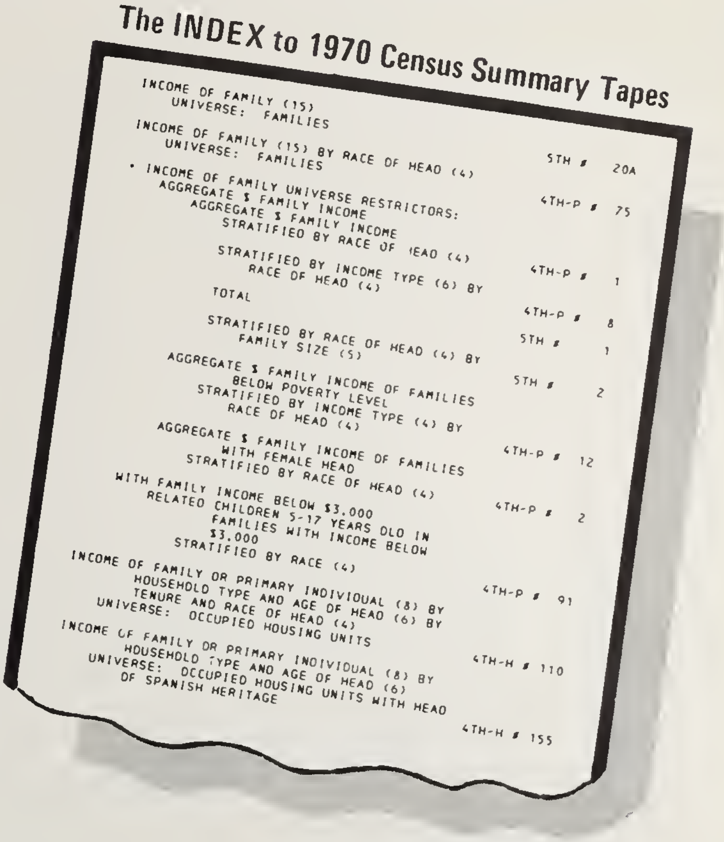

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Percent black	22.3
Percent of families headed by women	18.9
High school graduates as a percent of persons 25 years and over	59.8
Professionals as a percent of all employed persons	14.8
Median family income in 1973	$11,343

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Population	80,394,000
Percent change since 1970	8.4
Percent black	5.0
Percent of families headed by women	9.5
High school graduates as a percent of persons 25 years and over	68.5
Professionals as a percent of all employed persons	16.8
Median family income in 1973	$14,007

NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS

Population	65,905,000
Percent change since 1970	5.0
Percent black	8.8
Percent of families headed by women	9.8
High school graduates as a percent of persons 25 years and over	53.9
Professionals as a percent of all employed persons	11.3
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SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE METROPOLITAN AND NONMETROPOLITAN POPULATION: 1974 AND 1970

INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on selected social and economic characteristics of the population by type of residence (central cities, suburban areas, nonmetropolitan areas) for 1974 and 1970, from the March 1974 Current Population Survey (CPS) and from the one-in-one hundred sample of the 1970 Census of Population. The definition of metropolitan territory used in this report corresponds to that for the 243 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) used in the 1970 Census of Population. Since the 1970 census, an additional 25 SMSA's have been defined by the Office of Management and Budget, additional territory has been added to some existing SMSA's, and a few SMSA's have been consolidated. Data for this new metropolitan territory are included separately in this report, for both 1974 and 1970. Nonmetropolitan population characteristics are presented as well and data are also shown for groups of nonmetropolitan counties, based on the size of the largest place (incorporated city, town, borough) in the county. These groups are counties with no place of 2,500 or more population, counties with a place of 2,500 to 24,999 population, and counties with a place of 25,000 or more population.

The major subjects featured in this report are: population, marital status, household relationship, family size, migration, educational attainment, labor force status, occupation, industry, income and poverty. Most tables present data for the white and black populations, and selected tables have been repeated for the population of Spanish origin as well.

Overview. Conditions in the Nation's metropolitan areas are often analyzed in terms of contrasting their component parts: central cities and their surrounding suburban communities. In recent years much has been written about the worsening conditions in our cities, in contrast to the economic progress of suburbs. Although some social and economic indicators do point to a widening of the gap between characteristics of central city and suburban residents, there has been overall improvement during the 1960's and continuing into the 1970's in the Nation's socioeconomic well being which was shared by residents of central cities, suburbs and nonmetropolitan areas. The text of this report attempts to point out some of these differences and similarities between the characteristics of the population living in cities, suburbs, and nonmetropolitan areas and recent changes in their characteristics.

Summary of some of the data in this report:

- The combined land area of metropolitan areas as defined in 1974 represented about 14 percent of the total U.S. land area, and these areas contained about 151 million persons, or 73 percent of the Nation's total population.

- The populations of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas are currently growing at about the same rate, representing a contrast to several decades prior to 1970 when the metropolitan population had grown at a faster rate than the nonmetropolitan population.

- Since 1970, the population of central cities decreased by about 2 percent, while the suburban population continued to increase.

- The decrease in city population occurred mainly in central cities of large SMSA's (with a population of 1 million or more) rather than cities of smaller SMSA's.

- Although the total population of cities decreased between 1970 and 1974, the number of adults (18 years old and over) has not changed.

- The number of blacks living in suburbs has increased by about 550,000 since 1970. However, as in both 1960 and 1970, blacks represented only about 5 percent of the suburban population in 1974.

- In 1974, blacks comprised about 27 percent of the population in cities of large SMSA's (those over 1 million population) and 17 percent of the population in cities of smaller metropolitan areas.

- In 1974, 81 percent of the Nation's population of Spanish origin lived in metropolitan areas.

- Cities lost about 4.6 million persons to suburbs due to net migration between 1970 and 1974.

- About 7.7 million whites left central cities for suburbs between 1970 and 1974, while 3.4 million whites left their suburban residences and moved to cities during this period.

- The average income of families who moved out of cities between 1970 and 1974 was higher than for families who moved to cities during this period.

- The incidence of families headed by women was nearly twice as large in central cities as in suburbs (19 percent compared to 10 percent).

- About 25 percent of the children under 18 years old living in cities were members of families headed by women compared with about 10 percent of suburban children.

- There was little difference in the average size of family between city and suburban residents in 1974, and no difference in the average number of children per family.

- Both cities and suburbs saw increases in the educational attainments of their populations between 1970 and 1974. Cities have not experienced a net loss of college graduates as a result of their decreasing population during this period.

- The number of professional workers living in cities remained about the same between 1970 and 1974, and the number of managerial workers increased by about one-third. The number of workers living in suburbs employed in both of these occupations increased substantially.

- The earnings of suburban men in 1973 employed as professionals and managers were higher than those for their central city counterparts, and there is evidence to suggest that this relationship held for sales workers as well. The earnings of women were not statistically different by major occupation for city and suburban residents.

- Although the median family income of city families in 1973 continued to be less than that of suburban families (about $11,300 compared with $14,000, respectively), about one of every three city families had an income of $15,000 or more and 17 percent had an income over $20,000.

- Although a larger proportion of city families received some form of public assistance income in 1973 (about 10 percent) than was received by suburban families (about 4 percent), the latter group accounted for one-third of all families receiving public assistance income in metropolitan areas.

- Both the number of poor persons and the percent below the poverty level decreased between 1970 and 1974, in both cities and suburban areas.

- In central cities, about half of the poverty population was concentrated in low-income areas, whereas in suburban areas only about 20 percent of persons below the poverty level lived in low-income areas in 1974.

Metropolitan population growth. Metropolitan population growth is not only affected by the basic demographic components of natural increase (births minus deaths) and net migration, but also by changes over time in the definition of the total area that is considered to be metropolitan (i.e., included within SMSA's). During the past quarter century, the land area which has been designated metropolitan has nearly doubled, and the metropolitan population has increased by 79 percent. The original 168 SMSA's delineated in 1950 represented about 7 percent of the total land area of the United States and contained 56 percent of the Nation's population (table A). By 1974, the number of SMSA's increased to 243 and 142 million of the 208 million persons in the United States or about 68 percent lived within these areas (representing 11 percent of the U.S. land area).[1]

The inclusion of territory which has been defined as metropolitan since the 1970 census would increase the metropolitan land area to about 14 percent of the U.S. total and our metropolitan population to about 151 million, representing 73 percent of the Nation's population in 1974.

Between 1960 and 1970 (using the 1970 metropolitan area definition), the metropolitan population increased from about 120 million to 137 million, or about 15 percent, an average annual increase of about 1.4 percent (table B). Growth within these SMSA's has slowed between 1970 and 1974, increasing by only about 5 million for an average annual increase of about nine-tenths of one percent.

Nonmetropolitan growth since 1970. The population living in nonmetropolitan counties increased by 5 percent between 1970 and 1974, representing a larger percentage increase in population than for metropolitan areas during this period. Taking into account the territory designated metropolitan since 1970, the percentage growth of SMSA and nonmetropolitan population between 1970 and 1974 was about the same (4 percent). However, even the fact that metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas are currently growing at about the same rate represents a contrast to several decades prior to 1970 when the metropolitan population grew faster than the nonmetropolitan population.

About 14 percent of the nonmetropolitan population in 1974 lived in counties which have been designated metropolitan since 1970. The population in these counties has increased by about 10 percent during the 1970's, from 8.4 million in 1970 to 9.2 million in 1974 (table C).

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[1] The 1974 and 1970 population figures cited here refer to the resident population, excluding inmates of institutions and Armed Forces in barracks.

Table A. POPULATION IN METROPOLITAN AREAS USING CURRENT METROPOLITAN AREA DEFINITION: 1974, 1970, 1960, 1950, AND 1940

(Metropolitan area definition as of year shown)

Year[1]	Number of SMSA's	Population (thousands)	Percent change over previous year shown	Metropolitan population as percent of total United States population	Metropolitan land area as percent of United States total
974	264	151,286	10.4	72.8	13.8
970	243	137,058	21.4	68.6	11.0
960	209	112,885	33.6	63.0	8.7
950	168	84,501	22.0	56.1	7.0
940[2]	168	69,279	(X)	52.6	7.0

X Not applicable.

[1] Data for 1974 and 1970 exclude inmates of institutions and Armed Forces in barracks. Data for rior years are for the total resident population.

[2] 1950 metropolitan area definition.

Table B. CHANGES IN POPULATION IN METROPOLITAN AREAS: 1974, 1970, AND 1960

(Numbers in thousands. 1970 metropolitan area definition)

Year[1]	Population	Numerical change over previous year shown	Percent change over previous year shown	Average annual percent change since previous year shown
974	142,043	4,985	3.6	0.9
970	137,058	17,477	14.6	1.4
960	119,581	(X)	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] Data for 1974 and 1970 exclude inmates of institutions and Armed Forces in barracks. Data for 1960 re for the total resident population.

Table C. CHANGE IN POPULATION OF NONMETROPOLITAN COUNTIES BY SIZE OF LARGEST PLACE IN COUNTY: 1974 AND 1970

(Numbers in thousands. 1970 metropolitan area definition. Size of place as of 1970)

Size of largest place	1974	1970	Numerical change between 1970 and 1974	Percent change between 1970 and 1974
Nonmetropolitan, total	65,905	62,761	3,144	5.0
unties with:				
A place of 25,000 or more	16,372	15,845	527	3.3
A place of 10,000 to 24,999	18,626	17,688	938	5.3
A place of 2,500 to 9,999	23,356	22,037	1,319	6.0
No place of 2,500 or more	7,551	7,191	360	5.0
unties designated metropolitan since 970	9,243	8,373	870	10.4
tside counties designated etropolitan since 1970	56,662	54,388	2,274	4.2

There has been no change in the distribution of the nonmetropolitan population by size of the largest place in the county since 1970 (table D). About 25 percent of the nonmetropolitan population lived in counties whose largest place had 25,000 or more population, 28 percent lived in counties whose largest place had from 10,000 to 25,000 population, and 35 percent in counties whose largest place had from 2,500 to 10,000 population. An additional 12 percent of the nonmetropolitan population lived in rural counties with no place of 2,500 or more population.

Central city and suburban population changes. In 1960, the metropolitan population was about equally divided between persons who resided in central cities and persons who lived in suburban areas.[2] By 1970, the majority of metropolitan residents lived in suburban areas and by 1974, about 57 percent lived in suburban areas.

Even though many central cities annexed territory between 1960 and 1970 (which had the effect of transferring population to central cities from suburban areas), the population of cities increased by only about 5 percent during that decade, compared with a 28 percent increase for the suburban population. Since 1970, the central city population has decreased by about 2 percent, from 62.9 million in 1970 to 61.7 million in 1974 (table E). These data do not reflect annexations to these cities since 1970, but other information indicates that population of annexed areas has not been large enough to offset this decrease.[3] The suburban population, however, has continued to increase, reaching the 80 million mark by 1974, an increase of about 6 million persons since 1970.

The decrease in city population has been largely accounted for by central cities of large SMSA's (i.e., those with a population of 1 million or more) rather than central cities of smaller SMSA's. The latter group of cities in total has shown no measurable change in population since 1970. Suburban areas of both larger and smaller metropolitan areas have continued to grow in the 1970's. The population in suburban portions of metropolitan areas with more than 1 million population increased by about 6 percent between 1970 and 1974, while the suburban population of smaller SMSA's increased by about 11 percent.

Changes in the age composition of cities and suburban areas. Although the total population of cities has decreased during the 1970's, not all age groups in central cities have lost population during this period. In fact the total number of adults (persons 18 years and over) living in cities in 1974 was not statistically different from the number in 1970 (table 1). The number of young adults, particularly in the 25 to 34 age group, has increased. However, the number of older adults, those 35 to 64 years old, has decreased, as has the number of children under 14 years, as a result of both decreasing birth rates and the migration of their parents.

Suburban areas have lost population in the under 14 year age group as well because of declining fertility, but have posted large increases in persons 45 years of age and older, and young adults 18 to 34 years of age.

Racial and ethnic composition. The number of blacks living in suburbs has increased by about 550,000 since 1970 (a 16 percent increase), and there is evidence to suggest that the proportion of the metropolitan black population living in suburban areas has increased slightly, from about 21 percent to 23 percent (table F). However, blacks represented only about 5 percent of the total suburban population at the National level in 1974, as in both 1960 and 1970.

The black population in cities increased by about 6 percent between 1970 and 1974, from 12.9 million to 13.7 million. With this increase and the concurrent decrease in white population, blacks represented about 22 percent of the population living in central cities in 1974, up from 20 percent in 1970. This proportion was higher in cities of the large SMSA's (about 27 percent) than cities of smaller SMSA's (about 17 percent) in 1974.

The net growth of the Nation's white population in metropolitan areas has been confined to suburban areas; the white population of cities declined by 5 percent between 1970 and 1974, while the suburban population increased by about 8 percent. In 1974, 62 percent of the white metropolitan population lived outside central cities. The decrease in white central city population and increase in suburban population occurred in both SMSA's of 1 million or more and in those below 1 million population.

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[2] For convenience's sake, the territory inside metropolitan territory but outside central cities is referred to here as "suburban." It should be remembered however that some metropolitan areas include considerable population and territory beyond what would ordinarily be considered "suburban."

[3] See: Richard L. Forstall, "Annexations and Corporate Changes since the 1970 Census: With Historical Data on Annexation for Larger Cities for 1900-1970," The Municipal Yearbook 1975, International City Management Association, Washington, D.C. 1975.

Table D. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONMETROPOLITAN POPULATION BY SIZE OF LARGEST PLACE IN COUNTY: 1974 AND 1970

(1970 metropolitan area definition. Size of place as of 1970)

Size of largest place	1974	1970
Nonmetropolitan, total	100.0	100.0
Counties with:		
A place of 25,000 or more	24.8	25.2
A place of 10,000 to 24,999	28.3	28.2
A place of 2,500 to 9,999	35.4	35.1
No place of 2,500 or more	11.5	11.5
Counties designated metropolitan since 1970	14.0	13.3
Outside counties designated metropolitan since 1970	86.0	86.7

Table E. POPULATION BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(Numbers in thousands. 1970 metropolitan area definition)

Type of residence	1974	1970	Numerical change between 1970 and 1974	Percent change between 1970 and 1974
United States, total	207,949	199,819	8,130	4.1
etropolitan areas, total	142,043	137,058	4,985	3.6
Central cities	61,650	62,876	-1,226	-1.9
Suburban rings	80,394	74,182	6,212	8.4
etropolitan areas of 1 million or more	81,059	79,489	1,570	2.0
Central cities	33,012	34,322	-1,310	-3.8
Suburban rings	48,047	45,166	2,881	6.4
tropolitan areas of less than 1 million	60,985	57,570	3,415	5.9
Central cities	28,638	28,554	84	0.3
Suburban rings	32,347	29,016	3,331	11.5
nmetropolitan areas, total	65,905	62,761	3,144	5.0
In counties designated metropolitan since 1970	9,243	8,373	870	10.4
Outside counties designated metropolitan since 1970	56,662	54,388	2,274	4.2

Table F. POPULATION BY RACE AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(Numbers in thousands. 1970 metropolitan area definition)

Race and type of residence	1974	1970	Numerical change between 1970 and 1974	Percent change between 1970 and 1974	Percent distribution	
					1974	1970
WHITE						
United States, total	181,342	175,276	6,066	3.5	100.0	100.
Metropolitan areas, total	121,739	118,938	2,801	2.4	67.1	67.
Central cities	46,427	48,909	-2,482	-5.1	25.6	27.
Suburban rings	75,313	70,029	5,284	7.5	41.5	40.
Metropolitan areas of 1 million or more	68,336	67,721	615	0.9	37.7	38.
Central cities	23,215	25,007	-1,792	-7.2	12.8	14.
Suburban rings	45,120	42,714	2,406	5.6	24.9	24.
Metropolitan areas of less than 1 million	53,404	51,217	2,187	4.3	29.4	29.
Central cities	23,211	23,903	-692	-2.9	12.8	13.
Suburban rings	30,192	27,315	2,877	10.5	16.6	15.
Nonmetropolitan areas, total	59,603	56,338	3,265	5.8	32.9	32.
In counties designated metropolitan since 1970	8,356	7,685	671	8.7	4.6	4.
Outside counties designated metropolitan since 1970	51,247	48,653	2,594	5.3	28.3	27.
BLACK						
United States, total	23,542	22,056	1,486	6.7	100.0	100.
Metropolitan areas, total	17,713	16,342	1,371	8.4	75.2	74.
Central cities	13,726	12,909	817	6.3	58.3	58.
Suburban rings	3,987	3,433	554	16.1	16.9	15.
Metropolitan areas of 1 million or more	11,243	10,715	528	4.9	47.8	48.
Central cities	8,897	8,664	233	2.7	37.8	39.
Suburban rings	2,346	2,051	295	14.4	10.0	9.
Metropolitan areas of less than 1 million	6,470	5,628	842	15.0	27.5	25.
Central cities	4,828	4,245	583	13.7	20.5	19.
Suburban rings	1,642	1,383	259	18.7	7.0	6.
Nonmetropolitan areas, total	5,829	5,714	115	2.0	24.8	25.
In counties designated metropolitan since 1970	792	647	145	22.4	3.4	2.
Outside counties designated metropolitan since 1970	5,037	5,067	-30	-0.6	21.4	23.

The Nation's Spanish population is more concentrated in metropolitan areas than either the white population as a whole or the black population: 81 percent of persons of Spanish origin lived in metropolitan areas in 1974 (table G). However, within metropolitan areas, the Spanish population was more evenly distributed between cities and suburbs than were blacks: 40 percent of the metropolitan Spanish population lived in suburbs in 1974. Although the nonmetropolitan population gains between 1970 and 1974 for the white and black populations were proportionately small, the nonmetropolitan population of Spanish origin increased by about 27 percent during this period.

Metropolitan and nonmetropolitan migratic between 1970 and 1974. Cities lost about 8.5 millic persons to suburbs between 1970 and 1974 and gaine about 3.9 million persons who moved from suburba areas to central cities, for a net loss to cities of abo 4.6 million persons 4 years old and over (table H Further adding to the cities population loss betwe 1970 and 1974 was the movement of nearly 2.9 millic people from cities to nonmetropolitan areas, while on 1.6 million persons moved in the opposite directio Thus, the net loss to central cities due to migration w about 5.9 million, equaling about 9 percent of th population of central cities in 1970.

Table G. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(Numbers in thousands. 1970 metropolitan area definition)

Type of residence	1974	1970	Numerical change between 1970 and 1974	Percent change between 1970 and 1974	Percent distribution	
					1974	1970
United States, total	10,795	8,988	1,807	20.1	100.0	100.0
etropolitan areas, total	8,784	7,409	1,375	18.6	81.4	82.4
Central cities	5,316	4,646	670	14.4	49.2	51.7
Suburban rings	3,468	2,764	704	25.5	32.1	30.8
Metropolitan areas of 1 million or more	5,761	4,748	1,013	21.3	53.4	52.8
Central cities	3,469	2,952	517	17.5	32.1	32.8
Suburban rings	2,292	1,796	496	27.6	21.2	20.0
Metropolitan areas of under 1 million	3,023	2,661	362	13.6	28.0	29.6
Central cities	1,847	1,694	153	9.0	17.1	18.8
Suburban rings	1,176	968	208	21.5	10.9	10.8
onmetropolitan areas	2,011	1,578	433	27.4	18.6	17.6

Table H. MOBILITY STATUS BETWEEN MARCH 1970 AND MARCH 1974 OF THE POPULATION 4 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY RACE AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE AT BOTH DATES

(Numbers in thousands)

Mobility status by type of residence in 1974 and 1970	Total	White	Negro
Total	194,965	170,503	21,641
iving in SMSA's in 1974	124,599	107,326	15,373
Same house as in 1970	75,769	65,799	8,967
Different house in 1970	48,830	41,527	6,406
Same SMSA	33,902	27,934	5,318
Different SMSA	10,807	9,920	714
Nonmetropolitan	4,121	3,673	374
Living in central cities in 1974	53,782	40,784	11,897
Same house as in 1970	32,913	25,295	6,981
Different house in 1970	20,869	15,489	4,916
Central city of same SMSA	13,223	8,992	3,903
Suburb of same SMSA	2,317	2,011	286
Central city of different SMSA	2,154	1,770	348
Suburb of different SMSA	1,542	1,377	126
Nonmetropolitan	1,633	1,339	253
Living in suburban areas in 1974	70,818	66,542	3,476
Same house as in 1970	42,856	40,504	1,986
Different house in 1970	27,962	26,038	1,490
Suburb of same SMSA	13,139	12,264	656
Central city of same SMSA	5,224	4,667	473
Suburb of different SMSA	3,826	3,724	57
Central city of different SMSA	3,285	3,049	183
Nonmetropolitan	2,488	2,334	121
ving in nonmetropolitan areas in 1974	59,414	53,801	5,255
Same house as in 1970	36,208	32,591	3,449
Different house in 1970	23,206	21,210	1,806
Central cities	2,872	2,632	214
Suburban areas	3,093	2,999	69
Nonmetropolitan	17,241	15,579	1,523
road in 1970	2,917	2,330	152
t reported	8,036	7,045	861

Table I. INCOME IN 1973 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER WHO MIGRATED TO AND FROM CENTRAL CITIES BETWEEN 1970 AND 1974

Subject	Living in cities in 1970	Moved out of cities between 1970 and 1974	Moved to cities between 1970 and 1974	Net change between 1970 and 1974
Families........................(thousands)..	16,823	3,363	1,563	-1,800
Mean income......................(dollars)..	$13,349	$14,169	$12,864	-$1,305
Aggregate income.........(billion dollars)..	$224.6	$47.7	$20.1	-$27.6
Unrelated individuals............(thousands)..	6,975	1,066	926	-140
Mean income......................(dollars)..	$6,134	$7,099	$6,092	-$1,007
Aggregate income.........(billion dollars)..	$42.8	$7.6	$5.6	-$2.0

The movement of whites between cities and suburbs is more complex and less unidirectional than is sometimes recognized. Although 7.7 million whites did leave central cities for suburbs between 1970 and 1974, 3.4 million whites left their suburban residences and moved to cities during this period. Furthermore, 40 percent of the white city-to-suburb movers were not simply moving to suburbs of the city in which they lived in 1970, but rather to suburbs in a different metropolitan area.

About one of five blacks living in suburban areas in 1974 moved to such areas from central cities since 1970. The largest group of black movers, however, were those who changed addresses within central cities.

Metropolitan areas lost a net of about 1.8 million persons as a result of the movement of nearly 6 million persons from metropolitan to nonmetropolitan areas and 4.1 million persons from nonmetropolitan to metropolitan areas.[4] About two-thirds of the net loss of 1.8 million persons was due to net outmigration from cities.

Income of movers to and from cities. The economic problems of cities were further compounded between 1970 and 1974 by the fact that not only more families and unrelated individuals left cities than moved to cities during this period, but that the average incomes in 1973 of outmigrants were higher than those for families and unrelated individuals who moved to cities between 1970 and 1974 (table I). For example, the mean income in 1973 for families who moved out of cities during this period was about $14,200 compared with about $12,900 for families who moved into cities.[5]

The aggregate income in 1973 of families and unrelated individuals living in central cities in 1970 was about $267.4 billion. The aggregate income in 1973 of families and unrelated individuals who moved out of cities between 1970 and 1974 was about $55.3 billion while that for families and unrelated individuals who moved into cities during this period was about $25.7 billion. Thus if there had been no migration in and out of cities between 1970 and 1974, there would have been about $29.6 billion more income available to families and unrelated individuals living in cities in 1974 than was actually the case. This figure represents about 11 percent of the aggregate income in 1973 of families and unrelated individuals living in cities in 1970.

Family structure. In the 1970-1974 period, the number of women in the United States who headed families increased by 1.2 million, equal to the increase in their numbers during the entire decade of the 1960's. The effects of this increase in the incidence of female-headed families were felt most heavily in metropolitan areas, where 83 percent of this increase occurred and where about 74 percent of such families resided in 1974 (table J).

The proportion of families headed by women is nearly twice as great in the Nation's cities as in suburbs (19 percent compared to 10 percent), due in large measure to the differences in racial composition between central cities and suburban areas. Blacks constitute a larger proportion of all families in cities than suburbs and the incidence of families headed by women is higher among blacks than white families. In metropolitan areas the proportion of black families headed by women was 36 percent in 1974 compared with 11 percent of white families.

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[4] International migration is excluded here. Including such movement, metropolitan areas are still gaining population through migration. See "Trends in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Population Growth since 1970" by Richard L. Forstall, a paper presented at the January 29-31, 1975 NICHD Conference on Population Distribution held in Baltimore, Md. A copy of this paper can be obtained by writing Chief, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

[5] The mobility status of persons who were family heads in 1974 is here used as an approximation to the mobility status of families. It should be noted that family formation and dissolution between 1970 and 1974 has changed both the household relationship and household income of some of these persons.

Table J. FAMILIES HEADED BY WOMEN BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(Numbers in thousands. 1970 metropolitan area definition)

Type of residence	1974	1970	Numerical change between 1970 and 1974	Percent change between 1970 and 1974
United States, total	6,804	5,629	1,175	20.9
Metropolitan areas, total	5,064	4,088	976	23.9
Central cities	3,035	2,480	555	22.4
Suburban rings	2,028	1,608	420	26.1
Metropolitan areas of 1 million or more	3,026	2,487	539	21.6
Central cities	1,742	1,478	264	17.9
Suburban rings	1,284	1,010	274	27.1
Metropolitan areas of less than 1 million	2,038	1,601	437	27.3
Central cities	1,293	1,003	290	28.9
Suburban rings	745	598	147	24.6
Nonmetropolitan	1,740	1,541	199	12.9

Table K. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES LIVING IN CITIES AND SUBURBS BY RACE: 1974 AND 1970

(Numbers in thousands. 1970 metropolitan area definition)

Selected characteristics	1974		1970	
	Central cities	Suburban rings	Central cities	Suburban rings
ALL RACES				
All families	16,019	21,297	15,816	19,065
Percent headed by women	18.9	9.5	15.7	8.4
Percent without children under 18 years old	45.1	42.1	45.1	39.5
Mean size of family	3.37	3.51	3.50	3.68
Mean number of children for families with children	2.18	2.19	2.29	2.34
Percent of family heads under 25 years	8.5	7.0	7.9	6.2
Percent of family heads 65 years or more	15.0	11.5	14.4	11.1
WHITE				
All families	12,463	20,121	12,665	18,168
Percent headed by women	13.8	8.8	12.3	7.9
Percent without children under 18 years old	49.5	42.7	48.3	40.0
Mean size of family	3.24	3.49	3.35	3.60
Mean number of children for families with children	2.07	2.17	2.21	2.30
Percent of family heads under 25 years	8.2	6.8	7.6	6.2
Percent of family heads 65 years or more	16.3	11.6	15.6	11.1
BLACK				
All families	3,223	931	2,917	744
Percent headed by women	39.1	25.7	30.5	22.2
Percent without children under 18 years old	28.7	30.0	31.5	29.2
Mean size of family	3.82	3.96	3.96	4.23
Mean number of children for families with children	2.52	2.54	2.66	2.80
Percent of family heads under 25 years	10.1	10.8	9.4	7.1
Percent of family heads 65 years or more	10.1	12.4	9.6	10.9

The family-oriented image of suburban areas masks the very high proportion of suburban families without children under 18 living at home—about 43 percent for white families, not very much lower than the 50 percent childless in cities (table K). Even this differential is due mainly to the higher proportion of white families in cities than suburbs headed by either relatively young (under 25 years) or relatively old (65 years or older) persons. For black families there was little distinction between city and suburban dwellers, with about 30 percent of black families living in both types of areas having no related children under 18 years living at home, and about 1 of every 10 families in both cities and suburbs headed by a person under 25 years or over 65 years of age.

There was little difference in the average size of family between city and suburban families in 1974 and no difference in the average number of children under 18 years of age. Both of these figures were, however, larger for black than white families in cities; and although the same relationship apparently held in suburban areas as well, the figures were not statistically different. Children under 18 years in cities were much more likely to be part of families headed by women (about 25 percent) than children living in suburban areas (about 10 percent).

Educational attainment. Cities, suburbs, and nonmetropolitan areas all had increases in the educational attainment levels of their populations during the 1960's, and this trend has continued into the 1970's. Between 1970 and 1974, for example, the proportion of city residents 25 to 34 years old who had completed high school (including those who completed 1 or more years of college) increased from about 70 percent to 79 percent; the comparable figure increased from 77 percent to 85 percent for suburban residents and from 67 percent to about 75 percent for residents of nonmetropolitan areas (table L).

The difference between cities and suburban areas in the proportion of persons who were high school graduates was more pronounced in larger SMSA's (those of more than 1 million population). For example, about 59 percent of persons in cities of large SMSA's were high school graduates, compared with 72 percent of suburban residents. In smaller SMSA's, 61 percent of persons in cities and 64 percent of persons in suburbs were high school graduates. In larger SMSA's, about 77 percent of the city population 25 to 34 years old consisted of high school graduates compared with 87 percent of the suburban population. In smaller SMSA's about the same proportion (81 percent) of city and suburban residents were high school graduates.

Table L. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY THE POPULATION 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER AND 25 TO 34 YEARS OLD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(Numbers in thousands. 1970 metropolitan area definition)

Years of school completed	1974			1970		
	Central cities	Suburban areas	Nonmetropolitan areas	Central cities	Suburban areas	Nonmetropolitan areas
Total, 25 years old and over..	34,689	43,880	36,437	34,705	39,400	33,580
Percent....................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary: 0 to 4 years..........	5.2	2.6	5.9	6.0	3.6	6.8
5 to 7 years..........	8.3	5.1	9.9	10.7	7.6	11.9
8 years...............	10.1	8.9	13.9	11.8	10.5	15.8
High school: 1 to 3 years..........	16.6	14.9	16.4	20.5	18.5	19.0
4 years...............	34.1	38.7	34.7	29.3	34.4	29.5
College: 1 to 3 years..........	12.6	13.6	9.2	10.8	12.2	9.1
4 years...............	7.7	9.6	6.1	5.9	7.5	4.7
5 years or more........	5.4	6.7	3.9	5.0	5.6	3.2
Percent high school graduate........	59.8	68.5	53.9	51.4	59.3	46.4
Total, 25 to 34 years.........	8,826	11,775	8,371	7,855	9,532	7,096
Percent....................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary: 0 to 4 years..........	1.4	0.8	1.6	2.2	1.3	2.2
5 to 7 years..........	3.1	1.5	3.3	4.3	2.6	4.8
8 years...............	3.0	2.3	4.7	4.5	3.5	6.4
High school: 1 to 3 years..........	13.5	10.9	15.4	19.5	15.6	19.4
4 years...............	39.1	42.2	47.1	37.6	43.2	44.0
College: 1 to 3 years..........	19.0	19.5	12.8	15.3	16.3	12.1
4 years...............	12.4	13.9	9.8	9.0	10.3	6.9
5 years or more........	8.5	8.8	5.4	7.6	7.2	4.3
Percent high school graduate........	79.0	84.5	75.1	69.5	77.1	67.2

Cities have not experienced a net loss in college graduates as a result of their decreasing populations between 1970 and 1974. The number of persons in cities who had completed 4 or more years of college increased from about 3.8 million in 1970 to about 4.6 million by 1974. Thus the proportion of city residents who were college graduates increased during this period, from about 11 percent to 13 percent by 1974. For SMSA's as a whole, the proportion of college graduates in the population was higher in the suburbs than in central cities, but in the smaller SMSA's (under 1 million population) there was no significant difference in the percent of adults who were college graduates between cities and suburban areas. In nonmetropolitan counties the proportion of the population completing four years of high school or more tended to increase as the size of the largest place in the county increased. For example, in 1974 this proportion was 42 percent in counties with no place of 2,500 or more and about 62 percent in nonmetropolitan counties with a place of 25,000 or more.

The labor force. The labor force participation rate for men 16 years old and over in cities was the same in March 1974 as in April 1970 (about 75 percent) while that for women changed slightly from about 45 to 47 percent.[6] The civilian labor force in cities increased only slightly, from about 26.2 million to 26.9 million, during this period (table M).

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[6] The labor force figures cited here are not seasonally adjusted.

Table M. LABOR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: MARCH 1974 AND APRIL 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Labor force status	March 1974			April 1970		
	Central cities	Suburban rings	Nonmetropolitan areas	Central cities	Suburban rings	Nonmetropolitan areas
ALL RACES						
Male						
In civilian labor force	15,589	21,805	16,904	15,395	18,908	14,756
Percent of total	75.1	79.4	74.9	75.1	79.4	72.3
Employed	14,663	20,859	16,159	14,702	18,269	14,168
Unemployed	926	947	745	693	639	588
Unemployment rate	5.9	4.3	4.4	4.5	3.4	4.0
Not in civilian labor force	5,159	5,645	5,665	5,106	4,915	5,651
Female						
In civilian labor force	11,347	13,589	10,381	10,796	10,944	8,645
Percent of total	46.8	45.9	42.8	44.7	41.8	38.6
Employed	10,622	12,797	9,780	10,241	10,432	8,148
Unemployed	725	792	602	555	513	497
Unemployment rate	6.4	5.8	5.8	5.1	4.7	5.7
Not in civilian labor force	12,908	16,007	13,876	13,365	15,237	13,757
BLACK AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL						
Male						
In civilian labor force	17.7	4.3	7.0	16.7	3.5	6.7
Employed	16.9	4.0	6.7	16.3	3.4	6.5
Unemployed	31.7	10.6	12.9	25.4	6.6	10.5
Not in civilian labor force	21.5	5.4	9.6	19.2	5.6	9.8
Female						
In civilian labor force	20.7	5.2	8.5	20.1	5.2	9.0
Employed	20.1	4.9	8.1	19.7	5.0	8.6
Unemployed	29.5	8.6	11.7	28.6	8.0	15.5
Not in civilian labor force	20.0	4.1	7.8	17.1	3.7	7.7

In suburban areas, the labor force participation rate for men was, as in cities, the same in March 1974 as in April 1970 (about 79 percent), remaining somewhat higher than that for men in cities. The civilian labor force participation rate for women living in suburban areas increased from about 42 percent to 46 percent during this period, reaching about the same rate as for women living in cities.

The number of employed persons living in suburban areas increased by about 5 million between April 1970 and March 1974. This does not necessarily mean there were 5 million more jobs in suburban areas in 1974 than 1970—many of these persons commute to cities to work, while others work outside the fringes of metropolitan areas. Nevertheless there is considerable evidence to suggest that the number of jobs is increasing at a faster rate in the suburban areas of SMSA's than in central cities, according to the Census Bureau's economic censuses. In the period between 1958 and 1967, for example, manufacturing employment rose about 7 percent in cities, but 32 percent in suburbs; retail trade employment rose 8 percent in cities and 61 percent in the suburbs, and wholesale trade employment rose 11 percent in cities but 90 percent in suburban areas.[7] Furthermore, according to place of work data from the 1960 and 1970 Censuses of Population, the number of professionals working in suburban areas increased by about 77 percent between 1960 and 1970 while the comparable figure increased 41 percent in cities; the number of persons employed as craft workers increased about 31 percent in suburbs but only about 1 percent in cities; and the number of managers increased 49 percent in suburban areas but only 4 percent in cities.[8]

There was no significant difference in the unemployment rate of black men between city and suburban residents 16 years old and over. In cities, black men represented a disproportionate share of the unemployed in 1974, and there is some evidence that this relationship held in suburbs as well. About 18 percent of the male civilian labor force but 32 percent of the unemployed living in cities were black. In suburban areas, about 4 percent of the male civilian labor force but 11 percent of unemployed men were black. This relationship held for women as well as men, and in nonmetropolitan as well as metropolitan areas.

The civilian labor force in nonmetropolitan areas experienced a large increase between 1970 and 1974, from about 23.4 million to 27.3 million. Labor force participation rates for nonmetropolitan counties tended to increase in 1974 as the size of the largest place in the county increased (table 11). For example, the labor force participation rate for men living in counties with no urban population was about 72 percent compared with 77 percent for men living in nonmetropolitan counties with a place of 25,000 or more population.

Occupation and industry. There were only slight differences, where differences did occur, in the distribution of employed persons by major occupation group, between city and suburban residents (see table 13). Professionals, for example, represented about 17 percent of employed men in suburban areas compared with 14 percent in cities. Concentrations of employed persons by major occupation group varied somewhat by type of residence (table N). Although about 40 percent of all employed persons in the Country lived in suburban areas in 1974, a slightly higher concentration of the Country's professional and managerial workers (about 45 percent) lived in such areas. Similarly, while about 31 percent of all employed persons lived outside of metropolitan areas, over 60 percent of persons employed in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and the mining industries lived in nonmetropolitan areas.

The number of city residents employed in each major occupation group remained about the same between 1970 and 1974, with the exception of sales workers and nontransport operatives, which experienced small declines, and managerial workers, the number of which increased by about one-third. Although the number of professional and technical workers did not decline significantly in cities during the past four years, it appears that the increase in their numbers, which was characteristic of the 1960's, has apparently halted.

On the other hand, the number of professional workers living in suburban areas increased by about 800,000 between 1970 and 1974. Suburban managerial workers increased by about 1.3 million during this period. Clerical workers and craft workers were among other occupation groups showing increases in the 1970's among suburban residents.

In nonmetropolitan areas no major occupation group experienced a decline in numbers between 1974 and 1970, and most groups grew substantially.

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[7] Special Economic Reports Series ES20(72)-1, "Employment and Population Changes—SMSA's and Central Cities" 1972.

[8] See 1970 Census of Population, Volume I, Chapter D, "Detailed Characteristics," and 1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Chapter D. Data are for SMSA's of 100,000 or more using a current SMSA definition.

Table N. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MAJOR OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY GROUP, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974

Major occupation and industry groups	United States total	Central cities	Suburban rings	Nonmetropolitan areas
OCCUPATION				
Percent Distribution Within Type of Residence				
Employed, total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical	14.5	14.8	16.8	11.3
Managers, administrators	10.4	9.9	11.9	9.0
Sales workers	6.4	6.6	7.1	5.2
Clerical workers	17.6	21.3	18.3	13.0
Craft workers	13.5	12.0	14.1	14.2
Operatives, except transport	12.3	11.7	10.6	14.9
Transport equipment operatives	3.8	3.6	3.4	4.3
Laborers, except farm	4.8	4.7	4.2	5.8
Farmers and farm managers	1.9	-	0.8	5.2
Farm laborers	1.5	0.2	0.8	3.7
Service workers, except private household	11.8	13.5	10.8	11.5
Private household workers	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.9
Percent Distribution by Type of Residence				
Employed, total	100.0	29.8	39.7	30.6
Professional, technical	100.0	30.2	45.9	23.8
Managers, administrators	100.0	28.3	45.3	26.4
Sales workers	100.0	30.8	44.2	25.0
Clerical workers	100.0	36.1	41.3	22.6
Craft workers	100.0	26.5	41.4	32.2
Operatives, except transport	100.0	28.5	34.4	37.1
Transport equipment operatives	100.0	28.9	36.4	34.8
Laborers, except farm	100.0	29.0	34.6	36.4
Farmers and farm managers	100.0	0.7	15.7	83.7
Farm laborers	100.0	4.0	21.2	74.8
Service workers, except private household	100.0	33.9	36.3	29.8
Private household workers	100.0	32.7	28.5	38.7
INDUSTRY				
Employed, total	100.0	29.8	39.7	30.6
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	100.0	12.5	23.3	64.2
Mining	100.0	11.1	28.7	60.2
Construction	100.0	22.7	41.3	36.0
Manufacturing	100.0	28.0	40.6	31.4
Transportation, communication	100.0	32.0	41.7	26.2
Wholesale trade	100.0	35.8	44.5	19.7
Retail trade	100.0	30.0	39.9	30.1
Finance, insurance, real estate	100.0	38.8	42.3	18.9
Business, repair services	100.0	35.6	43.9	20.6
Personal services	100.0	33.6	35.6	30.8
Entertainment, recreation	100.0	34.6	43.5	22.0
Professional, related services	100.0	32.5	40.1	27.4
Public administration	100.0	34.9	39.8	25.3

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Earnings by occupation. Suburban men employed as professionals and managers earned (in 1973) significantly more than their central city counterparts, and there is some evidence that sales workers did as well. Although the earnings of suburban men employed in most of the major occupations appear to be larger than those of men living in cities, they are not statistically different due to the large sampling error involved. The earnings of women were about the same by major occupation group for city and suburban residents (table O).

For men who worked 50 to 52 weeks in 1973, the mean earnings for professionals living in suburbs was about $16,800 compared with about $14,900 for those in the city; for sales workers, about $14,000 in the suburbs compared with $12,200 in cities; and for managers, about $17,700 in the suburbs compared with $15,700 in the cities. These differences are not simply a function of dissimilarities in racial composition between cities and suburbs. The mean earnings of white men in suburbs, for example, tended to be higher than those for white men in cities for those occupation groups.

For both men and women, the earnings by major occupation group of persons in cities were either larger than or not significantly different from those for persons in nonmetropolitan areas. For example, men employed as managers who worked 50 to 52 weeks in 1973, living outside metropolitan areas, earned an average of about $13,300 compared with about $15,700 for comparable men living in cities.

Table O. MEAN EARNINGS IN 1973 BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP FOR EMPLOYED PERSONS, 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WHO WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS IN 1973 BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974

Major occupation group and sex	Central cities	Suburban rings	Nonmetropolitan areas
MALE			
Employed with earnings	$11,488	$13,179	$9,884
Professional, technical and kindred workers	14,946	16,788	13,812
Managers and administrators, except farm	15,716	17,711	13,339
Sales workers	12,165	14,018	10,646
Clerical workers	9,552	10,726	9,484
Craft and kindred workers	11,014	11,827	10,013
Operatives, except transport equipment	8,874	9,843	8,543
Transport equipment operatives	9,562	11,062	8,904
Laborers, except farm	8,179	8,227	6,313
Farmers and farm managers	(B)	9,393	8,858
Farm laborers	(B)	5,795	4,025
Service workers, except private household	7,774	8,453	6,934
Private household workers	(B)	(B)	(B)
FEMALE			
Employed, with earnings	$6,258	$6,369	$5,062
Professional, technical and kindred workers	8,921	9,216	7,484
Managers and administrators, except farm	8,280	7,904	5,928
Sales workers	4,099	4,636	3,823
Clerical workers	6,320	6,154	5,299
Craft and kindred workers	6,329	6,566	5,493
Operatives, except transport equipment	5,502	5,653	4,898
Transport equipment operatives	(B)	(B)	(B)
Laborers, except farm	(B)	(B)	(B)
Farmers and farm managers	(B)	(B)	(B)
Farm laborers	(B)	(B)	(B)
Service workers, except private household	4,515	4,201	3,521
Private household workers	2,240	2,360	1,654

B Base less than 75,000.

Income of families. The median income in 1973 of central city families continued (as in the 1960's) to be less than that of suburban families (about $11,300 compared with $14,000, respectively). Although this may to some degree be related to differences in racial composition and the proportion of families headed by women (which on the average have lower incomes than those headed by men), the differences between income of city and suburban families did not disappear when both of these factors were controlled (table P). For example, the median income of white families headed by a man was about $13,200 in central cities but $14,800 in suburban areas.

Nevertheless, there were many families with relatively high incomes in 1973 living in central cities. About 5.3 million city families, or one of every three, had income of $15,000 or more in 1973, and 2.7 million (about 17 percent) had income over $20,000.

There was no significant difference in the median income of families living in central cities of metropolitan areas of over and under 1 million population. However the median income of families living in suburban areas of SMSA's of 1 million population or more (about $14,900) was larger than that for families living in the suburbs of smaller SMSA's ($12,700).

In both cities and suburbs, approximately nine of ten families had some form of income from earnings in 1973, and earnings income accounted for a comparably large percentage of the total aggregate income in both cities and suburbs (table Q). Although a larger proportion of city families received some form of public assistance income in 1973 (about 10 percent), public assistance income was also received by about 4 percent of suburban families, and the latter group accounted for one-third of all families receiving public assistance income in metropolitan areas. Public assistance income was a comparatively small percentage of the total aggregate income in both types of residence.

The median income in 1973 of nonmetropolitan families (about $10,300) was less than that for either central city or suburban families. This is apparently true for both white and black families.

The median income of nonmetropolitan families tended to increase as the size of the largest place in the county increased (see table 17). For example, the median income of nonmetropolitan families living in counties with no urban population was about $8,300 compared with $11,600 for families living in nonmetropolitan counties with a place of 25,000 or more population.

Income below the poverty level. The proportion of the Nation's poverty population living in metropolitan areas has increased from about 56 percent in 1970 to 60 percent by 1974.[9] However, this proportion remains below that for the total population. Furthermore the majority (63 percent) of the Nation's metropolitan poor lived in cities in 1974, unlike the distribution of the total population where the majority lived in suburban areas (table R).

Table P. MEDIAN INCOME IN 1973 OF FAMILIES BY SEX AND RACE OF HEAD AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974

Sex of family head	Central cities	Suburban rings	Nonmetropolitan areas
ALL FAMILIES			
Total	$11,343	$14,007	$10,327
White	12,332	14,214	10,712
Black	7,517	9,019	5,771
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD			
Total	$12,759	$14,717	$10,870
White	13,224	14,847	11,176
Black	10,641	11,025	6,641
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD			
Total	$5,357	$7,069	$5,247
White	6,490	7,429	5,632
Black	4,176	4,829	3,780

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[9] Families and unrelated individuals are classified as above or below the low-income or poverty level based on income in the preceding year using the poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. See definitions' section for a description.

Table Q. FAMILIES BY TYPE OF INCOME IN 1973 AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE INCOME BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974

Type of income	Central cities	Suburban rings	Nonmetropolitan areas
PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH INCOME BY TYPE			
Total[1]	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earnings, total	86.6	92.0	89.1
Wage or salary	83.5	88.1	82.4
Nonfarm self-employment	9.9	12.1	13.1
Farm self-employment	0.8	2.6	11.6
Income other than earnings	66.6	68.5	64.3
Social Security	22.4	18.4	24.6
Public assistance	10.2	3.9	6.3
All other income	52.8	61.5	53.2
No income	0.3	0.2	0.2
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE INCOME			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Earnings, total	85.4	89.1	85.7
Wage or salary	78.8	81.8	72.2
Nonfarm self-employment	6.3	6.6	7.9
Farm self-employment	0.2	0.7	5.5
Income other than earnings	14.6	10.9	14.3
Social Security	4.8	3.3	5.6
Public assistance	1.7	0.5	0.7
All other income	8.1	7.2	8.0

[1] Detail does not add to total because some families have income from more than one source.

Table R. DISTRIBUTION OF THE POVERTY POPULATION AND PERCENT BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN 1973 AND 1969 BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

Type of residence	1973	1969
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RESIDENCE		
United States, total......(thousands)	22,973	27,349
Percent	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan areas, total	59.9	56.2
Central cities	37.4	34.2
Suburban rings	22.5	22.0
Nonmetropolitan areas	40.1	43.8
PERCENT BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL		
United States, total	11.1	13.7
Metropolitan areas, total	9.7	11.2
Central cities	14.0	14.9
Suburban rings	6.4	8.1
Nonmetropolitan areas	14.0	19.1

Both the number of poor persons and the percent below the poverty level decreased between 1970 and 1974, in both cities and suburban areas.

The proportion of the population below the poverty level has decreased from about 15 percent to 14 percent in cities and from 8 percent to 6 percent in suburban areas during this period.

Poverty areas and poverty status. In both 1973 and 1969, about 47 percent of the poverty population lived in poverty areas, (See table S).[10] But in central cities in 1973, about 51 percent of the poor lived in such areas, while in suburban areas only about 20 percent of persons below the poverty level lived in poverty areas. The proportion was even higher in nonmetropolitan counties, where 57 percent of the poor lived in low-income areas.

The poverty rate in low-income areas of central cities (32 percent) was over three times that outside low-income areas (about 9 percent) in 1973. There was no significant change in the poverty rate inside low-income areas of cities between 1969 and 1973, while the rate outside such areas decreased slightly.

Blacks living in cities were more highly concentrated in poverty areas than the total population, regardless of poverty status. Over half (56 percent) of the total black population in cities in 1973 were living in poverty areas, representing nearly three-fourths of all blacks below the poverty level and about one-half of blacks above the poverty level in 1973. About 7.7 million (57 percent) of the 13.4 million persons living in poverty areas of central cities in 1973 were blacks.

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[10] Poverty or low-income areas are defined as census tracts in metropolitan areas or minor civil divisions in nonmetropolitan areas in which 20 percent or more of the population was below the poverty level in 1969 based on the 1970 census.

Table S. POVERTY STATUS IN 1973 AND 1969 AND WHETHER LIVING IN OR OUTSIDE OF POVERTY AREAS: 1974 AND 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Poverty area definition as of 1970 census)

Poverty area status	Income below poverty level in--				Income above poverty level in--				Percent below poverty level in--	
	1973		1969		1973		1969			
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	1973	1969
United States, total.	22,973	100.0	27,349	100.0	184,648	100.0	172,074	100.0	11.1	13.7
In low-income areas........	10,649	46.4	12,848	47.0	30,760	16.7	30,125	17.5	25.7	29.9
Outside low-income areas...	12,324	53.6	14,503	53.0	153,888	83.3	141,949	82.5	7.4	9.3
Metropolitan areas.........	13,759	100.0	15,373	100.0	128,036	100.0	121,411	100.0	9.7	11.2
In low-income areas......	5,391	39.2	6,079	39.5	12,545	9.8	14,935	12.3	30.1	28.9
Outside low-income areas.	8,368	60.8	9,294	60.5	115,491	90.2	106,476	87.7	6.8	8.0
Central cities...........	8,594	100.0	9,365	100.0	52,932	100.0	53,374	100.0	14.0	14.9
In low-income areas....	4,363	50.8	4,687	50.0	9,087	17.2	10,627	19.9	32.4	30.6
Outside low-income areas................	4,231	49.2	4,678	50.0	43,845	82.8	42,747	80.1	8.8	9.9
Suburban rings...........	5,165	100.0	6,007	100.0	75,103	100.0	68,038	100.0	6.4	8.1
In low-income areas....	1,029	19.9	1,391	23.2	3,457	4.6	4,309	6.3	22.9	24.4
Outside low-income areas................	4,136	80.1	4,616	76.8	71,646	95.4	63,729	93.7	5.5	6.8
Nonmetropolitan areas......	9,214	100.0	11,978	100.0	56,613	100.0	50,664	100.0	14.0	19.1
In low-income areas......	5,257	57.1	6,768	56.5	18,216	32.2	15,190	30.0	22.4	30.8
Outside low-income areas.	3,956	42.9	5,210	43.5	38,397	67.8	35,474	70.0	9.3	12.8

RELATED REPORTS

1970 census. Data on population and housing trends in metropolitan areas for 1960 and 1970, using the 1970 census metropolitan area definition, can be found in 1970 Census of Population, PHC(2)-1, "General Demographic Trends for Metropolitan Areas, 1960 to 1970." Social and economic characteristics of the population for individual metropolitan areas by state are presented in 1970 Census of Population, Volume I, Chapter C, "General Social and Economic Characteristics." More detailed social and economic data for the larger metropolitan areas can be found in 1970 Census of Population, Volume I, Chapter D, "Detailed Characteristics." In addition, certain reports in the 1970 Census of Population, Volume II series present selected data for metropolitan areas.

Current population survey. Social and economic characteristics of the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan population for the years 1970, 1969, and 1968, using the 1960 census metropolitan area definition and presenting comparable data for 1960 as well, can be found, respectively, in Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 37, "Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas: 1970 and 1960," P-23, No. 33, "Trends in Social and Economic Conditions in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas," and P-23, No. 27, "Trends in Social and Economic Conditions in Metropolitan Areas." Distributions of the population by type of residence and race for 1974 using April-centered five-quarter averages, can be found in Current Population Reports, P-20, No. 279, "Population Profile of the United States: 1974". There are few, if any, significant differences in the March 1974 population figures in this report and the April-centered five-quarter averages for 1974 shown in Series P-20, No. 279 (see table T below). Other reports in the P-20, P-23, P-25, and P-60 Current Population Reports series present selected tables by type of residence.

Unpublished data. Several of the tables in this report have been tabulated in greater detail which is not published here because of space limitations. In addition all tables have been tabulated for the white, black, and Spanish origin populations separately, even though these data are not published here for all tables. These data may be obtained by writing to the Director, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Table T. COMPARISON BETWEEN MARCH 1974 CPS POPULATION FIGURES AND FIVE-QUARTER AVERAGES CENTERED ON APRIL 1974 BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Numbers in thousands. 1970 metropolitan area definition)

Type of residence	March 1974		April-centered average, 1974	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
United States, total.....	207,949	100.0	208,105	100.0
Metropolitan areas, total......	142,043	68.3	142,223	68.3
Central cities..............	61,650	29.6	61,836	29.7
Suburban rings..............	80,394	38.7	80,386	38.6
Nonmetropolitan areas..........	65,905	31.7	65,882	31.7

DETAILED TABLES

TABLE 1. AGE--POPULATION BY SEX, RACE, SPANISH ORIGIN, AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. ALL TABLES EXCLUDE INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS AND ARMED FORCES IN BARRACKS)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES	207 949	142 043	61 650	80 394	33 012	48 047	28 638	32 347	65 905	7 551	41 982	16 372	9 243
UNDER 5 YEARS	16 460	11 201	4 954	6 246	2 614	3 571	2 340	2 675	5 259	528	3 381	1 351	740
5 TO 13 YEARS	34 204	23 178	9 356	13 822	5 021	8 146	4 335	5 676	11 026	1 275	6 947	2 805	1 678
14 TO 17 YEARS	16 666	11 192	4 571	6 621	2 356	3 860	2 215	2 761	5 474	693	3 452	1 328	773
18 TO 24 YEARS	25 613	17 904	8 080	9 824	4 162	5 919	3 918	3 905	7 709	833	4 878	1 998	1 006
25 TO 34 YEARS	28 972	20 601	8 826	11 775	4 832	7 197	3 994	4 578	8 371	825	5 269	2 277	1 246
35 TO 44 YEARS	22 615	15 618	6 256	9 363	3 426	5 515	2 830	3 848	6 996	791	4 311	1 894	1 152
45 TO 64 YEARS	42 817	29 244	12 951	16 293	6 939	9 919	6 012	6 374	13 573	1 604	8 812	3 157	1 725
65 YEARS AND OVER	20 602	13 106	6 656	6 449	3 660	3 921	2 996	2 529	7 496	1 002	4 931	1 563	922
MEDIAN AGE.....YEARS	28.8	28.7	29.4	28.1	29.9	28.5	28.8	27.5	29.2	30.4	29.4	28.1	28.4
MALE													
ALL AGES	100 871	68 518	29 207	39 311	15 747	23 448	13 460	15 862	32 353	3 767	20 589	7 998	4 554
UNDER 5 YEARS	8 405	5 703	2 519	3 183	1 352	1 859	1 168	1 324	2 702	280	1 763	659	382
5 TO 13 YEARS	17 426	11 784	4 771	7 013	2 537	4 174	2 235	2 839	5 642	628	3 582	1 432	871
14 TO 17 YEARS	8 451	5 599	2 282	3 317	1 184	1 914	1 098	1 403	2 851	376	1 805	671	398
18 TO 24 YEARS	12 422	8 586	3 834	4 752	1 967	2 833	1 866	1 919	3 836	423	2 408	1 005	496
25 TO 34 YEARS	14 222	10 069	4 252	5 816	2 365	3 535	1 888	2 281	4 153	418	2 595	1 140	616
35 TO 44 YEARS	11 007	7 618	2 963	4 656	1 620	2 745	1 343	1 910	3 388	413	2 076	899	560
45 TO 64 YEARS	20 411	13 878	5 937	7 941	3 218	4 802	2 719	3 138	6 533	759	4 237	1 537	838
65 YEARS AND OVER	8 528	5 281	2 648	2 632	1 505	1 585	1 144	1 047	3 247	469	2 124	655	394
MEDIAN AGE.....YEARS	27.6	27.6	27.8	27.4	28.5	27.7	26.9	27.0	27.8	29.2	27.8	27.0	27.1
FEMALE													
ALL AGES	107 077	73 526	32 443	41 083	17 265	24 599	15 178	16 484	33 552	3 785	21 393	8 375	4 689
UNDER 5 YEARS	8 055	5 498	2 435	3 063	1 263	1 712	1 173	1 351	2 557	248	1 619	691	359
5 TO 13 YEARS	16 778	11 393	4 585	6 809	2 484	3 971	2 100	2 837	5 385	646	3 366	1 373	807
14 TO 17 YEARS	8 215	5 593	2 289	3 304	1 172	1 945	1 116	1 358	2 623	317	1 648	657	374
18 TO 24 YEARS	13 191	9 318	4 246	5 072	2 195	3 086	2 051	1 986	3 873	410	2 470	993	510
25 TO 34 YEARS	14 750	10 532	4 574	5 959	2 468	3 662	2 106	2 297	4 218	407	2 674	1 137	630
35 TO 44 YEARS	11 608	8 000	3 293	4 707	1 806	2 770	1 487	1 938	3 608	378	2 235	995	593
45 TO 64 YEARS	22 406	15 366	7 014	8 352	3 721	5 117	3 292	3 235	7 040	845	4 574	1 621	887
65 YEARS AND OVER	12 074	7 825	4 008	3 817	2 156	2 335	1 852	1 482	4 249	533	2 808	909	529
MEDIAN AGE.....YEARS	29.9	29.7	30.8	28.8	31.2	29.3	30.5	28.1	30.5	31.7	31.0	29.2	29.7
WHITE													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES	181 342	121 739	46 427	75 313	23 215	45 120	23 211	30 192	59 603	6 551	38 131	14 921	8 356
UNDER 5 YEARS	13 750	9 107	3 361	5 746	1 607	3 289	1 755	2 457	4 643	433	3 026	1 184	658
5 TO 13 YEARS	28 794	19 110	6 299	12 811	3 050	7 544	3 249	5 267	9 684	1 074	6 113	2 497	1 456
14 TO 17 YEARS	14 159	9 352	3 205	6 147	1 517	3 594	1 688	2 553	4 807	561	3 043	1 203	684
18 TO 24 YEARS	22 115	15 232	6 113	9 120	2 868	5 488	3 244	3 631	6 883	703	4 393	1 786	906
25 TO 34 YEARS	25 426	17 712	6 698	11 013	3 388	6 750	3 310	4 263	7 714	713	4 878	2 123	1 143
35 TO 44 YEARS	19 853	13 464	4 691	8 773	2 367	5 177	2 324	3 595	6 389	688	3 972	1 730	1 038
45 TO 64 YEARS	38 491	25 906	10 341	15 564	5 323	9 513	5 018	6 052	12 585	1 466	8 172	2 948	1 625
65 YEARS AND OVER	18 754	11 856	5 718	6 139	3 095	3 765	2 623	2 373	6 898	913	4 533	1 451	847
MEDIAN AGE.....YEARS	29.7	29.6	31.3	28.5	32.6	28.9	30.0	27.8	29.9	32.1	30.1	28.7	29.1
MALE													
ALL AGES	88 304	58 974	22 125	36 849	11 148	22 004	10 977	14 845	29 330	3 255	18 747	7 328	4 118
UNDER 5 YEARS	7 041	4 656	1 718	2 938	832	1 726	886	1 213	2 385	225	1 591	569	336
5 TO 13 YEARS	14 713	9 758	3 258	6 500	1 541	3 855	1 717	2 645	4 955	519	3 154	1 282	749
14 TO 17 YEARS	7 199	4 676	1 599	3 078	765	1 776	834	1 302	2 523	303	1 598	622	364
18 TO 24 YEARS	10 817	7 423	2 986	4 437	1 408	2 626	1 578	1 811	3 394	358	2 141	895	449
25 TO 34 YEARS	12 622	8 781	3 328	5 453	1 730	3 322	1 598	2 131	3 841	362	2 414	1 065	558
35 TO 44 YEARS	9 772	6 622	2 259	4 363	1 147	2 580	1 112	1 783	3 150	364	1 940	845	523
45 TO 64 YEARS	18 413	12 329	4 740	7 589	2 473	4 609	2 267	2 980	6 084	690	3 948	1 446	789
65 YEARS AND OVER	7 727	4 728	2 237	2 491	1 250	1 511	987	980	2 999	433	1 962	604	351
MEDIAN AGE.....YEARS	28.5	28.4	29.5	27.7	30.9	28.1	28.0	27.1	28.7	31.1	28.7	27.8	27.9
FEMALE													
ALL AGES	93 038	62 765	24 302	38 463	12 067	23 116	12 234	15 347	30 273	3 296	19 384	7 593	4 238
UNDER 5 YEARS	6 709	4 451	1 644	2 808	774	1 563	869	1 245	2 257	208	1 435	614	322
5 TO 13 YEARS	14 081	9 352	3 041	6 311	1 509	3 689	1 532	2 622	4 729	555	2 959	1 215	707
14 TO 17 YEARS	6 960	4 676	1 606	3 070	752	1 818	855	1 252	2 284	258	1 445	581	319
18 TO 24 YEARS	11 298	7 809	3 127	4 682	1 460	2 862	1 666	1 820	3 489	345	2 253	891	457
25 TO 34 YEARS	12 804	8 930	3 370	5 560	1 658	3 428	1 712	2 132	3 873	351	2 464	1 058	585
35 TO 44 YEARS	10 081	6 842	2 432	4 410	1 219	2 597	1 212	1 812	3 239	323	2 032	884	516
45 TO 64 YEARS	20 078	13 576	5 601	7 975	2 850	4 904	2 751	3 072	6 502	776	4 224	1 501	836
65 YEARS AND OVER	11 027	7 128	3 480	3 647	1 845	2 254	1 636	1 393	3 899	481	2 572	847	496
MEDIAN AGE.....YEARS	30.8	30.7	33.1	29.2	34.3	29.7	32.0	28.4	31.1	33.0	31.5	29.7	30.4

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 1. AGE--POPULATION BY SEX, RACE, SPANISH ORIGIN, AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. ALL TABLES EXCLUDE INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS AND ARMED FORCES IN BARRACKS)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES.	199 819	137 058	62 876	74 182	34 322	45 166	26 554	29 016	62 761	7 191	39 725	15 845	8 373
UNDER 5 YEARS	16 974	11 656	5 231	6 426	2 808	3 850	2 423	2 576	5 318	582	3 378	1 357	738
5 TO 13 YEARS	37 203	25 239	10 656	14 583	5 598	8 763	5 059	5 820	11 964	1 394	7 588	2 982	1 612
14 TO 17 YEARS.	15 821	10 620	4 506	6 114	2 361	3 688	2 145	2 427	5 200	630	3 325	1 245	676
18 TO 24 YEARS.	22 137	15 438	7 779	7 659	4 027	4 578	3 752	3 082	6 699	624	4 131	1 944	868
25 TO 34 YEARS.	24 484	17 388	7 855	9 532	4 408	5 812	3 448	3 720	7 096	763	4 404	1 929	1 029
35 TO 44 YEARS.	22 726	16 044	6 802	9 242	3 753	5 702	3 049	3 540	6 682	745	4 167	1 769	945
45 TO 64 YEARS.	41 240	28 329	13 407	14 922	7 552	9 289	5 855	5 633	12 911	1 551	8 253	3 108	1 664
65 YEARS AND OVER	19 235	12 344	6 640	5 704	3 816	3 484	2 825	2 220	6 891	902	4 479	1 511	843
MEDIAN AGE. . . . . .YEARS. .	28.2	28.2	29.2	27.4	30.4	27.9	27.6	26.6	28.1	29.8	28.3	27.0	27.8
MALE													
ALL AGES.	96 500	65 926	29 722	36 205	16 208	21 958	13 514	14 246	30 574	3 540	19 331	7 704	4 066
UNDER 5 YEARS	8 665	5 952	2 666	3 287	1 434	1 970	1 231	1 317	2 713	291	1 724	698	372
5 TO 13 YEARS	18 950	12 865	5 379	7 486	2 830	4 483	2 550	3 003	6 085	703	3 865	1 518	816
14 TO 17 YEARS.	8 047	5 384	2 274	3 109	1 185	1 878	1 089	1 231	2 664	326	1 699	639	348
18 TO 24 YEARS.	10 258	7 077	3 541	3 535	1 824	2 099	1 717	1 436	3 181	305	1 964	913	401
25 TO 34 YEARS.	11 786	8 335	3 763	4 572	2 111	2 783	1 651	1 789	3 451	370	2 134	948	497
35 TO 44 YEARS.	10 952	7 724	3 209	4 515	1 780	2 780	1 430	1 735	3 228	363	2 010	855	458
45 TO 64 YEARS.	19 635	13 462	6 192	7 270	3 483	4 508	2 709	2 762	6 173	762	3 931	1 480	798
65 YEARS AND OVER	8 207	5 128	2 697	2 430	1 561	1 457	1 136	973	3 079	422	2 004	653	375
MEDIAN AGE. . . . . .YEARS. .	27.0	27.0	27.7	26.5	28.9	27.0	26.0	25.8	26.9	28.9	26.9	25.9	26.9
FEMALE													
ALL AGES.	103 319	71 132	33 155	37 978	18 114	23 208	15 040	14 770	32 187	3 651	20 394	8 141	4 308
UNDER 5 YEARS	8 309	5 704	2 565	3 139	1 374	1 880	1 191	1 259	2 605	291	1 655	659	366
5 TO 13 YEARS	18 253	12 374	5 277	7 098	2 768	4 281	2 509	2 817	5 879	691	3 723	1 464	796
14 TO 17 YEARS.	7 773	5 237	2 232	3 005	1 176	1 810	1 056	1 195	2 537	304	1 626	606	327
18 TO 24 YEARS.	11 879	8 362	4 238	4 124	2 203	2 478	2 035	1 646	3 518	320	2 167	1 031	467
25 TO 34 YEARS.	12 698	9 053	4 093	4 960	2 296	3 029	1 796	1 931	3 645	393	2 270	982	532
35 TO 44 YEARS.	11 774	8 320	3 593	4 728	1 973	2 923	1 619	1 805	3 454	382	2 157	914	486
45 TO 64 YEARS.	21 605	14 867	7 216	7 651	4 070	4 781	3 146	2 870	6 738	789	4 322	1 627	865
65 YEARS AND OVER	11 028	7 216	3 943	3 274	2 255	2 026	1 688	1 247	3 812	480	2 474	858	468
MEDIAN AGE. . . . . .YEARS. .	29.3	29.3	30.5	28.3	31.7	28.8	29.1	27.4	29.3	30.6	29.5	28.2	28.7
WHITE													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES.	175 276	118 938	48 909	70 029	25 007	42 714	23 903	27 315	56 338	6 264	35 506	14 567	7 685
UNDER 5 YEARS	14 318	9 715	3 734	5 981	1 816	3 583	1 918	2 398	4 603	483	2 901	1 220	660
5 TO 13 YEARS	31 594	21 194	7 576	13 619	3 557	8 212	4 019	5 406	10 400	1 158	6 557	2 684	1 448
14 TO 17 YEARS.	13 574	9 054	3 319	5 735	1 586	3 480	1 733	2 255	4 520	520	2 877	1 123	609
18 TO 24 YEARS.	19 396	13 382	6 181	7 201	2 988	4 302	3 193	2 899	6 014	533	3 682	1 798	791
25 TO 34 YEARS.	21 573	15 072	6 060	9 013	3 153	5 485	2 907	3 528	6 500	683	4 027	1 790	953
35 TO 44 YEARS.	20 087	13 980	5 220	8 760	2 659	5 399	2 561	3 361	6 107	662	3 802	1 643	875
45 TO 64 YEARS.	37 204	25 333	11 069	14 264	5 997	8 905	5 072	5 359	11 871	1 407	7 565	2 898	1 559
65 YEARS AND OVER	17 532	11 207	5 751	5 457	3 251	3 348	2 500	2 108	6 324	818	4 095	1 411	789
MEDIAN AGE. . . . . .YEARS. .	29.1	29.1	31.0	27.7	33.1	28.2	28.7	27.0	29.0	31.4	29.3	27.6	28.5
MALE													
ALL AGES.	84 919	57 414	23 201	34 213	11 850	20 797	11 351	13 416	27 506	3 094	17 314	7 098	3 739
UNDER 5 YEARS	7 326	4 969	1 913	3 056	933	1 833	981	1 223	2 357	242	1 487	628	334
5 TO 13 YEARS	16 113	10 822	3 836	6 985	1 803	4 201	2 034	2 785	5 291	584	3 340	1 368	734
14 TO 17 YEARS.	6 921	4 604	1 681	2 923	801	1 776	880	1 148	2 317	272	1 468	577	315
18 TO 24 YEARS.	9 043	6 182	2 852	3 330	1 378	1 980	1 474	1 350	2 861	263	1 750	847	366
25 TO 34 YEARS.	10 514	7 325	2 981	4 344	1 564	2 640	1 417	1 704	3 189	334	1 970	885	464
35 TO 44 YEARS.	9 793	6 815	2 516	4 300	1 295	2 643	1 221	1 657	2 977	324	1 854	800	426
45 TO 64 YEARS.	17 764	12 072	5 116	6 957	2 762	4 327	2 354	2 630	5 692	690	3 616	1 386	750
65 YEARS AND OVER	7 447	4 625	2 307	2 318	1 315	1 398	992	920	2 822	385	1 829	608	351
MEDIAN AGE. . . . . .YEARS. .	27.9	27.9	29.4	26.9	31.5	27.3	27.2	26.2	27.9	30.6	28.1	26.5	27.6
FEMALE													
ALL AGES.	90 357	61 524	25 708	35 816	13 157	21 918	12 551	13 899	28 833	3 170	18 193	7 470	3 946
UNDER 5 YEARS	6 992	4 746	1 821	2 925	883	1 750	937	1 175	2 246	241	1 414	592	326
5 TO 13 YEARS	15 481	10 372	3 739	6 633	1 754	4 012	1 985	2 622	5 108	574	3 217	1 317	714
14 TO 17 YEARS.	6 654	4 450	1 639	2 812	785	1 704	853	1 107	2 203	248	1 410	546	294
18 TO 24 YEARS.	10 353	7 200	3 329	3 871	1 611	2 322	1 719	1 549	3 153	270	1 932	951	426
25 TO 34 YEARS.	11 059	7 748	3 079	4 669	1 589	2 845	1 490	1 824	3 311	349	2 057	905	489
35 TO 44 YEARS.	10 294	7 165	2 705	4 460	1 364	2 756	1 340	1 704	3 129	338	1 948	844	449
45 TO 64 YEARS.	19 440	13 261	5 953	7 308	3 235	4 578	2 719	2 729	6 179	717	3 949	1 513	809
65 YEARS AND OVER	10 085	6 583	3 444	3 139	1 936	1 950	1 508	1 188	3 502	434	2 266	803	438
MEDIAN AGE. . . . . .YEARS. .	30.2	30.2	32.6	28.6	34.7	29.1	30.2	27.7	30.2	32.2	30.5	28.6	29.4

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 1. AGE--POPULATION BY SEX, RACE, SPANISH ORIGIN, AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. ALL TABLES EXCLUDE INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS AND ARMED FORCES IN BARRACKS)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
NEGRO													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES.	23 542	17 713	13 726	3 987	8 897	2 346	4 828	1 642	5 829	980	3 550	1 299	792
UNDER 5 YEARS	2 421	1 858	1 470	388	939	215	531	173	563	94	312	158	75
5 TO 13 YEARS	4 866	3 622	2 797	824	1 800	493	998	332	1 245	199	786	260	190
14 TO 17 YEARS.	2 268	1 628	1 253	375	764	224	489	151	639	132	389	118	87
18 TO 24 YEARS.	3 088	2 324	1 746	578	1 171	364	575	214	764	128	451	184	91
25 TO 34 YEARS.	2 999	2 423	1 879	544	1 291	327	588	217	576	107	330	139	89
35 TO 44 YEARS.	2 360	1 813	1 393	419	949	252	444	167	548	100	320	128	90
45 TO 64 YEARS.	3 867	2 945	2 337	608	1 464	348	872	260	922	131	588	204	98
65 YEARS AND OVER	1 672	1 101	850	251	519	122	331	129	571	89	374	108	71
MEDIAN AGE. . . . . .YEARS. .	23.0	23.3	23.4	22.9	23.6	22.6	22.8	23.4	22.3	21.6	22.5	22.3	21.4
MALE													
ALL AGES.	11 072	8 274	6 342	1 932	4 158	1 157	2 185	775	2 797	506	1 702	589	380
UNDER 5 YEARS	1 217	924	740	184	484	96	257	88	293	55	154	84	42
5 TO 13 YEARS	2 439	1 811	1 386	424	913	257	473	168	629	109	403	117	90
14 TO 17 YEARS.	1 131	817	626	191	382	119	244	72	313	73	194	47	34
16 TO 24 YEARS.	1 416	1 013	741	272	498	185	243	87	403	63	246	93	45
25 TO 34 YEARS.	1 343	1 068	801	267	563	164	238	103	275	54	155	66	50
35 TO 44 YEARS.	1 035	810	620	190	422	116	197	74	225	49	129	47	32
45 TO 64 YEARS.	1 775	1 351	1 065	286	667	158	398	128	425	66	271	88	48
65 YEARS AND OVER	716	480	362	118	228	62	134	56	235	37	150	49	38
MEDIAN AGE. . . . . .YEARS. .	21.7	22.0	22.0	22.3	22.2	22.0	21.4	22.7	20.8	19.8	20.8	21.5	21.7
FEMALE													
ALL AGES.	12 470	9 439	7 383	2 055	4 740	1 188	2 644	867	3 031	474	1 847	710	411
UNDER 5 YEARS	1 204	934	730	204	455	119	274	85	271	39	157	74	33
5 TO 13 YEARS	2 427	1 811	1 411	400	886	236	525	164	616	90	382	144	99
14 TO 17 YEARS.	1 137	811	627	184	382	105	245	79	326	59	195	72	53
18 TO 24 YEARS.	1 671	1 310	1 005	306	672	179	332	127	361	65	205	91	46
25 TO 34 YEARS.	1 657	1 355	1 078	277	728	163	350	114	301	52	176	73	39
35 TO 44 YEARS.	1 326	1 002	773	229	527	136	247	93	323	51	191	81	58
45 TO 64 YEARS.	2 092	1 594	1 272	322	797	190	474	132	498	65	317	116	50
65 YEARS AND OVER	957	621	488	133	291	60	197	73	336	52	224	59	32
MEDIAN AGE. . . . . .YEARS. .	24.1	24.2	24.4	23.5	24.7	23.2	23.9	23.8	23.9	23.3	24.5	23.0	21.0
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES.	10 795	8 784	5 316	3 468	3 469	2 292	1 847	1 176	2 011	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
UNDER 5 YEARS	1 431	1 131	682	449	421	297	261	152	300	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
5 TO 13 YEARS	2 508	1 983	1 164	819	753	498	411	321	524	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
14 TO 17 YEARS.	996	802	479	323	288	199	192	124	194	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
18 TO 24 YEARS.	1 370	1 128	701	427	450	281	251	146	242	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
25 TO 34 YEARS.	1 541	1 289	799	490	552	366	247	124	252	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
35 TO 44 YEARS.	1 197	1 020	622	398	436	265	186	132	177	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
45 TO 64 YEARS.	1 371	1 121	664	457	440	313	224	144	250	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
65 YEARS AND OVER	381	309	204	105	129	72	75	34	71	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
MEDIAN AGE. . . . . .YEARS. .	20.4	21.0	21.3	20.3	22.2	21.8	19.6	17.7	17.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
MALE													
ALL AGES.	5 285	4 261	2 590	1 671	1 710	1 114	880	558	1 024	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
UNDER 5 YEARS	730	569	346	223	218	157	128	66	161	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
5 TO 13 YEARS	1 273	987	596	392	383	241	213	151	286	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
14 TO 17 YEARS.	499	393	235	158	142	102	93	56	106	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
18 TO 24 YEARS.	662	536	339	197	218	132	120	65	126	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
25 TO 34 YEARS.	742	628	381	247	277	181	104	65	115	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
35 TO 44 YEARS.	562	488	301	187	214	125	87	62	74	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
45 TO 64 YEARS.	649	531	307	224	205	148	102	77	118	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
65 YEARS AND OVER	167	130	86	44	53	28	33	16	38	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
MEDIAN AGE. . . . . .YEARS. .	19.5	20.4	20.4	20.2	21.6	21.0	18.4	18.6	16.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
FEMALE													
ALL AGES.	5 510	4 523	2 726	1 797	1 759	1 178	967	619	987	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
UNDER 5 YEARS	701	562	336	226	203	139	133	87	139	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
5 TO 13 YEARS	1 234	996	568	428	370	258	198	170	238	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
14 TO 17 YEARS.	497	409	244	165	146	97	98	68	87	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
18 TO 24 YEARS.	708	592	362	230	231	149	131	81	116	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
25 TO 34 YEARS.	799	662	419	243	276	185	143	59	137	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
35 TO 44 YEARS.	636	532	322	211	222	141	99	70	103	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
45 TO 64 YEARS.	722	590	357	233	236	165	121	68	132	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
65 YEARS AND OVER	213	179	118	61	76	44	42	18	34	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
MEDIAN AGE. . . . . .YEARS. .	21.2	21.5	22.2	20.4	22.8	22.5	20.9	17.1	19.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

TABLE 1. AGE--POPULATION BY SEX, RACE, SPANISH ORIGIN, AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. ALL TABLES EXCLUDE INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS AND ARMED FORCES IN BARRACKS)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
NEGRO													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES.	22 056	16 342	12 909	3 433	8 664	2 051	4 245	1 383	5 714	780	3 816	1 118	647
UNDER 5 YEARS	2 403	1 771	1 402	370	937	226	465	143	631	79	431	121	73
5 TO 13 YEARS	5 108	3 721	2 902	819	1 933	473	969	346	1 387	192	930	265	157
14 TO 17 YEARS.	2 056	1 439	1 118	322	732	181	386	141	617	96	411	110	62
18 TO 24 YEARS.	2 447	1 839	1 457	382	951	230	506	152	608	79	406	123	71
25 TO 34 YEARS.	2 534	2 027	1 622	405	1 144	261	478	144	507	64	327	116	69
35 TO 44 YEARS.	2 312	1 812	1 440	372	1 002	237	437	136	500	68	323	109	65
45 TO 64 YEARS.	3 649	2 706	2 155	551	1 446	326	708	226	943	127	631	184	98
65 YEARS AND OVER	1 549	1 027	815	212	519	117	296	95	522	75	357	90	53
MEDIAN AGE. . . . . .YEARS. .	22.2	22.7	23.0	21.8	23.4	22.4	22.2	20.8	20.6	20.0	20.3	21.6	21.1
MALE													
ALL AGES.	10 363	7 643	6 002	1 641	4 035	968	1 967	673	2 721	373	1 819	529	308
UNDER 5 YEARS	1 205	892	703	188	474	114	230	75	313	39	212	62	36
5 TO 13 YEARS	2 578	1 873	1 451	423	970	241	481	181	705	96	476	134	79
14 TO 17 YEARS.	1 030	716	559	157	362	88	197	69	314	46	212	56	32
18 TO 24 YEARS.	1 075	792	623	169	405	98	218	72	283	36	193	55	32
25 TO 34 YEARS.	1 103	881	700	181	495	116	205	65	222	29	140	53	30
35 TO 44 YEARS.	1 019	801	631	170	443	109	188	61	218	32	138	48	30
45 TO 64 YEARS.	1 673	1 240	983	258	665	151	318	107	432	63	288	82	45
65 YEARS AND OVER	681	448	352	95	222	51	131	44	234	33	162	39	23
MEDIAN AGE. . . . . .YEARS. .	20.4	21.0	21.2	20.2	21.6	20.9	20.4	19.1	18.7	19.0	18.3	19.5	19.5
FEMALE													
ALL AGES.	11 693	8 700	6 908	1 792	4 629	1 083	2 279	709	2 993	407	1 997	589	338
UNDER 5 YEARS	1 198	880	699	181	463	113	235	69	318	40	220	58	37
5 TO 13 YEARS	2 530	1 848	1 451	397	963	232	488	165	682	96	455	131	78
14 TO 17 YEARS.	1 026	724	559	165	370	93	189	72	302	50	199	54	31
18 TO 24 YEARS.	1 371	1 047	834	213	546	133	288	80	324	43	213	68	38
25 TO 34 YEARS.	1 431	1 146	922	224	649	145	273	79	285	36	187	63	38
35 TO 44 YEARS.	1 293	1 011	809	203	559	127	250	75	282	37	185	60	35
45 TO 64 YEARS.	1 976	1 466	1 172	294	781	175	390	119	511	64	344	103	52
65 YEARS AND OVER	867	579	462	117	297	66	165	51	288	42	195	51	30
MEDIAN AGE. . . . . .YEARS. .	23.6	24.0	24.3	23.0	24.6	23.4	23.5	22.2	22.2	20.8	22.1	23.3	22.2
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES.	8 988	7 409	4 646	2 764	2 952	1 796	1 694	968	1 578	130	1 048	401	156
UNDER 5 YEARS	1 115	916	565	331	371	211	214	120	199	15	130	54	21
5 TO 13 YEARS	2 130	1 733	1 057	676	642	434	415	242	397	31	267	99	37
14 TO 17 YEARS.	779	631	384	247	230	155	155	92	147	11	99	38	15
18 TO 24 YEARS.	1 072	890	574	316	359	201	216	115	182	14	119	49	18
25 TO 34 YEARS.	1 252	1 065	668	397	456	267	212	130	188	13	122	53	22
35 TO 44 YEARS.	1 056	896	550	347	368	231	182	115	160	13	105	43	19
45 TO 64 YEARS.	1 179	962	612	350	393	232	219	118	217	22	144	51	17
65 YEARS AND OVER	405	317	216	101	134	64	82	37	89	11	63	16	7
MEDIAN AGE. . . . . .YEARS. .	21.1	21.3	21.6	20.8	22.5	21.4	20.0	19.8	19.8	22.0	19.6	19.3	19.9
MALE													
ALL AGES.	4 365	3 588	2 231	1 357	1 415	879	816	479	776	63	517	197	78
UNDER 5 YEARS	570	470	301	170	192	108	109	61	100	7	65	28	12
5 TO 13 YEARS	1 066	869	526	343	324	218	203	124	197	16	135	46	20
14 TO 17 YEARS.	393	318	197	121	115	74	82	48	75	6	52	18	7
18 TO 24 YEARS.	486	402	257	145	158	94	99	51	84	6	55	23	8
25 TO 34 YEARS.	587	498	312	186	214	127	98	59	89	7	57	25	10
35 TO 44 YEARS.	512	431	260	170	176	113	85	57	82	6	53	23	10
45 TO 64 YEARS.	563	457	282	174	178	115	104	60	106	11	69	26	9
65 YEARS AND OVER	188	145	96	49	60	30	36	19	43	5	31	7	3
MEDIAN AGE. . . . . .YEARS. .	20.2	20.4	20.5	20.1	21.4	20.9	19.0	18.8	19.3	20.3	18.8	19.8	18.0
FEMALE													
ALL AGES.	4 623	3 821	2 415	1 406	1 537	918	878	489	802	67	531	204	78
UNDER 5 YEARS	545	446	284	162	179	103	105	59	99	8	66	25	9
5 TO 13 YEARS	1 064	864	531	333	318	215	212	118	200	16	132	52	18
14 TO 17 YEARS.	385	313	188	126	115	81	73	44	72	5	48	20	8
18 TO 24 YEARS.	586	489	318	171	201	108	117	63	97	8	63	26	10
25 TO 34 YEARS.	665	567	356	211	242	141	114	70	98	6	64	28	12
35 TO 44 YEARS.	544	466	289	176	193	118	97	58	78	7	51	20	9
45 TO 64 YEARS.	616	506	330	176	215	118	115	58	111	12	74	25	9
65 YEARS AND OVER	218	172	120	52	75	34	45	18	46	6	32	8	4
MEDIAN AGE. . . . . .YEARS. .	21.8	22.1	22.5	21.4	23.4	21.9	20.9	20.6	20.2	21.5	20.1	19.3	20.8

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1974

TABLE 1. AGE--POPULATION BY SEX, RACE, SPANISH ORIGIN, AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. ALL TABLES EXCLUDE INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS AND ARMED FORCES IN BARRACKS)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
ALL RACES													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.4	8.2	8.3	8.0	7.0	8.1	8.3	8.0
5 TO 13 YEARS	16.4	16.3	15.2	17.2	15.2	17.0	15.1	17.5	16.7	16.9	16.5	17.1	18.2
14 TO 17 YEARS	8.0	7.9	7.4	8.2	7.1	8.0	7.7	8.5	8.3	9.2	8.2	8.1	8.4
18 TO 24 YEARS	12.3	12.6	13.1	12.2	12.6	12.3	13.7	12.1	11.7	11.0	11.6	12.2	10.9
25 TO 34 YEARS	13.9	14.5	14.3	14.6	14.6	15.0	13.9	14.2	12.7	10.9	12.6	13.9	13.5
35 TO 44 YEARS	10.9	11.0	10.1	11.6	10.4	11.5	9.9	11.9	10.6	10.5	10.3	11.6	12.5
45 TO 64 YEARS	20.6	20.6	21.0	20.3	21.0	20.6	21.0	19.7	20.6	21.2	21.0	19.3	18.7
65 YEARS AND OVER	9.9	9.2	10.8	8.0	11.1	8.2	10.5	7.8	11.4	13.3	11.7	9.5	10.0
MALE													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.1	8.6	7.9	8.7	8.3	8.4	7.4	8.6	8.2	8.4
5 TO 13 YEARS	17.3	17.2	16.3	17.8	16.1	17.8	16.6	17.9	17.4	16.7	17.4	17.9	19.1
14 TO 17 YEARS	8.4	8.2	7.8	8.4	7.5	8.2	8.2	8.8	8.8	10.0	8.8	8.4	8.7
18 TO 24 YEARS	12.3	12.5	13.1	12.1	12.5	12.1	13.9	12.1	11.9	11.2	11.7	12.6	10.9
25 TO 34 YEARS	14.1	14.7	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.1	14.0	14.4	12.8	11.1	12.6	14.3	13.5
35 TO 44 YEARS	10.9	11.1	10.1	11.8	10.3	11.7	10.0	12.0	10.5	11.0	10.1	11.2	12.3
45 TO 64 YEARS	20.2	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.4	20.5	20.2	19.8	20.2	20.1	20.6	19.2	18.4
65 YEARS AND OVER	8.5	7.7	9.1	6.7	9.6	6.8	8.5	6.6	10.0	12.5	10.3	8.2	8.7
FEMALE													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.0	7.7	8.2	7.6	6.6	7.6	8.3	7.7
5 TO 13 YEARS	15.7	15.5	14.1	16.6	14.4	16.1	13.8	17.2	16.0	17.1	15.7	16.4	17.2
14 TO 17 YEARS	7.7	7.6	7.1	8.0	6.8	7.9	7.4	8.2	7.8	8.4	7.7	7.8	8.0
18 TO 24 YEARS	12.3	12.7	13.1	12.3	12.7	12.5	13.5	12.0	11.5	10.8	11.5	11.9	10.9
25 TO 34 YEARS	13.8	14.3	14.1	14.5	14.3	14.9	13.9	13.9	12.6	10.8	12.5	13.6	13.4
35 TO 44 YEARS	10.8	10.9	10.2	11.5	10.5	11.3	9.8	11.8	10.8	10.0	10.4	11.9	12.6
45 TO 64 YEARS	20.9	20.9	21.6	20.3	21.6	20.8	21.7	19.6	21.0	22.3	21.4	19.4	18.9
65 YEARS AND OVER	11.3	10.6	12.4	9.3	12.5	9.5	12.2	9.0	12.7	14.1	13.1	10.9	11.3
WHITE													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.6	6.9	7.3	7.6	8.1	7.8	6.6	7.9	7.9	7.9
5 TO 13 YEARS	15.9	15.7	13.6	17.0	13.1	16.7	14.0	17.4	16.2	16.4	16.0	16.7	17.4
14 TO 17 YEARS	7.8	7.7	6.9	8.2	6.5	8.0	7.3	8.5	8.1	8.6	8.0	8.1	8.2
18 TO 24 YEARS	12.2	12.5	13.2	12.1	12.4	12.2	14.0	12.0	11.5	10.7	11.5	12.0	10.8
25 TO 34 YEARS	14.0	14.5	14.4	14.6	14.6	15.0	14.3	14.1	12.9	10.9	12.8	14.2	13.7
35 TO 44 YEARS	10.9	11.1	10.1	11.6	10.2	11.5	10.0	11.9	10.7	10.5	10.4	11.6	12.4
45 TO 64 YEARS	21.2	21.3	22.3	20.7	22.9	21.1	21.6	20.0	21.1	22.4	21.4	19.8	19.4
65 YEARS AND OVER	10.3	9.7	12.3	8.2	13.3	8.3	11.3	7.9	11.6	13.9	11.9	9.7	10.1
MALE													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.5	7.8	8.1	8.2	8.1	6.9	8.5	7.8	8.2
5 TO 13 YEARS	16.7	16.5	14.7	17.6	13.8	17.5	15.6	17.8	16.9	15.9	16.8	17.5	18.2
14 TO 17 YEARS	8.2	7.9	7.2	8.4	6.9	8.1	7.6	8.8	8.6	9.3	8.5	8.5	8.8
18 TO 24 YEARS	12.2	12.6	13.5	12.0	12.6	11.9	14.4	12.2	11.6	11.0	11.4	12.2	10.9
25 TO 34 YEARS	14.3	14.9	15.0	14.8	15.5	15.1	14.6	14.4	13.1	11.1	12.9	14.5	13.6
35 TO 44 YEARS	11.1	11.2	10.2	11.8	10.3	11.7	10.1	12.0	10.7	11.2	10.3	11.5	12.7
45 TO 64 YEARS	20.9	20.9	21.4	20.6	22.2	20.9	20.7	20.1	20.7	21.2	21.1	19.7	19.2
65 YEARS AND OVER	8.8	8.0	10.1	6.8	11.2	6.9	9.0	6.6	10.2	13.3	10.5	8.2	8.5
FEMALE													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	7.2	7.1	6.8	7.3	6.4	6.8	7.1	8.1	7.5	6.3	7.4	8.1	7.6
5 TO 13 YEARS	15.1	14.9	12.5	16.4	12.5	16.0	12.5	17.1	15.6	16.8	15.3	16.0	16.7
14 TO 17 YEARS	7.5	7.5	6.6	8.0	6.2	7.9	7.0	8.2	7.5	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.5
18 TO 24 YEARS	12.1	12.4	12.9	12.2	12.1	12.4	13.6	11.9	11.5	10.5	11.6	11.7	10.8
25 TO 34 YEARS	13.8	14.2	13.9	14.5	13.7	14.8	14.0	13.9	12.8	10.6	12.7	13.9	13.8
35 TO 44 YEARS	10.8	10.9	10.0	11.5	10.1	11.2	9.9	11.8	10.7	9.8	10.5	11.6	12.2
45 TO 64 YEARS	21.6	21.6	23.0	20.7	23.6	21.2	22.5	20.0	21.5	23.5	21.8	19.8	19.7
65 YEARS AND OVER	11.9	11.4	14.3	9.5	15.3	9.8	13.4	9.1	12.9	14.6	13.3	11.2	11.7
NEGRO													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	10.3	10.5	10.7	9.7	10.6	9.2	11.0	10.5	9.7	9.6	8.8	12.2	9.5
5 TO 13 YEARS	20.7	20.4	20.4	20.7	20.2	21.0	20.7	20.2	21.4	20.3	22.1	20.0	24.0
14 TO 17 YEARS	9.6	9.2	9.1	9.4	8.6	9.5	10.1	9.2	11.0	13.5	11.0	9.1	11.0
18 TO 24 YEARS	13.1	13.1	12.7	14.5	13.2	15.5	11.9	13.0	13.1	13.1	12.7	14.2	11.5
25 TO 34 YEARS	12.7	13.7	13.7	13.6	14.5	13.9	12.2	13.2	9.9	10.9	9.3	10.7	11.2
35 TO 44 YEARS	10.0	10.2	10.1	10.5	10.7	10.7	9.2	10.2	9.4	10.2	9.0	9.9	11.4
45 TO 64 YEARS	16.4	16.6	17.0	15.2	16.5	14.8	18.1	15.8	15.8	13.4	16.6	15.7	12.4
65 YEARS AND OVER	7.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.8	5.2	6.9	7.9	9.8	9.1	10.5	8.3	9.0

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

TABLE 1. AGE--POPULATION BY SEX, RACE, SPANISH ORIGIN, AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. ALL TABLES EXCLUDE INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS AND ARMED FORCES IN BARRACKS)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
ALL RACES													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.7	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.9	8.5	8.1	8.5	8.6	8.8
5 TO 13 YEARS	18.6	18.4	16.9	19.7	16.3	19.4	17.7	20.1	19.1	19.4	19.1	18.8	19.3
14 TO 17 YEARS.	7.9	7.7	7.2	8.2	6.9	8.2	7.5	8.4	8.3	8.8	8.4	7.9	8.1
18 TO 24 YEARS.	11.1	11.3	12.4	10.3	11.7	10.1	13.1	10.6	10.7	8.7	10.4	12.3	10.4
25 TO 34 YEARS.	12.3	12.7	12.5	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.1	12.8	11.3	10.6	11.1	12.2	12.3
35 TO 44 YEARS.	11.4	11.7	10.8	12.5	10.9	12.6	10.7	12.2	10.6	10.4	10.5	11.2	11.3
45 TO 64 YEARS.	20.6	20.7	21.3	20.1	22.0	20.6	20.5	19.4	20.6	21.6	20.8	19.6	19.9
65 YEARS AND OVER	9.6	9.0	10.6	7.7	11.1	7.7	9.9	7.7	11.0	12.5	11.3	9.5	10.1
MALE													
ALL AGES.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.2	8.9	8.2	8.9	9.1	9.1
5 TO 13 YEARS	19.6	19.5	18.1	20.7	17.5	20.4	18.9	21.1	19.9	19.9	20.0	19.7	20.1
14 TO 17 YEARS.	8.3	8.2	7.7	8.6	7.3	8.6	8.1	8.6	8.7	9.2	8.8	8.3	8.6
18 TO 24 YEARS.	10.6	10.7	11.9	9.8	11.3	9.6	12.7	10.1	10.4	8.6	10.2	11.9	9.9
25 TO 34 YEARS.	12.2	12.6	12.7	12.6	13.0	12.7	12.2	12.6	11.3	10.5	11.0	12.3	12.2
35 TO 44 YEARS.	11.3	11.7	10.8	12.5	11.0	12.7	10.6	12.2	10.6	10.3	10.4	11.1	11.3
45 TO 64 YEARS.	20.3	20.4	20.8	20.1	21.5	20.5	20.0	19.4	20.2	21.5	20.3	19.2	19.6
65 YEARS AND OVER	8.5	7.8	9.1	6.7	9.6	6.6	8.4	6.8	10.1	11.9	10.4	8.5	9.2
FEMALE													
ALL AGES.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	8.0	8.0	7.7	8.3	7.6	8.1	7.9	8.5	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.5
5 TO 13 YEARS	17.7	17.4	15.9	18.7	15.3	18.4	16.7	19.1	18.3	18.9	18.3	18.0	18.5
14 TO 17 YEARS.	7.5	7.4	6.7	7.9	6.5	7.8	7.0	8.1	7.9	8.3	8.0	7.4	7.6
18 TO 24 YEARS.	11.5	11.8	12.8	10.9	12.2	10.7	13.5	11.1	10.9	8.8	10.6	12.7	10.8
25 TO 34 YEARS.	12.3	12.7	12.3	13.1	12.7	13.1	11.9	13.1	11.3	10.8	11.1	12.1	12.3
35 TO 44 YEARS.	11.4	11.7	10.8	12.4	10.9	12.6	10.8	12.2	10.7	10.5	10.6	11.2	11.3
45 TO 64 YEARS.	20.9	20.9	21.8	20.1	22.5	20.6	20.9	19.4	20.9	21.6	21.2	20.0	20.1
65 YEARS AND OVER	10.7	10.1	11.9	8.6	12.4	8.7	11.2	8.4	11.8	13.1	12.1	10.5	10.9
WHITE													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	8.2	8.2	7.6	8.5	7.3	8.4	8.0	8.8	8.2	7.7	8.2	8.4	8.6
5 TO 13 YEARS	18.0	17.8	15.5	19.4	14.2	19.2	16.8	19.8	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.4	18.8
14 TO 17 YEARS.	7.7	7.6	6.8	8.2	6.3	8.1	7.3	8.3	8.0	8.3	8.1	7.7	7.9
18 TO 24 YEARS.	11.1	11.3	12.6	10.3	11.9	10.1	13.4	10.6	10.7	8.5	10.4	12.3	10.3
25 TO 34 YEARS.	12.3	12.7	12.4	12.9	12.6	12.8	12.2	12.9	11.5	10.9	11.3	12.3	12.4
35 TO 44 YEARS.	11.5	11.8	10.7	12.5	10.6	12.6	10.7	12.3	10.8	10.6	10.7	11.3	11.4
45 TO 64 YEARS.	21.2	21.3	22.6	20.4	24.0	20.8	21.2	19.6	21.1	22.5	21.3	19.9	20.3
65 YEARS AND OVER	10.0	9.4	11.8	7.8	13.0	7.8	10.5	7.7	11.2	13.1	11.5	9.7	10.3
MALE													
ALL AGES.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	8.6	8.7	8.2	8.9	7.9	8.8	8.6	9.1	8.6	7.8	8.6	8.8	8.9
5 TO 13 YEARS	19.0	18.8	16.5	20.4	15.2	20.2	17.9	20.8	19.2	18.9	19.3	19.3	19.6
14 TO 17 YEARS.	8.2	8.0	7.2	8.5	6.8	8.5	7.8	8.6	8.4	8.8	8.5	8.1	8.4
18 TO 24 YEARS.	10.6	10.8	12.3	9.7	11.6	9.5	13.0	10.1	10.4	8.5	10.1	11.9	9.8
25 TO 34 YEARS.	12.4	12.8	12.8	12.7	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.7	11.6	10.8	11.4	12.5	12.4
35 TO 44 YEARS.	11.5	11.9	10.8	12.6	10.9	12.7	10.8	12.4	10.8	10.5	10.7	11.3	11.4
45 TO 64 YEARS.	20.9	21.0	22.1	20.3	23.3	20.8	20.7	19.6	20.7	22.3	20.9	19.5	20.1
65 YEARS AND OVER	8.8	8.1	9.9	6.8	11.1	6.7	8.7	6.9	10.3	12.4	10.6	8.6	9.4
FEMALE													
ALL AGES.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	7.7	7.7	7.1	8.2	6.7	8.0	7.5	8.5	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.3
5 TO 13 YEARS	17.1	16.9	14.5	18.5	13.3	18.3	15.8	18.9	17.7	18.1	17.7	17.6	18.1
14 TO 17 YEARS.	7.4	7.2	6.4	7.9	6.0	7.8	6.8	8.0	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.5
18 TO 24 YEARS.	11.5	11.7	12.9	10.8	12.2	10.6	13.7	11.1	10.9	8.5	10.6	12.7	10.8
25 TO 34 YEARS.	12.2	12.6	12.0	13.0	12.1	13.0	11.9	13.1	11.5	11.0	11.3	12.1	12.4
35 TO 44 YEARS.	11.4	11.6	10.5	12.5	10.4	12.6	10.7	12.3	10.9	10.7	10.7	11.3	11.4
45 TO 64 YEARS.	21.5	21.6	23.2	20.4	24.6	20.9	21.7	19.6	21.4	22.6	21.7	20.3	20.5
65 YEARS AND OVER	11.2	10.7	13.4	8.8	14.7	8.9	12.0	8.5	12.1	13.7	12.5	10.7	11.1
NEGRO													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.8	11.0	11.0	10.3	11.0	10.1	11.3	10.8	11.3
5 TO 13 YEARS	23.2	22.8	22.5	23.9	22.3	23.1	22.8	25.0	24.3	24.6	24.4	23.7	24.3
14 TO 17 YEARS.	9.3	8.8	8.7	9.4	8.4	8.8	9.1	10.2	10.8	12.3	10.8	9.8	9.6
18 TO 24 YEARS.	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.0	11.2	11.9	11.0	10.6	10.1	10.6	11.0	11.0
25 TO 34 YEARS.	11.5	12.4	12.6	11.8	13.2	12.7	11.3	10.4	8.9	8.2	8.6	10.4	10.7
35 TO 44 YEARS.	10.5	11.1	11.2	10.8	11.6	11.6	10.3	9.8	8.8	8.7	8.5	9.7	10.0
45 TO 64 YEARS.	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.1	16.7	15.9	16.7	16.3	16.5	16.3	16.5	16.5	15.1
65 YEARS AND OVER	7.0	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.7	7.0	6.9	9.1	9.6	9.4	8.1	8.2

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 1. AGE--POPULATION BY SEX, RACE, SPANISH ORIGIN, AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. ALL TABLES EXCLUDE INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS AND ARMED FORCES IN BARRACKS)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION--CONTINUED													
NEGRO--CONTINUED													
MALE													
ALL AGES.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	11.0	11.2	11.7	9.5	11.6	8.3	11.8	11.4	10.5	10.9	9.0	14.3	11.1
5 TO 13 YEARS	22.0	21.9	21.9	21.9	22.0	22.2	21.6	21.7	22.5	21.5	23.7	19.9	23.7
14 TO 17 YEARS.	10.2	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.2	10.3	11.2	9.3	11.2	14.4	11.4	8.0	8.9
18 TO 24 YEARS.	12.8	12.2	11.7	14.1	12.0	16.0	11.1	11.2	14.4	12.5	14.5	15.8	11.8
25 TO 34 YEARS.	12.1	12.9	12.6	13.8	13.5	14.2	10.9	13.3	9.8	10.7	9.1	11.2	13.2
35 TO 44 YEARS.	9.3	9.8	9.8	9.8	10.1	10.0	9.0	9.5	8.0	9.7	7.6	8.0	9.4
45 TO 64 YEARS.	16.0	16.3	16.8	14.8	16.0	13.7	18.2	16.5	15.2	13.0	15.9	14.9	12.6
65 YEARS AND OVER	6.5	5.8	5.7	6.1	5.5	5.4	6.1	7.2	8.4	7.3	8.8	8.3	10.0
FEMALE													
ALL AGES.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	9.7	9.9	9.0	9.9	9.6	10.0	10.4	9.8	8.9	8.2	8.5	10.4	8.0
5 TO 13 YEARS	19.5	19.2	19.1	19.5	18.7	19.9	19.9	18.9	20.3	19.0	20.7	20.3	24.1
14 TO 17 YEARS.	9.1	8.6	8.5	9.0	8.1	8.8	9.3	9.1	10.8	12.4	10.6	10.1	12.9
18 TO 24 YEARS.	13.4	13.9	13.6	14.9	14.2	15.1	12.6	14.6	11.9	13.7	11.1	12.8	11.2
25 TO 34 YEARS.	13.3	14.4	14.6	13.5	15.4	13.7	13.2	13.1	9.9	11.0	9.5	10.3	9.5
35 TO 44 YEARS.	10.6	10.6	10.5	11.1	11.1	11.4	9.3	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.3	11.4	14.1
45 TO 64 YEARS.	16.8	16.9	17.2	15.7	16.8	16.0	17.9	15.2	16.4	13.7	17.2	16.3	12.2
65 YEARS AND OVER	7.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.1	5.1	7.5	8.4	11.1	11.0	12.1	8.3	7.8
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
UNDER 5 YEARS	13.3	12.9	12.8	12.9	12.1	13.0	14.1	12.9	14.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
5 TO 13 YEARS	23.2	22.6	21.9	23.6	21.7	21.7	22.3	27.3	26.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
14 TO 17 YEARS.	9.2	9.1	9.0	9.3	8.3	8.7	10.4	10.5	9.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
18 TO 24 YEARS.	12.7	12.8	13.2	12.3	13.0	12.3	13.6	12.4	12.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
25 TO 34 YEARS.	14.3	14.7	15.0	14.1	15.9	16.0	13.4	10.5	12.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
35 TO 44 YEARS.	11.1	11.6	11.7	11.5	12.6	11.6	10.1	11.2	8.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
45 TO 64 YEARS.	12.7	12.8	12.5	13.2	12.7	13.7	12.1	12.2	12.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
65 YEARS AND OVER	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.0	3.7	3.1	4.1	2.9	3.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
MALE													
ALL AGES.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
UNDER 5 YEARS	13.8	13.4	13.4	13.3	12.7	14.1	14.5	11.8	15.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
5 TO 13 YEARS	24.1	23.2	23.0	23.5	22.4	21.6	24.2	27.1	27.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
14 TO 17 YEARS.	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.5	8.3	9.2	10.6	10.0	10.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
18 TO 24 YEARS.	12.5	12.6	13.1	11.8	12.7	11.8	13.6	11.6	12.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
25 TO 34 YEARS.	14.0	14.7	14.7	14.8	16.2	16.2	11.8	11.6	11.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
35 TO 44 YEARS.	10.6	11.5	11.6	11.2	12.5	11.2	9.9	11.1	7.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
45 TO 64 YEARS.	12.3	12.5	11.9	13.4	12.0	13.3	11.6	13.8	11.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
65 YEARS AND OVER	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.6	3.1	2.5	3.8	2.9	3.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
FEMALE													
ALL AGES.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
UNDER 5 YEARS	12.7	12.4	12.3	12.6	11.5	11.8	13.8	14.1	14.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
5 TO 13 YEARS	22.4	22.0	20.8	23.8	21.0	21.9	20.5	27.5	24.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
14 TO 17 YEARS.	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.2	8.3	8.2	10.1	11.0	8.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
18 TO 24 YEARS.	12.8	13.1	13.3	12.8	13.1	12.6	13.5	13.1	11.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
25 TO 34 YEARS.	14.5	14.6	15.4	13.5	15.7	15.7	14.8	9.5	13.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
35 TO 44 YEARS.	11.5	11.8	11.8	11.7	12.6	12.0	10.2	11.3	10.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
45 TO 64 YEARS.	13.1	13.0	13.1	13.0	13.4	14.0	12.5	11.0	13.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
65 YEARS AND OVER	3.9	4.0	4.3	3.4	4.3	3.7	4.3	2.9	3.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA NOT AVAILABLE.

[1] PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

1970

TABLE 1. AGE--POPULATION BY SEX, RACE, SPANISH ORIGIN, AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. ALL TABLES EXCLUDE INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS AND ARMED FORCES IN BARRACKS)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION--CONTINUED													
NEGRO--CONTINUED													
MALE													
ALL AGES.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.1	11.5	10.5	11.7	11.7	11.7
5 TO 13 YEARS	24.9	24.5	24.2	25.8	24.0	24.9	24.5	26.9	25.9	25.7	26.2	25.3	25.6
14 TO 17 YEARS.	9.9	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.0	9.1	10.0	10.3	11.5	12.3	11.7	10.6	10.4
18 TO 24 YEARS.	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.0	10.1	11.1	10.7	10.4	9.7	10.6	10.4	10.4
25 TO 34 YEARS.	10.6	11.5	11.7	11.0	12.3	12.0	10.4	9.7	8.2	7.8	7.7	10.0	9.7
35 TO 44 YEARS.	9.8	10.5	10.5	10.4	11.0	11.3	9.6	9.1	8.0	8.6	7.6	9.1	9.7
45 TO 64 YEARS.	16.1	16.2	16.4	15.7	16.5	15.6	16.2	15.9	15.9	16.9	15.8	15.5	14.6
65 YEARS AND OVER	6.6	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.3	6.7	6.5	8.6	8.8	8.9	7.4	7.5
FEMALE													
ALL AGES.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.4	10.3	9.7	10.6	9.8	11.0	9.8	10.9
5 TO 13 YEARS	21.6	21.2	21.0	22.2	20.8	21.4	21.4	23.3	22.8	23.6	22.8	22.2	23.1
14 TO 17 YEARS.	8.8	8.3	8.1	9.2	8.0	8.6	8.3	10.2	10.1	12.3	10.0	9.2	9.2
18 TO 24 YEARS.	11.7	12.0	12.1	11.9	11.8	12.3	12.6	11.3	10.8	10.6	10.7	11.5	11.2
25 TO 34 YEARS.	12.2	13.2	13.3	12.5	14.0	13.4	12.0	11.1	9.5	8.8	9.4	10.7	11.2
35 TO 44 YEARS.	11.1	11.6	11.7	11.3	12.1	11.7	11.0	10.6	9.4	9.1	9.3	10.2	10.4
45 TO 64 YEARS.	16.9	16.9	17.0	16.4	16.9	16.2	17.1	16.8	17.1	15.7	17.2	17.5	15.4
65 YEARS AND OVER	7.4	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.1	7.2	7.2	9.6	10.3	9.8	8.7	8.9
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]													
BOTH SEXES													
ALL AGES.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.0	12.6	11.7	12.6	12.4	12.6	11.5	12.4	13.5	13.5
5 TO 13 YEARS	23.7	23.4	22.8	24.5	21.7	24.2	24.5	25.0	25.2	23.8	25.5	24.7	23.7
14 TO 17 YEARS.	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.9	7.8	8.6	9.1	9.5	9.3	8.5	9.4	9.5	9.6
18 TO 24 YEARS.	11.9	12.0	12.4	11.4	12.2	11.2	12.8	11.9	11.5	10.8	11.4	12.2	11.5
25 TO 34 YEARS.	13.9	14.4	14.4	14.4	15.4	14.9	12.5	13.4	11.9	10.0	11.6	13.2	14.1
35 TO 44 YEARS.	11.7	12.1	11.8	12.6	12.5	12.9	10.7	11.9	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.7	12.2
45 TO 64 YEARS.	13.1	13.0	13.2	12.7	13.3	12.9	12.9	12.2	13.8	16.9	13.7	12.7	10.9
65 YEARS AND OVER	4.5	4.3	4.6	3.7	4.5	3.6	4.8	3.8	5.6	8.5	6.0	4.0	4.5
MALE													
ALL AGES.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	13.1	13.1	13.5	12.5	13.6	12.3	13.4	12.7	12.9	11.1	12.6	14.2	15.4
5 TO 13 YEARS	24.4	24.2	23.6	25.3	22.9	24.8	24.9	25.9	25.4	25.4	26.1	23.4	25.6
14 TO 17 YEARS.	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.1	8.4	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.5	10.1	9.1	9.0
18 TO 24 YEARS.	11.1	11.2	11.5	10.7	11.2	10.7	12.1	10.6	10.8	9.5	10.6	11.7	10.3
25 TO 34 YEARS.	13.4	13.9	14.0	13.7	15.1	14.4	12.0	12.3	11.5	11.1	11.0	12.7	12.8
35 TO 44 YEARS.	11.7	12.0	11.7	12.5	12.4	12.9	10.4	11.9	10.6	9.5	10.3	11.7	12.8
45 TO 64 YEARS.	12.9	12.7	12.6	12.8	12.6	13.1	12.7	12.5	13.7	17.5	13.3	13.2	11.5
65 YEARS AND OVER	4.3	4.0	4.3	3.6	4.2	3.4	4.4	4.0	5.5	7.9	6.0	3.6	3.8
FEMALE													
ALL AGES.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.5	11.6	11.2	12.0	12.1	12.3	11.9	12.4	12.3	11.5
5 TO 13 YEARS	23.0	22.6	22.0	23.7	20.7	23.4	24.1	24.1	24.9	23.9	24.9	25.5	23.1
14 TO 17 YEARS.	8.3	8.2	7.8	9.0	7.5	8.8	8.3	9.0	9.0	7.5	9.0	9.8	10.3
18 TO 24 YEARS.	12.7	12.8	13.2	12.2	13.1	11.8	13.3	12.9	12.1	11.9	11.9	12.7	12.8
25 TO 34 YEARS.	14.4	14.8	14.7	15.0	15.7	15.4	13.0	14.3	12.2	9.0	12.1	13.7	15.4
35 TO 44 YEARS.	11.8	12.2	12.0	12.5	12.6	12.9	11.0	11.9	9.7	10.4	9.6	9.8	11.5
45 TO 64 YEARS.	13.3	13.2	13.7	12.5	14.0	12.9	13.1	11.9	13.8	17.9	13.9	12.3	11.5
65 YEARS AND OVER	4.7	4.5	5.0	3.7	4.9	3.7	5.1	3.7	5.7	9.0	6.0	3.9	5.1

[1] PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

TABLE 2. PERCENT CHANGE IN THE POPULATION BY AGE, RACE, AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1970 TO 1974

(MINUS SIGN (-) DENOTES DECREASE)

AGE AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
ALL AGES.	3.9	3.5	-1.9	7.7	-3.9	6.0	0.3	10.3	4.8	4.8	5.4	3.2	9.4
UNDER 5 YEARS	-3.0	-4.0	-5.5	-2.8	-7.3	-7.7	-3.4	3.7	-1.0	-10.1	0.1	-.3	0.3
5 TO 13 YEARS	-8.7	-8.8	-13.8	-5.4	-11.4	-7.5	-16.6	-2.4	-8.4	-9.2	-9.1	-6.2	3.9
14 TO 17 YEARS.	5.1	5.1	1.4	7.7	-.1	4.5	3.2	12.1	5.0	9.1	3.7	6.3	12.5
18 TO 24 YEARS.	13.6	13.8	3.7	22.0	3.2	22.7	4.2	21.1	13.1	25.1	15.3	2.7	13.7
25 TO 34 YEARS.	15.5	15.6	11.0	19.0	8.8	19.2	13.7	18.7	15.2	7.5	16.4	15.3	17.4
35 TO 44 YEARS.	-.4	-2.6	-8.6	1.3	-9.4	-3.3	-7.6	8.0	4.5	5.8	3.3	6.6	18.0
45 TO 64 YEARS.	3.7	3.1	-3.4	8.4	-8.7	6.4	2.6	11.6	4.9	3.3	6.3	1.6	3.5
65 YEARS AND OVER	6.6	5.8	0.2	11.6	-4.2	11.1	5.7	12.2	8.1	10.0	9.2	3.3	8.6
WHITE													
ALL AGES.	3.3	2.3	-5.2	7.0	-7.6	5.3	-2.9	9.5	5.5	4.4	6.9	2.4	8.0
UNDER 5 YEARS	-4.0	-6.6	-11.0	-4.0	-12.9	-8.8	-9.2	2.4	0.9	-11.4	4.1	-2.9	-.2
5 TO 13 YEARS	-9.6	-10.8	-20.2	-6.2	-16.5	-8.8	-23.6	-2.5	-7.3	-7.7	-7.2	-7.4	0.5
14 TO 17 YEARS.	4.1	3.2	-3.5	6.7	-4.4	3.2	-2.6	11.7	6.0	7.3	5.5	6.7	11.0
18 TO 24 YEARS.	12.3	12.1	-1.0	21.0	-4.1	21.6	1.6	20.2	12.6	24.2	16.2	-.6	12.7
25 TO 34 YEARS.	15.2	14.9	9.5	18.2	6.9	18.7	12.2	17.2	15.7	4.2	17.4	15.7	16.6
35 TO 44 YEARS.	-1.1	-3.7	-11.2	0.1	-12.2	-4.2	-10.1	6.5	4.4	3.8	4.3	5.0	15.7
45 TO 64 YEARS.	3.3	2.2	-6.9	8.4	-12.6	6.4	-1.0	11.5	5.7	4.0	7.4	1.7	4.1
65 YEARS AND OVER	6.5	5.5	-.5	11.1	-4.9	11.1	4.7	11.2	8.3	10.4	9.7	2.8	6.8
NEGRO													
ALL AGES.	6.3	7.7	6.0	13.9	2.6	12.6	12.1	15.8	2.0	20.4	-7.4	13.9	18.3
UNDER 5 YEARS	0.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	0.2	-5.0	12.4	17.3	-12.0	16.0	-38.0	23.4	2.7
5 TO 13 YEARS	-4.9	-2.6	-3.7	0.6	-7.3	4.1	2.9	-4.1	-11.3	3.5	-18.2	-1.8	17.4
14 TO 17 YEARS.	9.3	11.6	10.8	14.1	4.2	19.2	21.1	6.6	3.4	27.3	-5.6	6.8	28.7
18 TO 24 YEARS.	20.8	20.9	16.6	33.9	18.8	36.8	12.0	29.0	20.4	38.3	10.0	33.2	22.0
25 TO 34 YEARS.	15.5	16.3	13.7	25.6	11.4	20.2	18.7	33.6	12.0	40.2	0.9	16.5	22.5
35 TO 44 YEARS.	2.0	0.1	-3.3	11.2	-5.5	6.0	1.6	18.6	8.8	32.0	-.8	14.8	27.8
45 TO 64 YEARS.	5.6	8.1	7.8	9.4	1.2	6.3	18.8	13.1	-2.2	3.1	-7.2	9.8	-
65 YEARS AND OVER	7.4	6.7	4.1	15.5	-	4.1	10.6	26.4	8.6	15.7	4.5	16.7	25.4

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.

REGION—POPULATION BY RACE AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE

TABLE 3. REGION--POPULATION BY RACE AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

REGION AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL. .	207 949	142 043	61 650	80 394	33 012	48 047	28 638	32 347	65 905	7 551	41 982	16 372	9 243
NORTH AND WEST.	142 246	104 997	44 058	60 940	27 492	39 323	16 566	21 616	37 249	3 057	23 721	10 470	4 255
NORTHEAST	48 887	38 742	16 250	22 493	11 272	14 222	4 977	8 271	10 145	139	6 118	3 888	2 190
NORTH CENTRAL	56 522	37 562	15 941	21 621	8 622	13 455	7 319	8 167	18 960	2 197	12 861	3 902	1 397
WEST.	36 837	28 693	11 867	16 826	7 598	11 647	4 269	5 179	8 144	722	4 742	2 680	668
SOUTH	65 703	37 046	17 592	19 454	5 520	8 724	12 072	10 731	28 657	4 494	18 261	5 902	4 988
WHITE													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL. .	181 342	121 739	46 427	75 313	23 215	45 120	23 211	30 192	59 603	6 551	38 131	14 921	8 356
NORTH AND WEST.	128 653	92 148	34 268	57 880	20 024	37 026	14 244	20 854	36 505	3 038	23 402	10 065	4 024
NORTHEAST	44 188	34 247	12 692	21 555	8 220	13 372	4 471	8 183	9 941	139	6 046	3 756	2 084
NORTH CENTRAL	51 458	32 824	12 043	20 781	5 870	12 815	6 173	7 967	18 634	2 195	12 690	3 749	1 355
WEST.	33 007	25 077	9 533	15 543	5 933	10 840	3 600	4 704	7 930	705	4 665	2 560	584
SOUTH	52 690	29 591	12 159	17 433	3 192	8 094	8 967	9 339	23 098	3 512	14 729	4 856	4 333
NEGRO													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL. .	23 542	17 713	13 726	3 987	8 897	2 346	4 828	1 642	5 829	980	3 550	1 299	792
NORTH AND WEST.	11 074	10 582	8 454	2 128	6 649	1 798	1 805	330	491	2	200	289	150
NORTHEAST	4 325	4 175	3 355	819	2 885	753	471	67	150	-	53	97	75
NORTH CENTRAL	4 745	4 493	3 734	759	2 627	594	1 107	165	252	2	118	132	36
WEST.	2 004	1 915	1 366	549	1 138	451	228	98	89	-	29	60	39
SOUTH	12 468	7 131	5 271	1 860	2 248	547	3 023	1 312	5 337	978	3 349	1 010	642
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY REGION													
ALL RACES													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NORTH AND WEST.	68.4	73.9	71.5	75.8	83.3	81.8	57.8	66.8	56.5	40.5	56.5	64.0	46.0
NORTHEAST	23.5	27.3	26.4	28.0	34.1	29.6	17.4	25.6	15.4	1.8	14.6	23.7	23.7
NORTH CENTRAL	27.2	26.4	25.9	26.9	26.1	28.0	25.6	25.2	28.8	29.1	30.6	23.8	15.1
WEST.	17.7	20.2	19.2	20.9	23.0	24.2	14.9	16.0	12.4	9.6	11.3	16.4	7.2
SOUTH	31.6	26.1	28.5	24.2	16.7	18.2	42.2	33.2	43.5	59.5	43.5	36.0	54.0
WHITE													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NORTH AND WEST.	70.9	75.7	73.8	76.9	86.3	82.1	61.4	69.1	61.2	46.4	61.4	67.5	48.2
NORTHEAST	24.4	28.1	27.3	26.6	35.4	29.6	19.3	27.1	16.7	2.1	15.9	25.2	24.9
NORTH CENTRAL	28.4	27.0	25.9	27.6	25.3	28.4	26.6	26.4	31.3	33.5	33.3	25.1	16.2
WEST.	18.2	20.6	20.5	20.6	25.6	24.0	15.5	15.6	13.3	10.8	12.2	17.2	7.0
SOUTH	29.1	24.3	26.2	23.1	13.7	17.9	38.6	30.9	38.8	53.6	38.6	32.5	51.9
NEGRO													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NORTH AND WEST.	47.0	59.7	61.6	53.4	74.7	76.6	37.4	20.1	8.4	0.2	5.6	22.2	18.9
NORTHEAST	18.4	23.6	24.4	20.5	32.4	32.1	9.8	4.1	2.6	-	1.5	7.5	9.5
NORTH CENTRAL	20.2	25.4	27.2	19.0	29.5	25.3	22.9	10.0	4.3	0.2	3.3	10.2	4.5
WEST.	8.5	10.6	10.0	13.8	12.8	19.2	4.7	6.0	1.5	-	0.8	4.6	4.9
SOUTH	53.0	40.3	38.4	46.7	25.3	23.3	62.6	79.9	91.6	99.8	94.3	77.8	81.1
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE													
ALL RACES													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL. .	100.0	68.3	29.6	38.7	15.9	23.1	13.8	15.6	31.7	3.6	20.2	7.9	4.4
NORTH AND WEST.	100.0	73.8	31.0	42.8	19.3	27.6	11.6	15.2	26.2	2.1	16.7	7.4	3.0
NORTHEAST	100.0	79.2	33.2	46.0	23.1	29.1	10.2	16.9	20.8	0.3	12.5	8.0	4.5
NORTH CENTRAL	100.0	66.5	28.2	38.3	15.3	23.8	12.9	14.4	33.5	3.9	22.8	6.9	2.5
WEST.	100.0	77.9	32.2	45.7	20.6	31.6	11.6	14.1	22.1	2.0	12.9	7.3	1.8
SOUTH	100.0	56.4	26.8	29.6	8.4	13.3	18.4	16.3	43.6	6.8	27.8	9.0	7.6
WHITE													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL. .	100.0	67.1	25.6	41.5	12.8	24.9	12.8	16.6	32.9	3.6	21.0	8.2	4.6
NORTH AND WEST.	100.0	71.6	26.6	45.0	15.6	28.8	11.1	16.2	28.4	2.4	18.2	7.8	3.1
NORTHEAST	100.0	77.5	29.7	48.8	18.6	30.3	10.1	18.5	22.5	0.3	13.7	8.5	4.7
NORTH CENTRAL	100.0	63.8	23.4	40.4	11.4	24.9	12.0	15.5	36.2	4.3	24.7	7.3	2.6
WEST.	100.0	76.0	28.9	47.1	18.0	32.8	10.9	14.3	24.0	2.1	14.1	7.8	1.8
SOUTH	100.0	56.2	23.1	33.1	6.1	15.4	17.0	17.7	43.8	6.7	28.0	9.2	8.2
NEGRO													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL. .	100.0	75.2	58.3	16.9	37.8	10.0	20.5	7.0	24.8	4.2	15.1	5.5	3.4
NORTH AND WEST.	100.0	95.6	76.3	19.2	60.0	16.2	16.3	3.0	4.4	-	1.8	2.6	1.4
NORTHEAST	100.0	96.5	77.6	18.9	66.7	17.4	10.9	1.5	3.5	-	1.2	2.2	1.7
NORTH CENTRAL	100.0	94.7	78.7	16.0	55.4	12.5	23.3	3.5	5.3	-	2.5	2.8	0.8
WEST.	100.0	95.6	68.2	27.4	56.6	22.5	11.4	4.9	4.4	-	1.4	3.0	1.9
SOUTH	100.0	57.2	42.3	14.9	18.0	4.4	24.2	10.5	42.8	7.8	26.9	8.1	5.1

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.

TABLE 3. REGION--POPULATION BY RACE AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

REGION AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL. .	199 819	137 058	62 876	74 182	34 322	45 166	28 554	29 016	62 761	7 191	39 725	15 845	8 373
NORTH AND WEST.	138 217	102 643	45 267	57 376	28 736	37 500	16 531	19 876	35 574	3 164	21 989	10 421	4 346
NORTHEAST	48 329	38 575	17 044	21 631	11 985	13 791	5 059	7 840	9 655	204	5 146	4 305	2 413
NORTH CENTRAL	55 793	37 173	16 861	20 312	9 282	12 757	7 579	7 555	18 620	2 219	12 304	4 097	1 412
WEST.	34 094	26 795	11 362	15 433	7 469	10 952	3 893	4 481	7 299	741	4 539	2 019	520
SOUTH	61 603	34 416	17 609	16 807	5 586	7 666	12 023	9 141	27 187	4 027	17 736	5 424	4 026
WHITE													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL. .	175 276	118 938	48 909	70 029	25 007	42 714	23 903	27 315	56 338	6 264	35 506	14 567	7 685
NORTH AND WEST.	125 729	91 228	36 250	54 978	21 592	35 658	14 659	19 321	34 501	3 021	21 445	10 035	4 198
NORTHEAST	43 800	34 343	13 530	20 813	8 970	13 088	4 561	7 725	9 457	204	5 080	4 174	2 317
NORTH CENTRAL	51 027	32 776	13 088	19 687	6 430	12 263	6 658	7 425	18 251	2 166	12 116	3 969	1 389
WEST.	30 903	24 110	9 632	14 479	6 192	10 307	3 440	4 172	6 793	651	4 250	1 892	493
SOUTH	49 547	27 710	12 659	15 051	3 415	7 057	9 244	7 994	21 837	3 243	14 061	4 533	3 487
NEGRO													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL. .	22 056	16 342	12 909	3 433	8 664	2 051	4 245	1 383	5 714	780	3 816	1 118	647
NORTH AND WEST.	10 325	9 810	8 058	1 752	6 530	1 477	1 528	275	515	15	246	253	117
NORTHEAST	4 224	4 053	3 308	745	2 835	652	473	93	171	-	55	116	87
NORTH CENTRAL	4 464	4 203	3 651	551	2 766	445	883	107	261	12	141	108	21
WEST.	1 638	1 555	1 099	456	927	381	172	75	83	3	51	29	9
SOUTH	11 731	6 532	4 851	1 681	2 134	573	2 717	1 108	5 199	765	3 570	865	529
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY REGION													
ALL RACES													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NORTH AND WEST.	69.2	74.9	72.0	77.3	83.7	83.0	57.9	68.5	56.7	44.0	55.4	65.8	51.9
NORTHEAST	24.2	28.2	27.1	29.2	34.9	30.5	17.7	27.0	15.4	2.8	13.0	27.2	28.8
NORTH CENTRAL	27.9	27.1	26.8	27.4	27.0	28.2	26.5	26.0	29.7	30.9	31.0	25.9	16.9
WEST.	17.1	19.6	18.1	20.8	21.8	24.2	13.6	15.4	11.6	10.3	11.4	12.7	6.2
SOUTH	30.8	25.1	28.0	22.7	16.3	17.0	42.1	31.5	43.3	56.0	44.6	34.2	48.1
WHITE													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NORTH AND WEST.	71.7	76.7	74.1	78.5	86.3	83.5	61.3	70.7	61.2	48.2	60.4	68.9	54.6
NORTHEAST	25.0	28.9	27.7	29.7	35.9	30.6	19.1	28.3	16.8	3.3	14.3	28.7	30.1
NORTH CENTRAL	29.1	27.6	26.8	28.1	25.7	28.7	27.9	27.2	32.4	34.6	34.1	27.2	18.1
WEST.	17.6	20.3	19.7	20.7	24.8	24.1	14.4	15.3	12.1	10.4	12.0	13.0	6.4
SOUTH	28.3	23.3	25.9	21.5	13.7	16.5	38.7	29.3	38.8	51.8	39.6	31.1	45.4
NEGRO													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL. .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NORTH AND WEST.	46.8	60.0	62.4	51.0	75.4	72.0	36.0	19.9	9.0	1.9	6.4	22.6	18.1
NORTHEAST	19.2	24.8	25.6	21.7	32.7	31.8	11.1	6.7	3.0	-	1.4	10.4	13.4
NORTH CENTRAL	20.2	25.7	28.3	16.1	31.9	21.7	20.8	7.7	4.6	1.5	3.7	9.7	3.2
WEST.	7.4	9.5	8.5	13.3	10.7	18.6	4.1	5.4	1.5	0.4	1.3	2.6	1.4
SOUTH	53.2	40.0	37.6	49.0	24.6	27.9	64.0	80.1	91.0	98.1	93.6	77.4	81.8
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE													
ALL RACES													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL. .	100.0	68.6	31.5	37.1	17.2	22.6	14.3	14.5	31.4	3.6	19.9	7.9	4.2
NORTH AND WEST.	100.0	74.3	32.8	41.5	20.8	27.1	12.0	14.4	25.7	2.3	15.9	7.5	3.1
NORTHEAST	100.0	80.0	35.3	44.8	24.8	28.5	10.5	16.2	20.0	0.4	10.6	8.9	5.0
NORTH CENTRAL	100.0	66.6	30.2	36.4	16.6	22.9	13.6	13.5	33.4	4.0	22.1	7.3	2.5
WEST.	100.0	78.6	33.3	45.3	21.9	32.1	11.4	13.1	21.4	2.2	13.3	5.9	1.5
SOUTH	100.0	55.9	28.6	27.3	9.1	12.4	19.5	14.8	44.1	6.5	28.8	8.8	6.5
WHITE													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL. .	100.0	67.9	27.9	40.0	14.3	24.4	13.6	15.6	32.1	3.6	20.3	8.3	4.4
NORTH AND WEST.	100.0	72.6	28.8	43.7	17.2	28.4	11.7	15.4	27.4	2.4	17.1	8.0	3.3
NORTHEAST	100.0	78.4	30.9	47.5	20.5	29.9	10.4	17.6	21.6	0.5	11.6	9.5	5.3
NORTH CENTRAL	100.0	64.2	25.6	38.6	12.6	24.0	13.0	14.6	35.8	4.2	23.7	7.8	2.7
WEST.	100.0	78.0	31.2	46.9	20.0	33.4	11.1	13.5	22.0	2.1	13.8	6.1	1.6
SOUTH	100.0	55.9	25.5	30.4	6.9	14.2	18.7	16.1	44.1	6.5	28.4	9.1	7.0
NEGRO													
UNITED STATES, TOTAL. .	100.0	74.1	58.5	15.6	39.3	9.3	19.2	6.3	25.9	3.5	17.3	5.1	2.9
NORTH AND WEST.	100.0	95.0	78.0	17.0	63.2	14.3	14.8	2.7	5.0	0.1	2.4	2.5	1.1
NORTHEAST	100.0	96.0	78.3	17.6	67.1	15.4	11.2	2.2	4.0	-	1.3	2.7	2.1
NORTH CENTRAL	100.0	94.2	81.8	12.3	62.0	10.0	19.8	2.4	5.8	0.3	3.2	2.4	0.5
WEST.	100.0	94.9	67.1	27.8	56.6	23.3	10.5	4.6	5.1	0.2	3.1	1.8	0.5
SOUTH	100.0	55.7	41.4	14.3	18.2	4.9	23.2	9.4	44.3	6.5	30.4	7.4	4.5

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.

1974

TABLE 4. MARITAL STATUS--PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX, RACE, AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

MARITAL STATUS, SEX, AGE, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
MALE	75 040	51 031	21 917	29 114	11 858	17 415	10 058	11 699	24 010	2 858	15 245	5 907	3 301
SINGLE	21 764	15 213	6 925	8 289	3 916	5 077	3 009	3 211	6 551	860	4 066	1 626	877
MARRIED, WIFE PRESENT	47 324	31 590	12 613	18 977	6 509	11 232	6 104	7 745	15 734	1 784	10 117	3 833	2 188
MARRIED, WIFE ABSENT	1 765	1 301	781	520	519	309	263	212	464	60	286	118	74
SEPARATED	1 124	866	544	322	360	205	184	117	258	34	148	77	37
OTHER	640	435	237	198	156	104	79	95	205	26	139	41	37
WIDOWED	1 855	1 233	685	548	419	330	267	218	622	80	409	132	61
DIVORCED	2 333	1 694	913	780	498	467	415	313	639	74	367	196	61
FEMALE	82 244	56 634	25 423	31 211	13 518	18 915	11 905	12 296	25 610	2 891	16 409	6 311	3 524
SINGLE	18 488	13 386	6 319	7 067	3 459	4 444	2 860	2 623	5 102	577	3 178	1 347	711
MARRIED, HUSBAND PRESENT	47 324	31 590	12 613	18 977	6 509	11 232	6 104	7 745	15 734	1 784	10 117	3 833	2 188
MARRIED, HUSBAND ABSENT	2 988	2 287	1 455	832	870	525	585	307	701	61	468	172	101
SEPARATED	2 191	1 763	1 175	587	734	381	442	206	428	30	296	102	61
OTHER	798	524	280	245	136	144	143	101	273	31	173	70	41
WIDOWED	9 814	6 596	3 549	3 047	1 888	1 867	1 661	1 180	3 218	388	2 118	712	367
DIVORCED	3 630	2 775	1 487	1 288	792	848	695	441	855	81	528	246	136
WHITE													
MALE	66 550	44 561	17 149	27 411	8 774	16 424	8 375	10 987	21 990	2 511	[illegible]	5 477	3 034
SINGLE	18 518	12 757	5 093	7 663	2 746	4 708	2 347	2 955	5 761	702	[illegible]	1 476	784
MARRIED, WIFE PRESENT	43 326	28 577	10 482	18 095	5 134	10 740	5 348	7 355	14 749	1 627	9 513	3 608	2 050
MARRIED, WIFE ABSENT	1 194	847	404	443	244	248	160	195	347	36	216	94	60
SEPARATED	665	493	230	263	139	154	92	108	172	14	100	58	26
OTHER	529	354	173	180	105	94	68	87	175	22	116	36	34
WIDOWED	1 528	992	491	501	302	305	189	195	536	74	347	114	61
DIVORCED	1 985	1 388	679	709	346	422	331	287	597	71	342	185	76
FEMALE	72 248	48 961	19 617	29 345	9 784	17 864	9 832	11 481	23 287	2 533	14 990	5 764	3 209
SINGLE	15 526	11 116	4 571	6 545	2 309	4 132	2 263	2 413	4 410	454	2 768	1 187	619
MARRIED, HUSBAND PRESENT	43 297	28 539	10 475	18 064	5 145	10 733	5 330	7 332	14 758	1 629	9 529	3 600	2 049
MARRIED, HUSBAND ABSENT	1 847	1 333	672	660	339	430	333	230	514	[illegible]	339	136	79
SEPARATED	1 239	950	493	456	267	295	226	161	289	14	197	78	48
OTHER	608	383	179	204	72	135	107	69	225	25	142	56	31
WIDOWED	8 407	5 661	2 792	2 888	1 438	1 788	1 354	1 100	2 817	340	1 859	618	337
DIVORCED	3 081	2 292	1 106	1 187	553	781	553	406	788	72	494	223	126
NEGRO													
MALE	7 415	5 540	4 216	1 324	2 761	805	1 455	519	1 876	342	1 145	389	248
SINGLE	2 843	2 099	1 613	486	1 045	314	568	173	744	156	456	132	91
MARRIED, WIFE PRESENT	3 434	2 537	1 864	673	1 222	376	642	297	897	153	541	204	126
MARRIED, WIFE ABSENT	525	411	345	67	242	54	103	12	114	24	66	23	14
SEPARATED	440	355	299	56	207	48	92	8	85	20	46	18	11
OTHER	85	56	46	11	35	7	10	4	29	4	20	5	3
WIDOWED	308	227	187	40	113	24	74	15	81	6	58	18	15
DIVORCED	305	266	207	58	138	36	69	23	40	3	24	13	2
FEMALE	8 839	6 694	5 243	1 451	3 398	833	1 845	618	2 145	345	1 307	493	279
SINGLE	2 674	2 014	1 587	427	1 045	259	543	168	659	123	387	149	65
MARRIED, HUSBAND PRESENT	3 365	2 486	1 845	641	1 206	355	639	285	879	148	531	200	119
MARRIED, HUSBAND ABSENT	1 083	904	754	150	508	84	246	66	179	19	124	36	23
SEPARATED	924	793	675	119	462	77	212	42	131	13	93	24	13
OTHER	159	111	80	31	46	7	34	24	48	6	31	12	10
WIDOWED	1 209	844	703	141	421	71	282	70	365	46	233	86	42
DIVORCED	508	446	353	93	219	63	134	29	62	9	32	21	10

1970

TABLE 4. MARITAL STATUS--PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX, RACE, AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

MARITAL STATUS, SEX, AGE, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
MALE	68 885	47 109	21 677	25 432	11 944	15 506	9 732	9 927	21 776	2 546	13 742	5 488	2 877
SINGLE	18 908	13 058	6 430	6 628	3 651	4 066	2 779	2 562	5 849	689	3 647	1 513	728
MARRIED, WIFE PRESENT	44 299	30 106	12 923	17 184	6 879	10 443	6 043	6 740	14 193	1 646	8 986	3 562	1 927
MARRIED, WIFE ABSENT	1 930	1 350	832	517	526	308	306	209	581	69	374	138	76
SEPARATED	969	736	484	252	321	160	163	92	234	26	151	58	34
OTHER	961	614	348	266	205	149	143	117	347	43	223	81	42
WIDOWED	1 975	1 297	730	567	441	345	289	222	678	89	439	150	82
DIVORCED	1 772	1 297	761	536	446	343	315	193	475	53	297	125	63
FEMALE	76 757	53 054	25 313	27 741	13 973	17 047	11 340	10 694	23 703	2 669	15 016	6 018	3 146
SINGLE	17 186	12 275	6 196	6 079	3 495	3 797	2 701	2 282	4 911	509	3 070	1 332	634
MARRIED, HUSBAND PRESENT	44 299	30 106	12 923	17 184	6 879	10 443	6 043	6 740	14 193	1 646	8 986	3 562	1 927
MARRIED, HUSBAND ABSENT	3 110	2 237	1 396	841	859	509	537	332	874	95	560	219	120
SEPARATED	1 755	1 374	940	434	629	290	311	144	381	33	245	103	58
OTHER	1 355	862	456	406	230	218	227	188	493	62	314	117	62
WIDOWED	9 189	6 136	3 438	2 699	1 967	1 674	1 471	1 025	3 053	366	1 984	704	368
DIVORCED	2 973	2 300	1 360	940	773	625	588	315	673	53	417	202	98
WHITE													
MALE	61 480	41 623	17 452	24 171	9 115	14 763	8 337	9 408	19 857	2 268	12 487	5 102	2 672
SINGLE	16 350	11 217	5 012	6 205	2 711	3 825	2 301	2 380	5 134	581	3 177	1 375	656
MARRIED, WIFE PRESENT	40 525	27 280	10 793	16 487	5 457	10 026	5 336	6 461	13 245	1 509	8 370	3 367	1 823
MARRIED, WIFE ABSENT	1 398	932	486	446	281	265	205	181	466	55	300	112	60
SEPARATED	618	454	243	211	148	134	95	77	164	16	107	41	24
OTHER	780	478	243	236	133	131	110	104	302	39	193	70	36
WIDOWED	1 661	1 083	557	527	326	323	230	204	577	75	370	132	74
DIVORCED	1 547	1 111	605	506	340	324	265	182	436	49	270	117	58
FEMALE	67 884	46 406	20 148	26 258	10 520	16 156	9 628	10 102	21 478	2 355	13 561	5 561	2 906
SINGLE	14 699	10 435	4 775	5 660	2 552	3 548	2 223	2 112	4 264	407	2 652	1 206	571
MARRIED, HUSBAND PRESENT	40 495	27 261	10 795	16 466	5 463	10 015	5 331	6 451	13 234	1 508	8 364	3 362	1 821
MARRIED, HUSBAND ABSENT	2 115	1 443	738	704	396	419	343	285	673	71	428	174	95
SEPARATED	1 010	760	419	341	254	227	165	114	250	20	157	73	42
OTHER	1 106	683	319	363	142	192	177	172	423	51	271	101	53
WIDOWED	8 034	5 337	2 789	2 549	1 548	1 591	1 240	957	2 697	322	1 741	634	331
DIVORCED	2 541	1 931	1 052	879	561	582	491	297	611	48	377	185	88
NEGRO													
MALE	6 580	4 878	3 848	1 030	2 592	613	1 256	418	1 703	237	1 132	333	193
SINGLE	2 266	1 630	1 283	346	855	197	429	149	636	92	426	118	67
MARRIED, WIFE PRESENT	3 325	2 490	1 932	558	1 300	339	632	219	835	116	552	167	97
MARRIED, WIFE ABSENT	493	387	323	64	229	39	94	25	106	13	68	25	16
SEPARATED	340	273	235	39	168	24	67	15	66	9	42	15	10
OTHER	153	114	89	25	61	15	28	10	39	4	26	9	6
WIDOWED	292	199	162	37	107	21	55	16	93	13	64	16	8
DIVORCED	206	172	147	26	101	17	46	9	33	4	23	7	5
FEMALE	7 965	5 972	4 758	1 215	3 202	739	1 555	476	1 993	272	1 322	399	224
SINGLE	2 241	1 656	1 304	352	869	211	435	141	586	90	386	110	59
MARRIED, HUSBAND PRESENT	3 297	2 465	1 913	552	1 286	335	627	217	832	117	550	166	96
MARRIED, HUSBAND ABSENT	950	763	638	125	450	83	188	42	188	21	123	43	23
SEPARATED	729	603	513	90	371	61	143	29	126	12	85	29	16
OTHER	221	160	124	35	79	22	45	13	62	10	38	14	8
WIDOWED	1 076	744	611	133	395	73	216	60	332	40	228	65	36
DIVORCED	401	346	292	53	203	38	90	15	56	4	36	16	10

TABLE 5. HOUSEHOLDS--TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD AND RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HEAD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	69 859	47 973	22 190	25 783	12 067	15 587	10 123	10 196	21 886	2 451	14 023	5 411	2 934
PRIMARY FAMILIES	54 917	37 221	15 966	21 256	8 446	12 684	7 520	8 572	17 696	2 021	11 372	4 303	2 441
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY	46 787	31 228	12 437	18 791	6 397	11 127	6 040	7 663	15 559	1 767	10 002	3 791	2 154
OTHER MALE HEAD	1 421	997	529	468	332	293	197	175	425	58	294	72	44
FEMALE HEAD	6 709	4 997	2 999	1 998	1 717	1 264	1 283	733	1 712	196	1 076	440	242
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	14 942	10 751	6 224	4 527	3 621	2 902	2 603	1 624	4 190	431	2 651	1 108	493
MALE	5 654	4 191	2 480	1 712	1 539	1 087	941	624	1 463	158	858	447	174
FEMALE	9 288	6 560	3 745	2 815	2 082	1 815	1 663	1 000	2 728	273	1 793	662	319
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PRIMARY FAMILIES	78.6	77.6	72.0	82.4	70.0	81.4	74.3	84.1	80.9	82.5	81.1	79.5	83.2
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY	67.0	65.1	56.0	72.9	53.0	71.4	59.7	75.2	71.1	72.1	71.3	70.1	73.4
OTHER MALE HEAD	2.0	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.1	1.3	1.5
FEMALE HEAD	9.6	10.4	13.5	7.7	14.2	8.1	12.7	7.2	7.8	8.0	7.7	8.1	8.2
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	21.4	22.4	28.0	17.6	30.0	18.6	25.7	15.9	19.1	17.6	18.9	20.5	16.8
MALE	8.1	8.7	11.2	6.6	12.8	7.0	9.3	6.1	6.7	6.4	6.1	8.3	5.9
FEMALE	13.3	13.7	16.9	10.9	17.3	11.6	16.4	9.8	12.5	11.1	12.8	12.2	10.9
WHITE													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	61 965	41 797	17 447	24 350	8 944	14 750	8 503	9 599	20 168	2 206	12 950	5 011	2 697
PRIMARY FAMILIES	48 821	32 521	12 428	20 093	6 154	12 023	6 274	8 071	16 299	1 805	10 501	3 993	2 248
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY	42 876	28 280	10 348	17 933	5 050	10 644	5 298	7 289	14 596	1 611	9 410	3 574	2 017
OTHER MALE HEAD	1 160	797	378	418	225	264	153	155	363	47	247	68	42
FEMALE HEADS	4 785	3 444	1 702	1 742	879	1 115	823	627	1 340	146	844	351	189
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	13 145	9 276	5 019	4 257	2 790	2 728	2 229	1 529	3 869	402	2 449	1 018	449
MALE	4 812	3 475	1 903	1 572	1 148	996	755	577	1 336	145	782	409	152
FEMALE	8 333	5 801	3 116	2 685	1 642	1 732	1 474	952	2 532	256	1 667	609	298
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PRIMARY FAMILIES	78.8	77.8	71.2	82.5	68.8	81.5	73.8	84.1	80.8	81.8	81.1	79.7	83.4
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY	69.2	67.7	59.3	73.6	56.5	72.2	62.3	75.9	72.4	73.0	72.7	71.3	74.8
OTHER MALE HEAD	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.6
FEMALE HEAD	7.7	8.2	9.8	7.2	9.8	7.6	9.7	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.5	7.0	7.0
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	21.2	22.2	28.8	17.5	31.2	18.5	26.2	15.9	19.2	18.2	18.9	20.3	16.6
MALE	7.8	8.3	10.9	6.5	12.8	6.8	8.9	6.0	6.6	6.6	6.0	8.2	5.6
FEMALE	13.4	13.9	17.9	11.0	18.4	11.7	17.3	9.9	12.6	11.6	12.9	12.2	11.0
NEGRO													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	7 040	5 463	4 308	1 155	2 848	682	1 461	472	1 578	239	982	357	211
PRIMARY FAMILIES	5 409	4 127	3 206	922	2 094	530	1 112	392	1 282	212	794	276	173
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY	3 354	2 478	1 825	653	1 195	369	630	284	877	151	530	195	124
OTHER MALE HEAD	227	170	134	36	95	24	39	12	57	11	45	2	3
FEMALE HEAD	1 827	1 479	1 247	233	804	137	443	96	348	50	219	79	46
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	1 632	1 335	1 102	233	754	152	349	80	296	27	188	81	38
MALE	756	644	531	113	359	79	171	34	112	13	69	30	19
FEMALE	876	692	572	120	394	74	178	46	184	14	119	51	19
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PRIMARY FAMILIES	76.8	75.5	74.4	79.8	73.5	77.7	76.1	83.1	81.2	88.7	80.9	77.3	82.0
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY	47.6	45.4	42.4	56.5	42.0	54.1	43.1	60.2	55.6	63.2	54.0	54.6	58.8
OTHER MALE HEAD	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	2.7	2.5	3.6	4.6	4.6	0.6	1.4
FEMALE HEAD	26.0	27.1	28.9	20.2	28.2	20.1	30.3	20.3	22.1	20.9	22.3	22.1	21.8
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	23.2	24.4	25.6	20.2	26.5	22.3	23.9	16.9	18.8	11.3	19.1	22.7	18.0
MALE	10.7	11.8	12.3	9.8	12.6	11.6	11.7	7.2	7.1	5.4	7.0	8.4	9.0
FEMALE	12.4	12.7	13.3	10.4	13.8	10.9	12.2	9.7	11.7	5.9	12.1	14.3	9.0
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	2 722	2 255	1 431	824	965	569	466	255	467	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
PRIMARY FAMILIES	2 357	1 945	1 199	746	799	509	399	237	412	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY	1 873	1 531	903	628	594	414	309	214	342	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
OTHER MALE HEAD	76	65	46	20	32	18	14	2	11	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
FEMALE HEAD	407	348	250	98	173	77	77	21	59	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	365	310	232	78	166	60	66	18	55	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
MALE	198	171	123	48	92	36	31	11	27	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
FEMALE	167	139	109	30	74	23	35	7	28	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
PRIMARY FAMILIES	86.6	86.3	83.8	90.5	82.8	89.5	85.6	92.9	88.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY	68.8	67.9	63.1	76.2	61.6	72.8	66.3	83.9	73.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
OTHER MALE HEAD	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	0.8	2.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
FEMALE HEAD	15.0	15.4	17.5	11.9	17.9	13.5	16.5	8.2	12.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	13.4	13.7	16.2	9.5	17.2	10.5	14.2	7.1	11.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
MALE	7.3	7.6	8.6	5.8	9.5	6.3	6.7	4.3	5.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
FEMALE	6.1	6.2	7.6	3.6	7.7	4.0	7.5	2.7	6.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA NOT AVAILABLE.

[1] PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

1970

TABLE 5. HOUSEHOLDS--TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD AND RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HEAD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000		TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
					IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES					
ALL RACES													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	63 447	43 851	21 401	22 450	12 056	13 799	9 344	8 651	19 596	2 241	12 429	4 926	2 585
PRIMARY FAMILIES	50 967	34 881	15 816	19 065	8 621	11 612	7 195	7 453	16 086	1 856	10 200	4 030	2 166
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY	43 717	29 722	12 748	16 973	6 783	10 315	5 965	6 658	13 996	1 620	8 858	3 518	1 901
OTHER MALE HEAD	1 621	1 072	587	485	360	288	227	197	549	69	355	125	67
FEMALE HEAD	5 629	4 088	2 480	1 608	1 478	1 010	1 003	598	1 541	167	987	387	198
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	12 480	8 969	5 584	3 385	3 435	2 187	2 149	1 198	3 510	385	2 229	896	419
MALE	4 597	3 379	2 139	1 240	1 376	802	763	438	1 218	144	754	320	145
FEMALE	7 883	5 590	3 445	2 145	2 059	1 384	1 386	761	2 292	241	1 475	576	274
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PRIMARY FAMILIES	80.3	79.5	73.9	84.9	71.5	84.2	77.0	86.2	82.1	82.8	82.1	81.8	83.8
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY	68.9	67.8	59.6	75.6	56.3	74.8	63.8	77.0	71.4	72.3	71.3	71.4	73.5
OTHER MALE HEAD	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.2	3.0	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.6
FEMALE HEAD	8.9	9.3	11.6	7.2	12.3	7.3	10.7	6.9	7.9	7.5	7.9	7.9	7.7
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	19.7	20.5	26.1	15.1	28.5	15.8	23.0	13.8	17.9	17.2	17.9	18.2	16.2
MALE	7.2	7.7	10.0	5.5	11.4	5.8	8.2	5.1	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.5	5.6
FEMALE	12.4	12.7	16.1	9.6	17.1	10.0	14.8	8.8	11.7	10.8	11.9	11.7	10.6
WHITE													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	56 609	38 622	17 254	21 368	9 230	13 138	8 024	8 230	17 987	2 028	11 372	4 587	2 408
PRIMARY FAMILIES	45 624	30 832	12 665	18 168	6 494	11 068	6 171	7 100	14 791	1 679	9 353	3 760	2 023
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY	40 048	26 961	10 667	16 294	5 390	9 906	5 277	6 388	13 088	1 489	8 270	3 329	1 801
OTHER MALE HEAD	1 364	886	439	447	255	267	183	180	478	59	307	111	60
FEMALE HEADS	4 212	2 986	1 559	1 427	849	895	710	531	1 226	131	775	320	162
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	10 985	7 790	4 589	3 201	2 736	2 070	1 853	1 131	3 195	349	2 019	827	385
MALE	3 929	2 845	1 688	1 158	1 053	751	635	407	1 084	127	667	291	131
FEMALE	7 056	4 944	2 901	2 043	1 683	1 319	1 219	724	2 111	223	1 353	536	255
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PRIMARY FAMILIES	80.6	79.8	73.4	85.0	70.4	84.2	76.9	86.3	82.2	82.8	82.2	82.0	84.0
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY	70.7	69.8	61.8	76.3	58.4	75.4	65.8	77.6	72.8	73.4	72.7	72.6	74.8
OTHER MALE HEAD	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.5
FEMALE HEAD	7.4	7.7	9.0	6.7	9.2	6.8	8.8	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.8	7.0	6.7
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	19.4	20.2	26.6	15.0	29.6	15.8	23.1	13.7	17.8	17.2	17.8	18.0	16.0
MALE	6.9	7.4	9.8	5.4	11.4	5.7	7.9	4.9	6.0	6.3	5.9	6.3	5.4
FEMALE	12.5	12.8	16.8	9.6	18.2	10.0	15.2	8.8	11.7	11.0	11.9	11.7	10.6
NEGRO													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	6 178	4 733	3 833	900	2 625	555	1 207	345	1 445	184	963	299	166
PRIMARY FAMILIES	4 817	3 660	2 917	744	1 980	457	937	287	1 157	152	769	236	134
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY	3 235	2 435	1 891	545	1 274	332	617	213	800	112	527	161	93
OTHER MALE HEAD	235	169	136	34	96	19	40	15	65	9	45	12	7
FEMALE HEAD	1 348	1 056	890	165	610	106	281	60	292	32	197	63	34
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	1 360	1 072	916	157	646	98	270	58	288	32	194	62	32
MALE	597	478	409	69	294	43	115	26	119	15	79	25	13
FEMALE	764	595	507	88	352	56	155	32	169	17	115	38	19
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PRIMARY FAMILIES	78.0	77.3	76.1	82.7	75.4	82.3	77.6	83.2	80.1	82.6	79.9	78.9	80.7
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY	52.4	51.4	49.3	60.6	48.5	59.8	51.1	61.7	55.4	60.9	54.7	53.8	56.0
OTHER MALE HEAD	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.3	4.3	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.0	4.2
FEMALE HEAD	21.8	22.3	23.2	18.3	23.2	19.1	23.3	17.4	20.2	17.4	20.5	21.1	20.5
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	22.0	22.6	23.9	17.4	24.6	17.7	22.4	16.8	19.9	17.4	20.1	20.7	19.3
MALE	9.7	10.1	10.7	7.7	11.2	7.7	9.5	7.5	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.4	7.8
FEMALE	12.4	12.6	13.2	9.8	13.4	10.1	12.8	9.3	11.7	9.2	11.9	12.7	11.4
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	2 290	1 910	1 237	673	827	447	410	227	379	35	247	98	38
PRIMARY FAMILIES	1 991	1 656	1 054	603	689	399	365	204	335	29	219	87	33
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY	1 601	1 317	801	516	512	341	290	175	283	25	185	73	27
OTHER MALE HEAD	82	68	46	21	31	14	15	7	14	2	9	3	2
FEMALE HEAD	309	271	206	65	146	44	60	22	38	3	24	11	4
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	299	254	184	71	138	48	46	23	44	6	29	10	4
MALE	148	127	92	35	70	24	22	12	21	2	13	6	2
FEMALE	150	127	92	35	68	24	24	11	23	4	15	5	3
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PRIMARY FAMILIES	86.9	86.7	85.2	89.6	83.3	89.3	89.0	89.9	88.4	82.9	88.7	88.8	86.8
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY	69.9	69.0	64.8	76.7	61.9	76.3	70.7	77.1	74.7	71.4	74.9	74.5	71.1
OTHER MALE HEAD	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.1	3.7	3.1	3.7	3.1	3.7	5.7	3.6	3.1	5.3
FEMALE HEAD	13.5	14.2	16.7	9.7	17.7	9.8	14.6	9.7	10.0	8.6	9.7	11.2	10.5
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	13.1	13.3	14.9	10.5	16.7	10.7	11.2	10.1	11.6	17.1	11.7	10.2	10.5
MALE	6.5	6.6	7.4	5.2	8.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.3	6.1	5.3
FEMALE	6.6	6.6	7.4	5.2	8.2	5.4	5.9	4.8	6.1	11.4	6.1	5.1	7.9

[1] PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

1974

TABLE 6. HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP--PERSONS BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF HEAD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

AGE, RACE, AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS													
FAMILY HEADS	55 053	37 317	16 019	21 297	8 475	12 714	7 544	8 583	17 736	2 023	11 395	4 318	2 451
UNDER 25 YEARS	4 258	2 854	1 369	1 485	613	825	756	660	1 405	144	884	376	189
25 TO 34 YEARS	12 309	8 639	3 630	5 010	1 967	3 007	1 663	2 003	3 670	351	2 354	966	528
35 TO 44 YEARS	10 717	7 406	2 898	4 508	1 547	2 693	1 351	1 815	3 311	381	2 044	886	540
45 TO 54 YEARS	11 244	7 808	3 239	4 570	1 723	2 792	1 516	1 777	3 435	318	2 274	843	489
55 TO 64 YEARS	8 639	5 748	2 481	3 267	1 294	1 945	1 187	1 322	2 891	393	1 859	639	336
65 YEARS AND OVER	7 885	4 861	2 403	2 458	1 332	1 452	1 071	1 006	3 024	436	1 981	607	369
WIVES	46 812	31 247	12 452	18 795	6 401	11 132	6 051	7 663	15 565	1 767	10 004	3 794	2 155
UNDER 25 YEARS	5 706	3 751	1 555	2 196	744	1 211	811	984	1 955	229	1 261	465	234
25 TO 34 YEARS	11 269	7 785	2 935	4 850	1 500	2 931	1 435	1 920	3 484	340	2 202	942	516
35 TO 44 YEARS	9 261	6 227	2 269	3 958	1 155	2 309	1 114	1 649	3 034	311	1 902	820	504
45 TO 54 YEARS	9 450	6 428	2 590	3 839	1 342	2 360	1 247	1 479	3 021	319	1 990	712	393
55 TO 64 YEARS	6 704	4 383	1 850	2 533	974	1 509	876	1 024	2 321	347	1 480	494	282
65 YEARS AND OVER	4 422	2 672	1 253	1 419	686	811	567	607	1 750	221	1 169	361	227
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	66 624	45 124	18 671	26 453	9 872	15 443	8 799	11 010	21 500	2 467	13 608	5 425	3 136
UNDER 6 YEARS	19 747	13 367	5 840	7 527	3 089	4 340	2 751	3 187	6 379	649	4 069	1 661	883
6 TO 17 YEARS	46 878	31 756	12 831	18 926	6 783	11 103	6 048	7 823	15 121	1 819	9 539	3 764	2 253
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER	20 873	14 737	6 694	8 043	3 725	5 026	2 969	3 017	6 135	782	3 876	1 478	864
18 TO 21 YEARS	10 299	7 224	3 092	4 133	1 633	2 556	1 459	1 577	3 075	346	1 957	771	434
22 TO 24 YEARS	2 722	1 969	879	1 090	523	704	357	386	753	83	512	158	94
25 TO 64 YEARS	5 849	4 042	2 001	2 041	1 150	1 235	851	807	1 806	281	1 096	429	264
65 YEARS AND OVER	2 003	1 501	722	779	419	531	303	248	501	71	311	119	72
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS[1]	18 587	13 619	7 814	5 805	4 539	3 732	3 275	2 074	4 969	513	3 098	1 358	637
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	14 942	10 751	6 224	4 527	3 621	2 902	2 603	1 624	4 190	431	2 651	1 108	493
14 TO 24 YEARS	1 654	1 275	725	550	407	363	318	187	379	16	199	164	44
25 TO 34 YEARS	2 076	1 741	1 011	729	632	491	380	238	335	22	187	126	50
35 TO 44 YEARS	998	846	518	327	364	213	155	114	152	10	80	62	23
45 TO 54 YEARS	1 702	1 308	771	537	492	344	280	193	394	38	245	111	56
55 TO 64 YEARS	2 514	1 734	1 040	695	562	425	477	270	779	80	506	193	69
65 YEARS AND OVER	5 999	3 847	2 159	1 689	1 165	1 067	994	622	2 152	265	1 434	453	232
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD													
FAMILY HEADS	48 249	32 253	12 984	19 269	6 734	11 431	6 251	7 838	15 996	1 825	10 304	3 867	2 200
UNDER 25 YEARS	3 652	2 384	1 051	1 332	440	722	611	610	1 268	140	792	335	162
25 TO 34 YEARS	10 824	7 455	2 861	4 594	1 503	2 743	1 358	1 851	3 369	329	2 156	884	475
35 TO 44 YEARS	9 299	6 326	2 279	4 048	1 153	2 395	1 126	1 653	2 972	335	1 848	790	486
45 TO 54 YEARS	9 988	6 863	2 698	4 165	1 440	2 533	1 258	1 632	3 125	288	2 057	780	452
55 TO 64 YEARS	7 737	5 126	2 123	3 002	1 097	1 778	1 026	1 224	2 611	359	1 696	556	303
65 YEARS AND OVER	6 750	4 100	1 971	2 129	1 100	1 260	871	868	2 650	374	1 755	521	322
WIVES	46 812	31 247	12 452	18 795	6 401	11 132	6 051	7 663	15 565	1 767	10 004	3 794	2 155
UNDER 25 YEARS	5 706	3 751	1 555	2 196	744	1 211	811	984	1 955	229	1 261	465	234
25 TO 34 YEARS	11 269	7 785	2 935	4 850	1 500	2 931	1 435	1 920	3 484	340	2 202	942	516
35 TO 44 YEARS	9 261	6 227	2 269	3 958	1 155	2 309	1 114	1 649	3 034	311	1 902	820	504
45 TO 54 YEARS	9 450	6 428	2 590	3 839	1 342	2 360	1 247	1 479	3 021	319	1 990	712	393
55 TO 64 YEARS	6 704	4 383	1 850	2 533	974	1 509	876	1 024	2 321	347	1 480	494	282
65 YEARS AND OVER	4 422	2 672	1 253	1 419	686	811	567	607	1 750	221	1 169	361	227
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	56 697	37 774	13 953	23 820	7 096	13 825	6 857	9 995	18 923	2 150	11 989	4 784	2 763
UNDER 6 YEARS	17 135	11 422	4 470	6 953	2 289	3 974	2 180	2 978	5 712	581	3 631	1 500	806
6 TO 17 YEARS	39 562	26 351	9 484	16 868	4 807	9 851	4 677	7 017	13 211	1 569	8 358	3 284	1 957
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER	15 781	10 998	4 509	6 489	2 466	4 039	2 043	2 450	4 783	581	3 042	1 160	693
18 TO 21 YEARS	8 553	5 880	2 290	3 589	1 188	2 202	1 102	1 387	2 673	292	1 694	687	384
22 TO 24 YEARS	2 176	1 560	617	943	363	613	254	331	616	67	422	128	82
25 TO 64 YEARS	3 718	2 569	1 176	1 393	662	849	513	545	1 149	170	700	279	179
65 YEARS AND OVER	1 333	989	426	563	253	375	173	188	344	52	225	67	48
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS[1]	7 713	5 801	3 405	2 396	2 100	1 519	1 305	877	1 911	205	1 108	599	247
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	5 654	4 191	2 480	1 712	1 539	1 087	941	624	1 463	158	858	447	174
14 TO 24 YEARS	906	673	377	297	219	189	158	108	232	9	124	99	30
25 TO 34 YEARS	1 331	1 086	625	460	388	299	237	161	245	16	130	100	38
35 TO 44 YEARS	624	527	315	212	223	139	92	73	98	10	56	32	17
45 TO 54 YEARS	747	556	345	211	238	131	107	80	191	15	115	61	27
55 TO 64 YEARS	715	496	317	179	181	103	136	76	219	30	137	52	17
65 YEARS AND OVER	1 331	853	501	352	290	226	210	127	478	78	297	103	46
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD													
FAMILY HEADS	6 804	5 064	3 035	2 028	1 742	1 284	1 293	745	1 740	198	1 091	451	251
UNDER 25 YEARS	606	470	318	153	173	103	145	49	136	4	92	41	27
25 TO 34 YEARS	1 485	1 184	768	416	463	264	305	152	301	22	197	82	53
35 TO 44 YEARS	1 419	1 080	619	461	394	298	225	162	339	47	196	96	54
45 TO 54 YEARS	1 256	946	541	405	283	260	258	145	310	30	216	63	37
55 TO 64 YEARS	902	623	358	265	197	167	161	98	280	33	163	83	34
65 YEARS AND OVER	1 136	761	432	330	232	192	200	138	374	62	227	86	46

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

TABLE 6. HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP--PERSONS BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF HEAD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

AGE, RACE, AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS													
FAMILY HEADS.	50 967	34 881	15 816	19 065	8 621	11 612	7 195	7 453	16 086	1 856	10 200	4 030	2 166
UNDER 25 YEARS.	3 567	2 436	1 252	1 184	613	672	639	512	1 131	102	716	313	149
25 TO 34 YEARS.	10 405	7 323	3 241	4 082	1 756	2 448	1 485	1 633	3 082	319	1 910	854	453
35 TO 44 YEARS.	10 776	7 606	3 127	4 479	1 698	2 752	1 430	1 727	3 170	345	1 977	849	454
45 TO 54 YEARS.	10 821	7 579	3 280	4 299	1 780	2 694	1 500	1 605	3 242	366	2 064	812	441
55 TO 64 YEARS.	8 298	5 548	2 638	2 910	1 486	1 790	1 152	1 120	2 751	355	1 762	633	338
65 YEARS AND OVER	7 099	4 390	2 278	2 112	1 288	1 256	989	856	2 709	369	1 771	569	330
WIVES	43 717	29 722	12 748	16 973	6 783	10 315	5 965	6 658	13 996	1 620	8 858	3 518	1 901
UNDER 25 YEARS.	5 149	3 456	1 635	1 821	804	1 047	831	774	1 693	173	1 055	465	229
25 TO 34 YEARS.	9 885	6 902	2 782	4 120	1 467	2 480	1 315	1 640	2 983	323	1 857	803	440
35 TO 44 YEARS.	9 485	6 609	2 564	4 046	1 335	2 489	1 229	1 557	2 876	323	1 796	757	409
45 TO 54 YEARS.	9 111	6 293	2 662	3 631	1 444	2 261	1 218	1 370	2 818	324	1 805	689	370
55 TO 64 YEARS.	6 227	4 065	1 904	2 161	1 060	1 324	843	837	2 163	282	1 388	493	268
65 YEARS AND OVER	3 860	2 397	1 202	1 195	673	715	529	480	1 463	196	957	311	186
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	69 167	46 971	20 115	26 857	10 609	16 144	9 506	10 713	22 196	2 574	14 106	5 516	2 993
UNDER 6 YEARS	20 681	14 180	6 308	7 872	3 372	4 720	2 936	3 152	6 501	714	4 130	1 657	899
6 TO 17 YEARS	48 487	32 792	13 807	18 985	7 237	11 424	6 570	7 561	15 695	1 860	9 976	3 859	2 094
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER	17 891	12 621	6 257	6 364	3 655	3 995	2 601	2 369	5 270	655	3 320	1 295	705
18 TO 21 YEARS.	7 308	5 228	2 414	2 814	1 362	1 754	1 052	1 060	2 080	243	1 303	534	287
22 TO 24 YEARS.	2 345	1 712	835	878	496	559	339	319	633	76	396	162	90
25 TO 64 YEARS.	5 688	3 873	2 118	1 754	1 278	1 083	840	671	1 816	242	1 157	417	229
65 YEARS AND OVER	2 549	1 809	890	918	520	599	370	319	741	94	464	182	99
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS[1].	18 077	12 863	7 940	4 923	4 654	3 100	3 286	1 823	5 214	486	3 242	1 487	609
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS . . .	12 480	8 969	5 584	3 385	3 435	2 187	2 149	1 198	3 510	385	2 229	896	419
14 TO 24 YEARS.	1 099	864	569	295	324	197	245	97	236	13	129	95	26
25 TO 34 YEARS.	1 219	1 044	665	379	466	277	199	102	175	14	97	64	27
35 TO 44 YEARS.	912	754	493	261	343	181	150	80	158	15	95	48	20
45 TO 54 YEARS.	1 517	1 158	732	427	457	279	274	147	358	37	224	98	49
55 TO 64 YEARS.	2 481	1 738	1 064	674	638	426	427	248	743	81	482	179	87
65 YEARS AND OVER	5 253	3 412	2 061	1 350	1 208	827	854	524	1 841	227	1 202	412	210
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD													
FAMILY HEADS.	45 338	30 793	13 336	17 458	7 143	10 603	6 192	6 855	14 545	1 689	9 213	3 643	1 968
UNDER 25 YEARS.	3 185	2 139	1 048	1 091	492	615	556	476	1 046	96	661	290	140
25 TO 34 YEARS.	9 371	6 521	2 719	3 802	1 429	2 272	1 290	1 530	2 850	297	1 763	789	417
35 TO 44 YEARS.	9 601	6 720	2 599	4 121	1 375	2 526	1 224	1 596	2 881	317	1 794	770	414
45 TO 54 YEARS.	9 668	6 738	2 800	3 938	1 497	2 464	1 303	1 474	2 930	333	1 864	734	402
55 TO 64 YEARS.	7 444	4 948	2 284	2 664	1 283	1 633	1 001	1 031	2 495	327	1 597	571	308
65 YEARS AND OVER	6 071	3 728	1 886	1 842	1 067	1 094	819	748	2 343	320	1 534	489	287
WIVES	43 717	29 722	12 748	16 973	6 783	10 315	5 965	6 658	13 996	1 620	8 858	3 518	1 901
UNDER 25 YEARS.	5 149	3 456	1 635	1 821	804	1 047	831	774	1 693	173	1 055	465	229
25 TO 34 YEARS.	9 885	6 902	2 782	4 120	1 467	2 480	1 315	1 640	2 983	323	1 857	803	440
35 TO 44 YEARS.	9 485	6 609	2 564	4 046	1 335	2 489	1 229	1 557	2 876	323	1 796	757	409
45 TO 54 YEARS.	9 111	6 293	2 662	3 631	1 444	2 261	1 218	1 370	2 818	324	1 805	689	370
55 TO 64 YEARS.	6 227	4 065	1 904	2 161	1 060	1 324	843	837	2 163	282	1 388	493	268
65 YEARS AND OVER	3 860	2 397	1 202	1 195	673	715	529	480	1 463	196	957	311	186
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	60 813	40 943	16 273	24 670	8 319	14 814	7 953	9 856	19 871	2 322	12 599	4 950	2 699
UNDER 6 YEARS	18 512	12 578	5 212	7 366	2 707	4 413	2 505	2 952	5 934	655	3 762	1 516	828
6 TO 17 YEARS	42 302	28 365	11 060	17 305	5 612	10 401	5 448	6 904	13 937	1 667	8 836	3 434	1 871
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER	13 487	9 503	4 381	5 122	2 533	3 209	1 848	1 913	3 984	501	2 499	985	544
18 TO 21 YEARS.	6 136	4 376	1 897	2 479	1 056	1 538	841	941	1 760	208	1 096	455	246
22 TO 24 YEARS.	1 862	1 363	628	735	369	469	258	267	499	57	311	131	72
25 TO 64 YEARS.	3 700	2 511	1 297	1 214	789	751	508	463	1 189	163	759	266	153
65 YEARS AND OVER	1 789	1 253	559	694	319	451	241	243	536	72	332	132	73
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS[1].	7 395	5 302	3 314	1 988	1 990	1 236	1 324	752	2 093	197	1 273	623	239
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS . . .	4 597	3 379	2 139	1 240	1 376	802	763	438	1 218	144	754	320	145
14 TO 24 YEARS.	570	435	280	155	155	102	125	54	135	7	73	55	14
25 TO 34 YEARS.	762	642	404	238	282	172	122	66	120	10	66	44	18
35 TO 44 YEARS.	544	446	285	161	202	113	83	48	98	10	60	29	12
45 TO 54 YEARS.	651	492	315	176	207	113	108	63	160	19	98	43	23
55 TO 64 YEARS.	749	523	331	192	208	116	123	76	226	31	146	49	24
65 YEARS AND OVER	1 322	842	524	318	322	186	202	132	480	68	311	101	54
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD													
FAMILY HEADS.	5 629	4 088	2 480	1 608	1 478	1 010	1 003	598	1 541	167	987	387	198
UNDER 25 YEARS.	382	297	204	93	121	57	83	36	85	6	55	24	9
25 TO 34 YEARS.	1 035	802	522	280	327	177	196	103	232	22	146	65	36
35 TO 44 YEARS.	1 175	886	529	357	323	226	205	131	289	28	183	79	40
45 TO 54 YEARS.	1 154	841	481	361	283	230	198	131	312	33	201	78	40
55 TO 64 YEARS.	855	599	353	246	203	158	151	89	255	28	165	62	30
65 YEARS AND OVER	1 029	662	392	271	221	163	170	108	366	50	237	80	43

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1974

TABLE 6. HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP--PERSONS BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF HEAD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

AGE, RACE, AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF 1,000,000 OR MORE		METROPOLITAN AREAS OF LESS THAN 1,000,000		NONMETROPOLITAN				
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES--CONTINUED													
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD--CONTINUED													
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	9 927	7 350	4 717	2 633	2 775	1 618	1 942	1 015	2 577	317	1 619	641	372
UNDER 6 YEARS	2 612	1 945	1 370	575	800	366	571	209	667	68	438	161	77
6 TO 17 YEARS	7 315	5 405	3 347	2 058	1 976	1 252	1 372	806	1 910	249	1 181	480	295
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER	5 092	3 739	2 185	1 554	1 259	987	926	567	1 353	201	834	317	171
18 TO 21 YEARS.	1 747	1 345	801	544	445	354	356	190	402	54	263	84	50
22 TO 24 YEARS.	546	409	262	147	160	92	102	55	137	17	90	31	12
25 TO 64 YEARS.	2 130	1 473	826	646	488	386	338	262	657	111	396	150	84
65 YEARS AND OVER	669	512	296	216	166	156	130	60	157	19	86	52	24
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS[1].	10 874	7 817	4 408	3 409	2 439	2 213	1 970	1 196	3 057	308	1 990	759	390
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS . . .	9 288	6 560	3 745	2 815	2 082	1 815	1 663	1 000	2 728	273	1 793	662	319
14 TO 24 YEARS.	748	602	348	254	188	174	160	79	146	6	76	65	14
25 TO 34 YEARS.	745	655	386	269	244	193	142	76	90	6	58	26	12
35 TO 44 YEARS.	374	319	204	115	141	74	62	42	55	-	24	30	6
45 TO 54 YEARS.	955	752	426	326	253	212	173	113	203	23	130	50	29
55 TO 64 YEARS.	1 799	1 238	723	516	381	321	342	194	561	51	369	141	72
65 YEARS AND OVER	4 668	2 994	1 658	1 336	874	841	784	495	1 674	187	1 137	350	186
WHITE													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS													
FAMILY HEADS.	48 919	32 584	12 463	20 121	6 170	12 039	6 293	8 082	16 335	1 807	10 522	4 006	2 255
UNDER 25 YEARS.	3 662	2 384	1 017	1 367	386	747	631	621	1 278	132	818	328	162
25 TO 34 YEARS.	10 746	7 352	2 671	4 681	1 312	2 811	1 359	1 870	3 394	308	2 190	896	403
35 TO 44 YEARS.	9 401	6 352	2 130	4 222	1 036	2 521	1 094	1 700	3 049	335	1 887	827	496
45 TO 54 YEARS.	10 148	6 947	2 575	4 372	1 301	2 687	1 274	1 684	3 201	287	2 118	796	458
55 TO 64 YEARS.	7 843	5 190	2 036	3 153	1 012	1 886	1 024	1 268	2 653	358	1 704	591	319
65 YEARS AND OVER	7 120	4 360	2 034	2 327	1 122	1 388	912	939	2 760	387	1 805	568	337
WIVES	42 894	28 294	10 359	17 935	5 053	10 645	5 306	7 289	14 600	1 611	9 413	3 576	2 017
UNDER 25 YEARS.	5 162	3 348	1 276	2 072	551	1 129	725	943	1 814	211	1 181	422	213
25 TO 34 YEARS.	10 219	6 949	2 345	4 604	1 113	2 793	1 232	1 811	3 270	306	2 079	885	486
35 TO 44 YEARS.	8 419	5 601	1 860	3 741	889	2 186	971	1 555	2 819	279	1 777	763	453
45 TO 54 YEARS.	8 699	5 848	2 147	3 701	1 077	2 282	1 070	1 419	2 851	290	1 871	689	375
55 TO 64 YEARS.	6 247	4 049	1 591	2 458	807	1 471	784	987	2 198	321	1 407	469	274
65 YEARS AND OVER	4 148	2 499	1 140	1 359	616	785	524	574	1 649	203	1 098	348	216
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	56 211	37 263	12 765	24 498	6 116	14 309	6 649	10 189	18 948	2 050	12 056	4 842	2 770
UNDER 6 YEARS	16 515	10 904	3 998	6 906	1 898	3 982	2 100	2 924	5 611	525	3 622	1 464	790
6 TO 17 YEARS	39 697	26 360	8 767	17 592	4 218	10 327	4 549	7 265	13 337	1 525	8 434	3 378	1 981
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER	17 399	12 203	4 773	7 430	2 509	4 674	2 264	2 756	5 196	608	3 293	1 294	771
18 TO 21 YEARS.	8 747	6 097	2 251	3 846	1 094	2 374	1 157	1 472	2 650	274	1 685	691	390
22 TO 24 YEARS.	2 220	1 604	597	1 007	330	668	267	338	616	51	435	131	65
25 TO 64 YEARS.	4 703	3 211	1 369	1 842	754	1 122	615	720	1 492	219	902	370	232
65 YEARS AND OVER	1 729	1 291	556	735	331	509	225	226	438	64	271	102	64
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS[1].	15 918	11 406	6 048	5 358	3 328	3 450	2 720	1 908	4 512	476	2 830	1 207	542
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS . . .	13 145	9 276	5 019	4 257	2 790	2 728	2 229	1 529	3 869	402	2 449	1 015	449
14 TO 24 YEARS.	1 460	1 096	599	499	319	322	280	177	362	16	192	154	39
25 TO 34 YEARS.	1 808	1 492	809	683	476	460	333	223	316	18	178	120	47
35 TO 44 YEARS.	799	661	356	304	239	198	118	106	138	10	73	55	19
45 TO 54 YEARS.	1 391	1 043	565	478	362	309	203	169	349	36	217	96	47
55 TO 64 YEARS.	2 144	1 432	782	649	397	399	386	250	712	74	466	172	81
65 YEARS AND OVER	5 543	3 551	1 908	1 643	998	1 039	910	603	1 992	249	1 323	421	217
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD													
FAMILY HEADS.	44 066	29 098	10 741	18 357	5 278	10 914	5 463	7 444	14 968	1 659	9 664	3 646	2 059
UNDER 25 YEARS.	3 305	2 143	888	1 255	336	670	552	585	1 162	128	740	294	144
25 TO 34 YEARS.	9 779	6 632	2 294	4 338	1 114	2 591	1 179	1 748	3 147	291	2 029	827	440
35 TO 44 YEARS.	8 439	5 648	1 828	3 819	870	2 262	958	1 557	2 791	301	1 740	750	456
45 TO 54 YEARS.	9 201	6 249	2 244	4 005	1 146	2 451	1 098	1 554	2 952	266	1 934	752	426
55 TO 64 YEARS.	7 125	4 686	1 777	2 910	872	1 731	904	1 179	2 439	329	1 586	524	291
65 YEARS AND OVER	6 216	3 740	1 711	2 030	940	1 209	771	821	2 476	344	1 634	499	302
WIVES	42 894	28 294	10 359	17 935	5 053	10 645	5 306	7 289	14 600	1 611	9 413	3 576	2 017
UNDER 25 YEARS.	5 162	3 348	1 276	2 072	551	1 129	725	943	1 814	211	1 181	422	213
25 TO 34 YEARS.	10 219	6 949	2 345	4 604	1 113	2 793	1 232	1 811	3 270	306	2 079	885	486
35 TO 44 YEARS.	8 419	5 601	1 860	3 741	889	2 186	971	1 555	2 819	279	1 777	763	453
45 TO 54 YEARS.	8 699	5 848	2 147	3 701	1 077	2 282	1 070	1 419	2 851	290	1 871	689	375
55 TO 64 YEARS.	6 247	4 049	1 591	2 458	807	1 471	784	987	2 198	321	1 407	469	274
65 YEARS AND OVER	4 148	2 499	1 140	1 359	616	785	524	574	1 649	203	1 098	348	216
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	50 361	33 180	10 767	22 413	5 105	13 035	5 662	9 377	17 181	1 858	10 931	4 391	2 518
UNDER 6 YEARS	15 113	9 956	3 475	6 481	1 645	3 706	1 829	2 776	5 156	496	3 301	1 360	747
6 TO 17 YEARS	35 248	23 224	7 293	15 931	3 460	9 330	3 833	6 601	12 024	1 363	7 630	3 032	1 772
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER	13 800	9 580	3 504	6 076	1 821	3 806	1 683	2 270	4 220	466	2 691	1 063	637
18 TO 21 YEARS.	7 631	5 247	1 850	3 397	901	2 077	950	1 319	2 384	242	1 506	636	354
22 TO 24 YEARS.	1 892	1 355	472	883	265	591	207	292	537	43	378	115	77
25 TO 64 YEARS.	3 090	2 106	837	1 269	448	779	389	489	984	129	603	252	164
65 YEARS AND OVER	1 187	871	344	527	207	359	137	169	315	51	204	60	41

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

TABLE 6. HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP--PERSONS BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF HEAD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

AGE, RACE, AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES--CONTINUED													
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD--CONTINUED													
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	8 354	6 029	3 842	2 186	2 290	1 330	1 553	857	2 325	252	1 507	566	295
NDER 6 YEARS	2 169	1 602	1 096	506	665	306	431	200	567	59	367	141	71
TO 17 YEARS	6 185	4 427	2 747	1 680	1 625	1 023	1 122	657	1 758	193	1 139	426	223
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER	4 404	3 118	1 876	1 242	1 123	786	753	456	1 286	155	821	310	161
8 TO 21 YEARS	1 172	852	517	335	306	216	211	119	320	35	207	79	40
2 TO 24 YEARS	483	350	207	143	126	90	81	52	134	18	84	31	18
5 TO 64 YEARS	1 988	1 361	821	540	489	332	332	209	627	79	398	150	76
5 YEARS AND OVER	760	556	331	225	201	148	130	77	205	22	132	50	26
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS[1]	10 682	7 561	4 626	2 935	2 664	1 864	1 962	1 071	3 121	289	1 969	863	370
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	7 883	5 590	3 445	2 145	2 059	1 384	1 386	761	2 292	241	1 475	576	274
4 TO 24 YEARS	530	429	290	139	169	95	120	44	101	6	56	40	12
5 TO 34 YEARS	457	402	261	141	184	104	78	36	55	4	32	20	9
5 TO 44 YEARS	368	308	208	100	141	68	67	32	60	5	35	20	8
5 TO 54 YEARS	865	667	417	250	250	166	166	84	199	18	126	55	26
5 TO 64 YEARS	1 732	1 216	733	482	430	310	303	172	516	50	336	130	63
5 YEARS AND OVER	3 931	2 569	1 537	1 032	885	640	652	392	1 361	159	892	311	156
WHITE													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS													
FAMILY HEADS	45 624	30 832	12 665	18 168	6 494	11 068	6 171	7 100	14 791	1 679	9 353	3 760	2 023
NDER 25 YEARS	3 136	2 089	965	1 124	419	634	545	490	1 047	94	659	294	140
5 TO 34 YEARS	9 178	6 328	2 459	3 869	1 209	2 310	1 250	1 558	2 850	290	1 764	796	424
5 TO 44 YEARS	9 541	6 635	2 376	4 259	1 176	2 611	1 200	1 647	2 906	307	1 810	769	421
5 TO 54 YEARS	9 771	6 786	2 670	4 116	1 373	2 585	1 297	1 531	2 985	331	1 894	760	414
5 TO 64 YEARS	7 535	5 003	2 222	2 781	1 216	1 720	1 006	1 062	2 531	325	1 617	590	318
5 YEARS AND OVER	6 464	3 992	1 973	2 019	1 101	1 208	873	811	2 472	332	1 610	530	307
WIVES	40 048	26 961	10 667	16 294	5 390	9 906	5 277	6 388	13 088	1 489	8 270	3 329	1 801
NDER 25 YEARS	4 685	3 099	1 352	1 747	617	1 000	735	747	1 586	158	989	440	216
5 TO 34 YEARS	8 953	6 163	2 230	3 934	1 082	2 363	1 147	1 571	2 790	296	1 736	758	415
5 TO 44 YEARS	8 609	5 935	2 067	3 869	1 000	2 382	1 067	1 486	2 674	295	1 665	714	385
5 TO 54 YEARS	8 405	5 765	2 263	3 503	1 183	2 186	1 080	1 317	2 640	298	1 688	654	352
5 TO 64 YEARS	5 784	3 760	1 674	2 087	907	1 282	766	805	2 024	262	1 296	467	256
5 YEARS AND OVER	3 612	2 237	1 082	1 155	601	693	482	462	1 374	181	897	297	177
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	58 879	39 584	14 468	25 116	6 878	15 146	7 590	9 970	19 296	2 138	12 187	4 971	2 690
NDER 6 YEARS	17 476	11 843	4 510	7 333	2 178	4 402	2 331	2 932	5 633	591	3 551	1 492	806
TO 17 YEARS	41 403	27 741	9 958	17 783	4 700	10 744	5 258	7 039	13 662	1 547	8 637	3 479	1 884
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER	15 069	10 595	4 684	5 911	2 621	3 734	2 063	2 178	4 474	529	2 798	1 147	623
8 TO 21 YEARS	6 175	4 402	1 778	2 623	944	1 642	835	981	1 773	196	1 101	477	255
2 TO 24 YEARS	1 958	1 437	627	810	362	522	264	289	521	58	322	141	76
5 TO 64 YEARS	4 664	3 147	1 543	1 604	896	997	647	607	1 517	192	962	364	201
5 YEARS AND OVER	2 272	1 610	736	874	419	573	317	301	662	83	413	166	91
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS[1]	15 714	11 007	6 432	4 575	3 619	2 881	2 813	1 694	4 707	434	2 907	1 367	550
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	10 985	7 790	4 589	3 201	2 736	2 070	1 853	1 131	3 195	349	2 019	827	385
4 TO 24 YEARS	994	770	492	278	269	185	223	94	224	12	123	90	25
5 TO 34 YEARS	1 041	881	527	354	356	258	172	96	160	12	89	59	25
TO 44 YEARS	738	599	359	240	241	166	118	74	139	12	83	43	18
TO 54 YEARS	1 255	944	546	397	328	261	219	136	311	32	193	67	43
TO 64 YEARS	2 170	1 501	666	635	506	403	360	232	669	73	432	164	79
YEARS AND OVER	4 788	3 094	1 799	1 296	1 037	797	762	499	1 693	209	1 100	384	196
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD													
FAMILY HEADS	41 412	27 647	11 105	16 741	5 645	10 173	5 460	6 568	13 565	1 548	8 577	3 440	1 861
DER 25 YEARS	2 892	1 911	864	1 047	372	589	493	459	981	89	617	275	133
TO 34 YEARS	8 498	5 826	2 194	3 632	1 064	2 164	1 130	1 468	2 672	273	1 654	746	395
TO 44 YEARS	8 714	6 028	2 083	3 945	1 018	2 414	1 065	1 531	2 686	287	1 673	726	389
TO 54 YEARS	8 863	6 130	2 342	3 788	1 193	2 375	1 149	1 413	2 732	304	1 734	695	381
TO 64 YEARS	6 848	4 524	1 965	2 559	1 071	1 575	893	985	2 324	302	1 484	538	293
YEARS AND OVER	5 598	3 428	1 658	1 769	926	1 057	731	713	2 170	293	1 416	461	270
WIVES	40 048	26 961	10 667	16 294	5 390	9 906	5 277	6 388	13 088	1 489	8 270	3 329	1 801
DER 25 YEARS	4 685	3 099	1 352	1 747	617	1 000	735	747	1 586	158	989	440	216
TO 34 YEARS	8 953	6 163	2 230	3 934	1 082	2 363	1 147	1 571	2 790	296	1 736	758	415
TO 44 YEARS	8 609	5 935	2 067	3 869	1 000	2 382	1 067	1 486	2 674	295	1 665	714	385
TO 54 YEARS	8 405	5 765	2 263	3 503	1 183	2 186	1 080	1 317	2 640	298	1 688	654	352
TO 64 YEARS	5 784	3 760	1 674	2 087	907	1 282	766	805	2 024	262	1 296	467	256
YEARS AND OVER	3 612	2 237	1 082	1 155	601	693	482	462	1 374	181	697	297	177
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	53 753	35 989	12 658	23 331	5 955	14 064	6 703	9 267	17 764	1 978	11 222	4 565	2 488
OER 6 YEARS	16 267	10 975	4 027	6 949	1 926	4 172	2 101	2 777	5 292	557	3 338	1 397	759
TO 17 YEARS	37 485	25 014	8 631	16 383	4 026	9 893	4 603	6 490	12 472	1 420	7 884	3 168	1 729
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER	11 732	8 250	3 438	4 812	1 917	3 032	1 521	1 780	3 482	416	2 172	894	493
TO 21 YEARS	5 381	3 832	1 496	2 336	794	1 454	703	882	1 549	173	958	418	225
TO 24 YEARS	1 614	1 186	497	689	287	443	210	246	428	46	264	118	63
TO 64 YEARS	3 118	2 096	973	1 123	573	700	401	423	1 022	133	650	239	138
YEARS AND OVER	1 620	1 137	472	665	264	435	208	230	483	63	300	120	67

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 6. HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP--PERSONS BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF HEAD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

AGE, RACE, AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
WHITE--CONTINUED													
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD--CONTINUED													
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS¹	6 034	4 600	2 451	2 149	1 466	1 366	985	783	1 704	185	996	523	199
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	4 812	3 475	1 903	1 572	1 146	996	755	577	1 336	145	782	409	152
14 TO 24 YEARS	793	577	313	264	171	161	142	104	216	9	117	90	26
25 TO 34 YEARS	1 153	921	498	423	299	275	199	148	232	12	122	97	36
35 TO 44 YEARS	503	416	219	196	153	129	67	68	87	10	49	29	13
45 TO 54 YEARS	599	432	247	185	173	118	74	67	167	13	100	54	23
55 TO 64 YEARS	565	364	200	164	108	94	92	70	201	27	128	47	16
65 YEARS AND OVER	1 198	765	426	340	244	220	182	120	432	74	267	92	38
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD													
FAMILY HEADS	4 853	3 486	1 722	1 764	892	1 126	831	638	1 367	148	859	360	196
UNDER 25 YEARS	357	241	129	113	50	77	78	36	115	4	78	34	18
25 TO 34 YEARS	966	720	377	343	197	220	180	123	246	17	161	69	43
35 TO 44 YEARS	962	704	302	402	167	259	135	143	258	34	147	77	40
45 TO 54 YEARS	947	698	331	366	156	236	176	130	249	21	184	44	32
55 TO 64 YEARS	718	503	260	243	140	155	120	89	214	29	118	67	28
65 YEARS AND OVER	904	620	323	297	182	179	141	118	284	43	171	70	35
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	5 850	4 083	1 998	2 086	1 011	1 274	987	812	1 767	191	1 125	451	252
UNDER 6 YEARS	1 402	948	523	425	252	277	270	148	454	29	321	104	43
6 TO 17 YEARS	4 448	3 136	1 475	1 661	758	997	716	664	1 313	163	804	346	209
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER	3 599	2 623	1 269	1 354	688	868	581	486	976	142	602	231	134
18 TO 21 YEARS	1 116	850	400	450	194	297	207	153	266	31	180	55	35
22 TO 24 YEARS	328	249	125	124	64	78	61	46	80	8	56	16	8
25 TO 64 YEARS	1 613	1 105	532	573	306	343	226	231	508	90	299	119	68
65 YEARS AND OVER	542	419	212	207	124	150	88	57	123	13	67	42	23
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS¹	9 614	6 805	3 597	3 208	1 862	2 084	1 735	1 125	2 809	292	1 834	683	342
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	8 333	5 801	3 116	2 685	1 642	1 732	1 474	952	2 532	256	1 667	609	298
14 TO 24 YEARS	667	521	286	235	148	161	138	74	145	6	76	64	13
25 TO 34 YEARS	655	570	310	260	177	186	134	74	84	6	56	23	10
35 TO 44 YEARS	295	245	137	108	86	69	51	39	51	-	24	26	6
45 TO 54 YEARS	793	611	318	293	189	192	129	101	182	22	117	42	24
55 TO 64 YEARS	1 579	1 068	582	486	288	305	294	181	511	47	338	125	65
65 YEARS AND OVER	4 345	2 785	1 482	1 303	754	820	729	483	1 560	175	1 056	329	179
NEGRO													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS													
FAMILY HEADS	5 440	4 154	3 223	931	2 106	539	1 116	392	1 286	212	796	279	176
UNDER 25 YEARS	536	426	326	101	214	65	112	35	110	12	56	42	25
25 TO 34 YEARS	1 375	1 130	875	254	600	156	275	98	245	41	141	64	40
35 TO 44 YEARS	1 149	912	706	206	472	127	234	79	237	46	148	42	32
45 TO 54 YEARS	974	757	599	158	383	88	215	70	218	31	141	46	29
55 TO 64 YEARS	707	488	391	97	249	49	142	48	219	32	139	48	18
65 YEARS AND OVER	698	441	326	115	188	55	138	60	257	49	171	38	32
WIVES	3 360	2 482	1 828	654	1 196	371	632	284	878	151	530	196	126
UNDER 25 YEARS	462	345	250	95	181	62	69	33	117	18	65	35	17
25 TO 34 YEARS	852	667	511	156	339	90	173	66	185	32	102	51	26
35 TO 44 YEARS	732	528	356	172	231	98	125	74	204	32	119	53	47
45 TO 54 YEARS	653	492	377	116	229	66	148	49	160	29	109	23	18
55 TO 64 YEARS	417	300	231	69	151	33	80	37	117	23	71	23	8
65 YEARS AND OVER	244	150	103	47	65	22	38	25	94	18	65	11	10
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	9 404	7 028	5 470	1 558	3 489	915	1 981	643	2 375	413	1 441	522	326
UNDER 6 YEARS	2 874	2 186	1 708	478	1 113	275	595	203	688	124	383	181	83
6 TO 17 YEARS	6 529	4 842	3 762	1 080	2 377	640	1 385	440	1 687	289	1 057	341	242
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER	3 125	2 235	1 728	507	1 117	299	610	209	890	171	539	179	88
18 TO 21 YEARS	1 420	1 010	759	251	495	163	265	88	410	73	257	81	43
22 TO 24 YEARS	450	316	248	68	166	27	82	41	134	32	74	27	9
25 TO 64 YEARS	1 009	719	568	151	369	89	199	63	290	59	176	54	29
65 YEARS AND OVER	245	189	152	37	88	20	64	17	56	7	32	17	7
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS¹	2 307	1 891	1 526	365	1 026	246	498	121	416	34	252	131	85
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	1 632	1 335	1 102	233	754	152	349	80	296	27	188	81	38
14 TO 24 YEARS	161	150	107	43	73	35	34	8	10	-	7	3	5
25 TO 34 YEARS	231	216	181	34	141	27	41	7	15	4	6	5	3
35 TO 44 YEARS	185	171	152	19	118	11	34	8	14	-	7	7	4
45 TO 54 YEARS	288	244	188	56	117	32	71	25	43	2	28	13	7
55 TO 64 YEARS	348	287	246	41	155	26	91	15	61	4	37	20	8
65 YEARS AND OVER	420	268	228	39	150	22	78	17	152	17	103	32	12
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD													
FAMILY HEADS	3 591	2 654	1 962	692	1 291	396	670	296	937	162	577	198	128
UNDER 25 YEARS	293	204	142	62	97	40	45	22	89	12	42	34	16
25 TO 34 YEARS	872	681	497	184	346	115	152	69	191	36	104	51	30
35 TO 44 YEARS	721	552	400	153	253	91	146	62	169	33	102	34	25
45 TO 54 YEARS	692	527	398	129	262	67	136	62	165	22	117	26	25
55 TO 64 YEARS	539	362	302	79	193	38	109	41	157	28	97	32	12
65 YEARS AND OVER	473	307	222	85	140	45	82	40	167	30	115	21	21

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

TABLE 6. HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP--PERSONS BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF HEAD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

AGE, RACE, AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000		TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
					IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES					
WHITE--CONTINUED													
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD --CONTINUED													
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS[1].	6 254	4 406	2 586	1 820	1 485	1 133	1 102	687	1 848	170	1 113	565	209
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS . . .	3 929	2 845	1 688	1 158	1 053	751	635	407	1 084	127	667	291	131
14 TO 24 YEARS.	516	389	242	147	129	95	113	52	127	6	69	52	14
25 TO 34 YEARS.	651	542	319	223	215	162	104	62	109	9	60	40	16
35 TO 44 YEARS.	447	360	211	149	146	104	66	45	87	8	53	26	10
45 TO 54 YEARS.	531	393	230	163	147	106	83	58	137	16	84	33	20
55 TO 64 YEARS.	632	434	257	177	158	108	98	69	198	26	128	44	21
65 YEARS AND OVER	1 154	728	429	299	259	176	170	123	426	62	273	91	49
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD													
FAMILY HEADS.	4 212	2 986	1 559	1 427	849	895	710	531	1 226	131	775	320	162
UNDER 25 YEARS.	244	178	101	77	48	45	53	32	66	5	42	19	7
25 TO 34 YEARS.	679	502	265	236	145	146	120	90	178	17	110	51	28
35 TO 44 YEARS.	827	607	293	313	158	197	135	116	220	20	137	64	32
45 TO 54 YEARS.	909	656	328	328	180	210	148	118	253	27	160	66	33
55 TO 64 YEARS.	687	480	258	222	145	145	112	77	207	23	133	52	25
65 YEARS AND OVER	866	564	315	250	173	151	142	98	302	39	194	69	37
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	5 127	3 595	1 810	1 785	924	1 082	886	703	1 532	160	966	406	202
UNDER 6 YEARS	1 209	867	483	385	252	230	231	155	342	34	213	96	48
6 TO 17 YEARS	3 918	2 728	1 327	1 400	671	852	656	549	1 190	127	753	311	155
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER	3 337	2 345	1 245	1 099	704	702	542	398	992	113	626	253	130
18 TO 21 YEARS.	794	570	282	287	150	188	132	99	225	23	143	59	30
22 TO 24 YEARS.	344	251	130	122	75	79	54	43	93	11	58	23	13
25 TO 64 YEARS.	1 547	1 051	570	482	323	297	247	185	496	59	312	125	63
65 YEARS AND OVER	652	473	264	209	155	138	109	71	179	20	113	46	24
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS[1].	9 460	6 601	3 846	2 755	2 134	1 748	1 712	1 007	2 859	263	1 794	802	341
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS . . .	7 056	4 944	2 901	2 043	1 683	1 319	1 219	724	2 111	223	1 353	536	255
14 TO 24 YEARS.	478	381	250	132	140	90	110	42	97	5	53	38	11
25 TO 34 YEARS.	390	339	208	131	141	96	67	34	51	3	29	19	9
35 TO 44 YEARS.	291	239	148	91	96	62	53	29	52	4	30	17	7
45 TO 54 YEARS.	725	551	316	234	181	156	136	78	174	16	109	49	23
55 TO 64 YEARS.	1 538	1 068	610	458	348	295	262	163	471	47	304	120	58
65 YEARS AND OVER	3 634	2 367	1 370	997	778	621	591	377	1 267	147	827	293	147
NEGRO													
ALL HOUSEHOLDS													
FAMILY HEADS.	4 817	3 660	2 917	744	1 980	457	937	287	1 157	152	769	236	134
UNDER 25 YEARS.	401	325	273	53	184	35	89	18	75	7	51	17	9
25 TO 34 YEARS.	1 100	900	726	174	512	116	214	58	200	23	127	50	23
35 TO 44 YEARS.	1 102	871	695	176	484	114	211	62	232	31	149	52	32
5 TO 54 YEARS.	942	711	561	150	377	91	183	60	232	30	156	45	25
5 TO 64 YEARS.	692	492	383	110	249	60	133	50	200	27	135	38	18
5 YEARS AND OVER	581	362	280	81	173	42	107	40	219	33	151	34	22
WIVES	3 235	2 435	1 891	545	1 274	332	617	213	800	112	527	161	93
NDER 25 YEARS.	419	326	264	62	175	41	89	21	94	13	59	22	11
5 TO 34 YEARS.	804	640	497	144	349	92	148	52	164	21	104	38	23
5 TO 44 YEARS.	758	582	447	135	302	82	145	53	176	24	116	36	22
5 TO 54 YEARS.	627	468	361	106	238	63	123	43	159	23	106	30	17
5 TO 64 YEARS.	403	276	213	64	142	36	71	28	127	18	85	23	12
5 YEARS AND OVER	225	144	110	35	67	19	42	16	81	13	56	12	9
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	9 372	6 783	5 310	1 473	3 526	856	1 784	617	2 589	361	1 742	486	269
NDER 6 YEARS	2 903	2 134	1 686	449	1 127	269	559	179	769	99	525	144	68
TO 17 YEARS	6 469	4 649	3 624	1 025	2 399	586	1 225	438	1 820	262	1 216	342	201
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER	2 544	1 823	1 437	386	952	228	485	159	721	111	478	133	78
8 TO 21 YEARS.	1 031	749	585	164	385	98	200	66	281	42	188	52	31
2 TO 24 YEARS.	349	248	191	58	123	33	68	25	101	15	67	19	13
5 TO 64 YEARS.	919	651	523	128	353	74	170	54	268	43	177	48	27
5 YEARS AND OVER	246	175	138	37	91	23	47	14	71	10	47	14	7
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS[1].	2 099	1 652	1 367	285	944	179	423	106	447	45	300	102	54
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS . . .	1 360	1 072	916	157	646	98	270	58	288	32	194	62	32
4 TO 24 YEARS.	85	75	64	11	47	8	18	3	9	1	5	4	1
5 TO 34 YEARS.	152	140	121	19	98	14	23	4	13	1	7	4	2
5 TO 44 YEARS.	159	142	124	18	95	13	29	6	17	2	10	5	3
5 TO 54 YEARS.	245	202	175	26	123	16	53	10	43	4	29	10	5
5 TO 64 YEARS.	290	222	187	35	125	21	62	14	68	8	47	14	8
5 YEARS AND OVER	430	292	245	47	159	26	86	21	138	17	96	26	13
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD													
FAMILY HEADS.	3 470	2 605	2 026	578	1 370	351	656	227	865	120	572	174	100
NDER 25 YEARS.	267	209	171	38	113	24	59	14	58	6	39	13	7
TO 34 YEARS.	761	610	476	134	334	87	142	47	151	20	94	37	20
TO 44 YEARS.	771	603	468	136	324	87	144	48	168	24	107	37	24
TO 54 YEARS.	712	535	414	121	279	73	136	48	177	25	119	34	19
TO 64 YEARS.	532	378	290	88	194	48	96	39	154	22	103	29	14
YEARS AND OVER	426	269	207	62	127	31	80	31	158	23	110	24	16

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 6. HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP--PERSONS BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF HEAD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

AGE, RACE, AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
NEGRO--CONTINUED													
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD--CONTINUED													
WIVES	3 360	2 482	1 828	654	1 196	371	632	284	878	151	530	196	126
UNDER 25 YEARS	462	345	250	95	181	62	69	33	117	18	65	35	17
25 TO 34 YEARS	852	667	511	156	339	90	173	66	185	32	102	51	26
35 TO 44 YEARS	732	528	356	172	231	98	125	74	204	32	119	53	47
45 TO 54 YEARS	653	492	377	116	229	66	148	49	160	29	109	23	18
55 TO 64 YEARS	417	300	231	69	151	33	80	37	117	23	71	23	8
65 YEARS AND OVER	244	150	103	47	65	22	38	25	94	18	65	11	10
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	5 482	3 870	2 817	1 053	1 782	600	1 035	452	1 613	287	961	364	230
UNDER 6 YEARS	1 696	1 221	885	336	586	190	299	145	475	85	266	124	49
6 TO 17 YEARS	3 786	2 649	1 932	717	1 196	410	736	307	1 137	202	695	240	180
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER	1 708	1 185	848	338	561	196	286	142	522	112	317	93	51
18 TO 21 YEARS	822	546	376	170	251	114	126	56	276	49	175	51	28
22 TO 24 YEARS	242	164	116	49	74	15	42	34	78	23	42	12	5
25 TO 64 YEARS	518	375	285	89	192	53	94	36	143	38	82	23	13
65 YEARS AND OVER	125	100	70	30	45	15	25	15	25	1	17	7	6
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS[1]	1 189	1 004	814	191	533	131	282	60	185	19	103	63	45
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	756	644	531	113	359	79	171	34	112	13	69	30	19
14 TO 24 YEARS	94	85	58	27	43	24	14	3	9	-	7	2	4
25 TO 34 YEARS	152	140	114	27	80	22	34	5	12	4	6	2	1
35 TO 44 YEARS	115	105	94	11	69	7	25	5	10	-	7	3	4
45 TO 54 YEARS	135	112	88	24	61	11	27	13	23	1	15	7	4
55 TO 64 YEARS	138	121	109	13	66	9	43	3	17	3	9	5	1
65 YEARS AND OVER	120	80	69	11	40	6	29	5	40	5	25	11	5
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD													
FAMILY HEADS	1 849	1 500	1 261	239	815	143	446	96	349	50	219	81	47
UNDER 25 YEARS	243	222	183	38	117	25	66	14	21	-	14	7	9
25 TO 34 YEARS	503	446	378	70	255	41	123	29	54	5	37	13	10
35 TO 44 YEARS	428	360	307	54	219	36	88	18	68	13	47	8	6
45 TO 54 YEARS	282	229	201	29	121	21	80	8	53	9	24	20	5
55 TO 64 YEARS	148	106	68	18	56	11	32	7	62	4	42	16	6
65 YEARS AND OVER	225	134	104	31	48	10	56	20	91	18	56	16	11
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	3 921	3 159	2 653	506	1 707	315	946	191	763	126	480	158	96
UNDER 6 YEARS	1 178	966	823	142	526	85	297	58	213	39	117	57	34
6 TO 17 YEARS	2 743	2 193	1 830	363	1 181	230	649	133	550	87	362	101	62
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER	1 417	1 049	880	170	556	103	324	67	368	59	223	86	37
18 TO 21 YEARS	599	464	383	81	244	49	139	32	134	23	82	29	14
22 TO 24 YEARS	207	152	132	19	92	12	40	7	55	9	32	15	4
25 TO 64 YEARS	491	345	283	62	178	35	105	27	146	21	94	32	17
65 YEARS AND OVER	120	89	82	7	42	6	39	1	31	6	15	10	1
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS[1]	1 117	886	711	175	495	114	216	61	231	15	149	68	41
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	876	692	572	120	394	74	178	46	184	14	119	51	19
14 TO 24 YEARS	67	66	50	16	29	11	20	5	1	-	-	1	1
25 TO 34 YEARS	78	75	68	8	61	5	7	2	3	-	-	3	1
35 TO 44 YEARS	69	65	58	7	49	4	9	3	4	-	-	4	-
45 TO 54 YEARS	152	132	100	33	56	21	44	12	20	1	12	7	3
55 TO 64 YEARS	210	165	137	28	89	16	48	12	44	1	28	16	6
65 YEARS AND OVER	299	188	160	28	110	16	49	12	112	12	79	21	7

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.

[1] RACE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD.

1970

TABLE 6. HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP--PERSONS BY AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF HEAD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

AGE, RACE, AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
NEGRO--CONTINUED													
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD --CONTINUED													
WIVES	3 235	2 435	1 891	545	1 274	332	617	213	800	112	527	161	93
UNDER 25 YEARS	419	326	264	62	175	41	89	21	94	13	59	22	11
25 TO 34 YEARS	804	640	497	144	349	92	148	52	164	21	104	38	23
35 TO 44 YEARS	758	582	447	135	302	82	145	53	176	24	116	36	22
45 TO 54 YEARS	627	468	361	106	238	63	123	43	159	23	106	30	17
55 TO 64 YEARS	403	276	213	64	142	35	71	28	127	18	85	23	12
65 YEARS AND OVER	225	144	110	35	67	19	42	16	81	13	56	12	9
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	6 270	4 419	3 320	1 099	2 184	620	1 136	479	1 851	261	1 235	336	199
UNDER 6 YEARS	1 980	1 419	1 085	334	720	195	365	139	561	78	380	103	65
6 TO 17 YEARS	4 291	3 000	2 235	765	1 464	425	772	340	1 291	203	854	233	134
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER	1 537	1 090	832	257	550	152	283	106	447	73	296	78	48
18 TO 21 YEARS	670	478	358	120	234	72	124	48	192	31	129	32	21
22 TO 24 YEARS	218	155	117	39	74	22	43	17	62	9	42	11	8
25 TO 64 YEARS	506	359	284	76	195	44	89	32	146	25	97	24	15
65 YEARS AND OVER	144	97	75	23	47	14	27	9	47	8	29	10	5
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS[1]	998	787	653	134	457	83	196	51	211	23	141	47	27
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	597	478	409	69	294	43	115	26	119	15	79	25	13
14 TO 24 YEARS	43	37	31	5	22	4	10	2	6	1	4	2	-
25 TO 34 YEARS	94	85	74	11	60	8	14	3	9	1	5	3	2
35 TO 44 YEARS	90	80	69	11	53	8	16	3	10	1	6	2	2
45 TO 54 YEARS	111	91	79	12	56	7	24	5	20	3	13	4	3
55 TO 64 YEARS	107	82	69	13	46	7	23	6	25	4	17	4	3
65 YEARS AND OVER	153	103	86	17	58	9	29	8	49	6	35	9	4
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD													
FAMILY HEADS	1 348	1 056	890	165	610	106	281	60	292	32	197	63	34
UNDER 25 YEARS	133	116	102	14	72	11	30	4	17	2	12	4	2
25 TO 34 YEARS	339	290	250	40	178	29	72	11	49	4	33	13	8
35 TO 44 YEARS	331	267	227	40	161	27	67	13	64	7	43	14	8
45 TO 54 YEARS	230	176	146	29	99	18	48	12	55	6	38	12	6
55 TO 64 YEARS	160	114	92	22	55	11	37	11	46	5	31	10	4
65 YEARS AND OVER	154	93	73	19	46	10	27	9	62	10	42	10	6
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	3 102	2 364	1 989	374	1 342	236	648	138	738	60	507	150	90
UNDER 6 YEARS	923	715	601	115	406	74	194	40	208	21	145	42	23
6 TO 17 YEARS	2 178	1 649	1 389	260	935	162	454	98	530	59	362	109	67
OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS 18 YEARS AND OVER	1 007	733	604	129	402	76	202	53	274	37	182	55	30
18 TO 21 YEARS	361	272	228	44	151	26	77	18	89	11	59	19	10
22 TO 24 YEARS	131	93	74	19	49	10	25	8	38	6	25	7	5
25 TO 64 YEARS	413	291	239	52	159	31	81	22	122	18	80	24	13
65 YEARS AND OVER	102	77	63	14	43	9	20	5	25	2	18	4	2
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS[1]	1 102	866	715	151	487	97	227	54	236	22	159	55	27
PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS	764	595	507	88	352	56	155	32	169	17	115	38	19
14 TO 24 YEARS	42	39	33	6	25	4	8	1	3	-	2	2	1
25 TO 34 YEARS	58	54	47	8	37	6	9	2	4	-	2	1	1
35 TO 44 YEARS	69	62	55	7	42	5	13	2	7	1	4	2	1
45 TO 54 YEARS	133	110	96	14	67	9	29	5	23	2	16	6	3
55 TO 64 YEARS	183	140	118	22	79	14	39	8	43	3	30	10	5
65 YEARS AND OVER	278	189	158	31	102	17	57	14	89	11	61	17	9

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.

[1] RACE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD.

1974

TABLE 7. CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES--FAMILIES BY SIZE AND NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS AND SEX AND RACE OF HEAD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

SEX AND RACE OF FAMILY HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF 1,000,000 OR MORE		METROPOLITAN AREAS OF LESS THAN 1,000,000		NONMETROPOLITAN				
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
ALL FAMILIES													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES	55 053	37 317	16 019	21 297	8 475	12 714	7 544	8 583	17 736	2 023	11 395	4 318	2 451
2 PERSONS	20 592	13 774	6 394	7 379	3 422	4 447	2 972	2 933	6 818	800	4 431	1 589	883
3 PERSONS	11 673	8 036	3 537	4 499	1 868	2 704	1 669	1 795	3 637	394	2 385	854	466
4 PERSONS	10 789	7 402	2 844	4 559	1 481	2 702	1 362	1 857	3 386	365	2 142	880	515
5 PERSONS	6 386	4 332	1 705	2 626	870	1 573	835	1 054	2 054	241	1 284	530	319
6 PERSONS	3 021	2 045	809	1 236	420	714	389	521	976	104	604	268	158
7 PERSONS OR MORE	2 593	1 728	730	999	413	575	316	424	864	119	549	196	111
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY	3.45	3.45	3.37	3.51	3.36	3.49	3.37	3.54	3.44	3.47	3.42	3.40	3.52
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES	55 053	37 317	16 019	21 297	8 475	12 714	7 544	8 583	17 736	2 023	11 395	4 316	2 451
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	24 076	16 176	7 220	8 957	3 860	5 451	3 359	3 506	7 900	921	5 147	1 831	1 034
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	30 977	21 141	8 800	12 341	4 615	7 264	4 185	5 077	9 836	1 101	6 248	2 487	1 417
1 UNDER 18 YEARS	11 022	7 572	3 335	4 237	1 745	2 517	1 590	1 720	3 450	372	2 248	831	454
2 UNDER 18 YEARS	10 133	6 981	2 764	4 217	1 468	2 503	1 295	1 714	3 152	351	1 965	836	462
3 UNDER 18 YEARS	5 474	3 693	1 442	2 251	702	1 310	740	941	1 781	201	1 112	467	290
4 UNDER 18 YEARS	2 491	1 668	665	983	354	563	331	420	823	99	520	204	127
5 UNDER 18 YEARS	1 098	738	327	412	209	227	118	185	359	42	222	95	58
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS	759	488	247	241	137	143	111	98	271	36	181	54	25
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.20	2.19	2.18	2.19	2.21	2.17	2.16	2.21	2.24	2.30	2.23	2.24	2.27
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES	48 249	32 253	12 984	19 269	6 734	11 431	6 251	7 838	15 996	1 825	10 304	3 867	2 200
2 PERSONS	17 535	11 536	5 097	6 439	2 676	3 837	2 422	2 602	5 999	719	3 921	1 359	764
3 PERSONS	10 010	6 742	2 779	3 963	1 446	2 370	1 333	1 593	3 268	355	2 142	771	417
4 PERSONS	9 841	6 665	2 431	4 254	1 248	2 501	1 183	1 753	3 156	337	2 004	815	470
5 PERSONS	5 827	3 932	1 439	2 493	722	1 502	717	991	1 895	217	1 184	494	295
6 PERSONS	2 743	1 840	653	1 187	323	669	330	497	903	95	566	242	150
7 PERSONS OR MORE	2 293	1 518	585	933	319	531	266	402	775	101	487	187	103
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY	3.48	3.49	3.39	3.56	3.38	3.55	3.40	3.58	3.47	3.46	3.44	3.53	3.56
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES	48 249	32 253	12 984	19 269	6 734	11 431	6 251	7 838	15 996	1 825	10 304	3 867	2 200
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	21 869	14 563	6 312	8 251	3 348	4 992	2 964	3 260	7 306	857	4 769	1 680	955
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	26 380	17 690	6 672	11 018	3 386	6 439	3 286	4 579	8 690	968	5 535	2 187	1 242
1 UNDER 18 YEARS	9 193	6 179	2 534	3 645	1 276	2 141	1 258	1 504	3 014	329	1 973	712	387
2 UNDER 18 YEARS	8 830	5 986	2 147	3 839	1 121	2 262	1 026	1 577	2 844	316	1 778	751	417
3 UNDER 18 YEARS	4 784	3 195	1 132	2 063	544	1 202	587	862	1 589	176	996	416	253
4 UNDER 18 YEARS	2 085	1 371	486	885	236	506	250	379	715	77	455	183	112
5 UNDER 18 YEARS	893	587	209	377	122	208	87	169	306	41	184	81	53
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS	595	372	163	209	86	119	78	90	223	29	149	45	20
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.20	2.18	2.15	2.21	2.15	2.19	2.14	2.23	2.23	2.28	2.22	2.24	2.28
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES	6 804	5 064	3 035	2 028	1 742	1 284	1 293	745	1 740	198	1 091	451	251
2 PERSONS	3 057	2 237	1 297	940	746	610	551	331	820	81	510	229	119
3 PERSONS	1 663	1 294	758	536	423	334	336	202	369	39	243	67	48
4 PERSONS	947	717	412	305	234	201	179	104	230	27	138	65	44
5 PERSONS	559	400	267	133	148	70	119	63	159	24	100	35	24
6 PERSONS	278	205	156	49	97	25	59	24	73	9	38	26	8
7 PERSONS OR MORE	300	211	145	66	95	44	51	21	89	18	62	9	8
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY	3.20	3.19	3.28	3.05	3.31	3.01	3.23	3.10	3.24	3.55	3.25	3.08	3.14
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES	6 804	5 064	3 035	2 028	1 742	1 284	1 293	745	1 740	198	1 091	451	251
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	2 207	1 613	907	705	513	459	395	246	594	64	378	151	76
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	4 597	3 451	2 128	1 323	1 229	825	899	498	1 146	133	713	300	175
1 UNDER 18 YEARS	1 829	1 393	801	592	469	376	332	217	436	43	274	119	68
2 UNDER 18 YEARS	1 303	995	616	378	347	241	269	137	308	36	187	85	45
3 UNDER 18 YEARS	689	497	310	188	158	109	152	79	192	25	116	51	37
4 UNDER 18 YEARS	406	298	200	98	118	57	81	41	108	22	65	21	15
5 UNDER 18 YEARS	205	152	117	34	66	19	31	16	53	1	38	14	5
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS	164	116	84	32	51	24	33	9	48	6	32	9	5
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.24	2.21	2.31	2.04	2.35	2.02	2.25	2.08	2.32	2.46	2.35	2.20	2.19

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

TABLE 7. CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES--FAMILIES BY SIZE AND NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS AND SEX AND RACE OF HEAD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

SEX AND RACE OF FAMILY HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
ALL FAMILIES													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	50 967	34 881	15 816	19 065	8 621	11 612	7 195	7 453	16 086	1 856	10 200	4 030	2 166
2 PERSONS	18 139	12 207	6 033	6 174	3 362	3 761	2 671	2 413	5 932	698	3 797	1 436	762
3 PERSONS	10 618	7 363	3 407	3 957	1 866	2 414	1 541	1 542	3 255	368	2 058	828	446
4 PERSONS	9 649	6 753	2 798	3 954	1 498	2 424	1 300	1 531	2 897	316	1 811	770	415
5 PERSONS	6 107	4 243	1 700	2 543	897	1 559	803	984	1 864	207	1 170	488	266
6 PERSONS	3 328	2 278	936	1 342	497	806	439	536	1 050	123	659	266	144
7 PERSONS OR MORE	3 126	2 038	943	1 095	502	649	441	447	1 088	145	706	237	132
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY. . . .	3.57	3.56	3.47	3.63	3.44	3.62	3.51	3.65	3.58	3.61	3.58	3.56	3.58
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	50 967	34 881	15 816	19 065	8 621	11 612	7 195	7 453	16 086	1 856	10 200	4 030	2 166
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS. .	21 570	14 649	7 127	7 522	4 013	4 619	3 114	2 903	6 921	821	4 413	1 688	905
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	29 397	20 233	8 689	11 543	4 608	6 994	4 081	4 550	9 165	1 035	5 787	2 342	1 261
1 UNDER 18 YEARS.	9 732	6 758	3 070	3 688	1 655	2 248	1 415	1 441	2 973	333	1 877	764	404
2 UNDER 18 YEARS.	8 991	6 264	2 586	3 678	1 361	2 246	1 224	1 432	2 727	298	1 704	726	389
3 UNDER 18 YEARS.	5 471	3 776	1 526	2 250	803	1 364	723	886	1 695	188	1 069	438	243
4 UNDER 18 YEARS.	2 848	1 917	797	1 120	411	665	386	455	931	111	588	232	126
5 UNDER 18 YEARS.	1 354	906	413	493	224	296	189	197	449	54	292	103	55
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS. .	1 002	612	298	314	155	174	144	140	389	52	258	80	44
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.35	2.32	2.31	2.33	2.30	2.31	2.33	2.35	2.42	2.49	2.44	2.36	2.37
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	45 338	30 793	13 336	17 458	7 143	10 603	6 192	6 855	14 545	1 689	9 213	3 643	1 968
2 PERSONS	15 649	10 401	4 960	5 442	2 725	3 293	2 235	2 148	5 248	624	3 358	1 266	677
3 PERSONS	9 292	6 379	2 821	3 557	1 516	2 162	1 305	1 396	2 913	333	1 841	739	399
4 PERSONS	8 851	6 166	2 447	3 721	1 288	2 280	1 159	1 442	2 683	294	1 675	714	387
5 PERSONS	5 655	3 917	1 497	2 420	777	1 484	720	935	1 738	192	1 090	455	250
6 PERSONS	3 074	2 098	816	1 282	425	770	391	513	976	114	610	253	135
7 PERSONS OR MORE	2 818	1 831	795	1 036	412	615	383	421	987	132	639	217	121
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY. . . .	3.60	3.60	3.50	3.68	3.47	3.67	3.55	3.69	3.60	3.63	3.60	3.59	3.61
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	45 338	30 793	13 336	17 458	7 143	10 603	6 192	6 855	14 545	1 689	9 213	3 643	1 968
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS. .	19 488	13 150	6 238	6 911	3 479	4 227	2 759	2 684	6 338	755	4 041	1 542	830
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	25 851	17 644	7 097	10 546	3 664	6 376	3 433	4 171	8 207	934	5 172	2 101	1 138
1 UNDER 18 YEARS.	8 384	5 772	2 486	3 287	1 311	1 995	1 175	1 292	2 612	294	1 647	672	359
2 UNDER 18 YEARS.	8 048	5 562	2 164	3 398	1 114	2 068	1 050	1 330	2 487	274	1 550	662	357
3 UNDER 18 YEARS.	4 891	3 353	1 265	2 088	645	1 268	620	821	1 538	173	967	398	221
4 UNDER 18 YEARS.	2 524	1 686	648	1 038	326	616	322	422	837	100	529	208	114
5 UNDER 18 YEARS.	1 177	777	322	455	167	275	155	181	400	49	260	92	49
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS. .	827	493	212	281	102	155	110	126	334	45	220	68	38
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.35	2.32	2.29	2.34	2.27	2.32	2.32	2.36	2.42	2.49	2.44	2.36	2.37
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	5 629	4 088	2 480	1 608	1 478	1 010	1 003	598	1 541	167	987	387	198
PERSONS	2 490	1 805	1 073	732	637	467	436	265	684	74	439	172	85
PERSONS	1 326	964	585	399	350	253	236	146	341	35	217	89	47
PERSONS	798	585	351	233	210	144	141	89	213	22	135	57	29
PERSONS	453	326	203	123	120	74	83	49	127	14	80	33	17
PERSONS	254	180	120	60	72	37	48	24	74	9	49	16	9
PERSONS OR MORE	308	207	148	59	90	34	58	25	101	13	67	21	11
VERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY. . . .	3.27	3.24	3.31	3.13	3.31	3.09	3.30	3.20	3.34	3.43	3.36	3.27	3.30
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	5 629	4 088	2 480	1 608	1 478	1 010	1 003	598	1 541	167	987	387	198
O CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS. .	2 082	1 499	889	611	534	392	355	219	583	66	372	146	75
ITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	3 546	2 589	1 592	997	944	618	648	379	958	101	615	242	123
1 UNDER 18 YEARS.	1 348	986	584	402	344	253	240	149	362	39	230	92	45
2 UNDER 18 YEARS.	943	702	422	281	248	179	174	102	240	23	154	64	32
3 UNDER 18 YEARS.	580	422	261	162	158	97	102	65	158	15	103	40	22
4 UNDER 18 YEARS.	325	231	149	82	85	49	63	33	94	11	59	24	13
5 UNDER 18 YEARS.	177	128	91	38	56	22	35	16	48	5	32	11	6
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS. .	175	119	86	33	53	19	34	14	56	7	38	11	6
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.36	2.33	2.41	2.19	2.43	2.15	2.40	2.26	2.43	2.50	2.45	2.34	2.40

1974

TABLE 7. CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES--FAMILIES BY SIZE AND NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS AND SEX AND RACE OF HEAD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

SEX AND RACE OF FAMILY HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
WHITE													
ALL FAMILIES													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	48 919	32 584	12 463	20 121	6 170	12 039	6 293	8 082	16 335	1 807	10 522	4 006	2 255
2 PERSONS	18 776	12 383	5 332	7 051	2 716	4 255	2 617	2 796	6 393	735	4 155	1 563	825
3 PERSONS	10 341	6 944	2 702	4 243	1 316	2 554	1 386	1 689	3 397	363	2 237	797	425
4 PERSONS	9 674	6 513	2 183	4 330	1 064	2 568	1 119	1 761	3 161	341	1 992	628	462
5 PERSONS	5 653	3 766	1 282	2 463	602	1 488	680	995	1 887	207	1 191	489	302
6 PERSONS	2 550	1 695	557	1 137	261	672	296	465	856	80	541	235	138
7 PERSONS OR MORE	1 925	1 284	406	877	211	502	196	375	641	81	407	153	63
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY. . . .	3.39	3.39	3.24	3.49	3.22	3.47	3.27	3.51	3.38	3.36	3.36	3.43	3.47
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	48 919	32 584	12 463	20 121	6 170	12 039	6 293	8 082	16 335	1 807	10 522	4 006	2 255
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS. .	22 225	14 768	6 173	8 596	3 189	5 245	2 983	3 351	7 457	855	4 850	1 752	986
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	26 694	17 816	6 290	11 526	2 980	6 795	3 310	4 731	8 878	952	5 672	2 254	1 269
1 UNDER 18 YEARS.	9 617	6 446	2 472	3 974	1 147	2 357	1 325	1 618	3 171	333	2 080	758	398
2 UNDER 18 YEARS.	9 030	6 087	2 101	3 986	1 030	2 383	1 072	1 603	2 943	328	1 827	787	446
3 UNDER 18 YEARS.	4 704	3 118	1 007	2 111	457	1 222	550	889	1 586	160	1 010	415	254
4 UNDER 18 YEARS.	2 026	1 320	434	886	196	517	238	369	706	70	461	175	110
5 UNDER 18 YEARS.	820	532	157	375	91	205	66	171	288	39	169	80	44
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS. .	497	313	120	193	61	112	59	82	184	21	124	30	17
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.15	2.13	2.07	2.17	2.09	2.15	2.05	2.19	2.18	2.20	2.17	2.19	2.23
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	44 066	29 098	10 741	18 357	5 278	10 914	5 463	7 444	14 968	1 659	9 664	3 646	2 059
2 PERSONS	16 321	10 629	4 448	6 180	2 255	3 693	2 193	2 487	5 692	671	3 718	1 303	726
3 PERSONS	9 109	6 028	2 245	3 783	1 079	2 260	1 166	1 522	3 081	329	2 028	725	380
4 PERSONS	9 056	6 056	1 987	4 070	959	2 393	1 028	1 677	2 998	316	1 898	784	455
5 PERSONS	5 330	3 553	1 179	2 374	563	1 429	616	945	1 777	188	1 122	467	284
6 PERSONS	2 420	1 611	505	1 107	229	658	275	449	809	77	514	218	131
7 PERSONS OR MORE	1 831	1 220	377	843	192	480	185	364	611	78	383	150	62
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY. . . .	3.44	3.45	3.30	3.54	3.28	3.53	3.32	3.55	3.42	3.38	3.39	3.49	3.52
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	44 066	29 098	10 741	18 357	5 278	10 914	5 463	7 444	14 968	1 659	9 664	3 646	2 059
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS. .	20 360	13 413	5 486	7 927	2 813	4 807	2 673	3 121	6 947	800	4 529	1 619	917
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	23 706	15 685	5 255	10 430	2 465	6 107	2 790	4 323	8 021	859	5 135	2 027	1 142
1 UNDER 18 YEARS.	8 287	5 473	2 010	3 463	920	2 037	1 090	1 426	2 813	299	1 854	660	346
2 UNDER 18 YEARS.	8 125	5 434	1 760	3 674	859	2 171	901	1 502	2 691	296	1 678	717	402
3 UNDER 18 YEARS.	4 303	2 845	894	1 951	405	1 130	489	821	1 458	146	927	385	238
4 UNDER 18 YEARS.	1 811	1 174	366	808	163	470	203	338	637	60	418	160	100
5 UNDER 18 YEARS.	732	478	122	356	64	195	58	161	254	39	146	69	40
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS. .	449	281	102	178	54	104	48	74	168	20	113	36	15
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.17	2.16	2.09	2.19	2.11	2.18	2.07	2.21	2.18	2.20	2.17	2.21	2.25
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	4 853	3 486	1 722	1 764	892	1 126	831	638	1 367	148	859	360	196
2 PERSONS	2 455	1 755	884	871	461	562	423	308	701	64	437	200	99
3 PERSONS	1 232	917	457	460	236	294	220	166	316	34	209	73	45
4 PERSONS	618	455	196	259	105	175	91	84	163	24	94	45	27
5 PERSONS	323	212	103	109	39	59	64	51	110	19	69	22	18
6 PERSONS	130	83	53	31	31	14	21	17	47	3	27	17	6
7 PERSONS OR MORE	94	64	30	34	19	22	11	12	31	3	24	3	2
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY. . . .	2.93	2.91	2.89	2.92	2.89	2.88	2.89	2.99	2.99	3.17	3.00	2.88	2.95
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	4 853	3 486	1 722	1 764	892	1 126	831	638	1 367	148	859	360	196
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS. .	1 865	1 355	687	668	376	438	310	230	510	55	322	133	69
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	2 988	2 131	1 036	1 096	515	687	520	408	857	93	537	227	128
1 UNDER 18 YEARS.	1 330	973	461	511	227	320	234	192	358	33	227	98	52
2 UNDER 18 YEARS.	905	653	341	312	171	211	170	101	252	32	149	70	44
3 UNDER 18 YEARS.	401	273	113	160	51	92	62	67	128	15	84	30	15
4 UNDER 18 YEARS.	215	146	68	78	33	47	35	32	69	11	43	15	10
5 UNDER 18 YEARS.	88	54	35	19	27	10	8	9	34	-	23	11	5
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS. .	48	32	17	15	6	8	11	7	16	2	11	3	2
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.00	1.95	1.97	1.94	2.00	1.90	1.94	2.02	2.11	2.13	2.14	2.04	2.02

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

TABLE 7. CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES--FAMILIES BY SIZE AND NUMBER OF RELATEO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS ANO SEX ANO RACE OF HEAD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

SEX AND RACE OF FAMILY HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROROLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIOE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,5C0 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES OESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
WHITE													
ALL FAMILIES													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	45 624	30 832	12 665	18 168	6 494	11 068	6 171	7 100	14 791	1 679	9 353	3 760	2 023
2 PERSONS	16 637	11 046	5 101	5 945	2 724	3 618	2 377	2 327	5 591	656	3 569	1 366	726
3 RERSONS	9 549	6 517	2 741	3 777	1 409	2 301	1 332	1 475	3 032	341	1 913	778	420
4 RERSONS	8 759	6 052	2 259	3 793	1 128	2 320	1 131	1 473	2 707	292	1 690	725	392
5 RERSONS	5 462	3 748	1 323	2 426	643	1 488	680	938	1 714	186	1 073	455	249
6 PERSONS	2 876	1 943	678	1 265	327	763	352	502	933	106	585	242	130
7 PERSONS OR MORE	2 340	1 525	563	962	264	578	299	384	815	98	522	195	107
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY. . . .	3.50	3.50	3.35	3.60	3.29	3.60	3.42	3.61	3.49	3.47	3.49	3.51	3.53
RRESENCE OF RELATEO CHILOREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	45 624	30 832	12 665	18 168	6 494	11 068	6 171	7 100	14 791	1 679	9 353	3 760	2 023
NO CHILOREN UNOER 18 YEARS. .	19 918	13 382	6 120	7 262	3 326	4 458	2 794	2 803	6 536	770	4 160	1 606	862
WITH CHILOREN UNOER 18 YEARS.	25 706	17 450	6 544	10 906	3 168	6 610	3 376	4 296	8 255	909	5 193	2 154	1 161
1 UNDER 18 YEARS.	8 637	5 899	2 401	3 499	1 200	2 128	1 201	1 371	2 738	304	1 721	712	377
2 UNDER 18 YEARS.	8 078	5 543	2 029	3 514	979	2 143	1 050	1 371	2 535	273	1 583	679	366
3 UNOER 18 YEARS.	4 828	3 285	1 147	2 138	546	1 297	601	841	1 543	165	972	406	225
4 UNOER 18 YEARS.	2 421	1 607	558	1 049	256	624	302	424	815	95	512	208	113
5 UNDER 18 YEARS.	1 058	695	251	444	119	268	132	176	362	42	234	87	46
6 OR MORE UNOER 18 YEARS. .	685	422	159	263	68	150	91	113	263	31	171	61	33
AVERAGE RER FAMILY WITH RELATEO CHILOREN	2.29	2.27	2.21	2.30	2.17	2.29	2.25	2.32	2.34	2.35	2.35	2.31	2.32
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAO													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	41 412	27 847	11 105	16 741	5 645	10 173	5 460	6 568	13 565	1 548	8 577	3 440	1 861
2 RERSONS	14 562	9 571	4 304	5 267	2 278	3 186	2 026	2 081	4 991	591	3 187	1 213	649
3 PERSONS	8 531	5 783	2 367	3 416	1 207	2 074	1 160	1 342	2 748	313	1 734	702	379
4 RERSONS	8 188	5 648	2 059	3 589	1 021	2 195	1 038	1 394	2 540	275	1 585	680	370
5 RERSONS	5 170	3 547	1 223	2 324	592	1 426	631	898	1 624	175	1 019	430	236
6 RERSONS	2 734	1 847	630	1 217	303	734	327	484	887	100	555	232	125
7 PERSONS OR MORE	2 226	1 451	522	929	243	559	279	370	776	94	497	185	102
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY. . . .	3.55	3.56	3.41	3.65	3.35	3.65	3.47	3.65	3.53	3.51	3.53	3.55	3.57
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	41 412	27 847	11 105	16 741	5 645	10 173	5 460	6 568	13 565	1 548	8 577	3 440	1 861
NO CHILOREN UNDER 18 YEARS. .	18 123	12 104	5 416	6 688	2 918	4 090	2 497	2 598	6 019	713	3 832	1 475	795
WITH CHILDREN UNOER 18 YEARS.	23 289	15 743	5 690	10 053	2 727	6 083	2 963	3 970	7 546	836	4 745	1 966	1 066
1 UNOER 18 YEARS.	7 621	5 181	2 038	3 143	1 009	1 904	1 029	1 239	2 440	272	1 534	635	339
2 UNOER 18 YEARS.	7 403	5 055	1 788	3 266	856	1 986	932	1 280	2 348	255	1 465	628	341
3 UNOER 18 YEARS.	4 439	3 014	1 014	2 000	477	1 215	537	785	1 425	155	896	375	209
4 UNOER 18 YEARS.	2 229	1 475	494	982	225	585	269	397	754	86	477	191	104
5 UNOER 18 YEARS.	973	637	219	418	103	253	117	165	336	39	217	81	44
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS. .	624	382	137	245	58	140	79	105	243	29	158	56	31
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILOREN	2.31	2.29	2.22	2.32	2.18	2.31	2.26	2.33	2.35	2.37	2.37	2.32	2.33
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAO													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	4 212	2 986	1 559	1 427	849	695	710	531	1 226	131	775	320	162
RERSONS	2 076	1 475	797	678	446	432	351	246	600	65	382	154	77
PERSONS	1 018	734	374	361	202	228	172	133	284	29	179	76	41
PERSONS	570	404	200	204	106	125	94	79	166	17	105	45	23
RERSONS	292	202	100	102	50	62	49	40	90	11	55	25	12
PERSONS	142	96	48	48	24	29	24	19	46	6	30	11	5
PERSONS OR MORE	114	75	41	34	21	19	20	14	40	5	25	10	5
VERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY. . . .	3.01	2.99	2.96	3.02	2.92	2.99	3.01	3.07	3.06	3.08	3.05	3.06	3.05
PRESENCE OF RELATEO CHILOREN UNOER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	4 212	2 986	1 559	1 427	849	895	710	531	1 226	131	775	320	162
O CHILDREN UNOER 18 YEARS. .	1 796	1 278	705	574	408	369	297	205	517	57	328	132	66
ITH CHILOREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	2 417	1 708	855	853	442	527	413	326	709	73	447	188	95
1 UNDER 18 YEARS.	1 016	719	363	356	192	224	171	132	297	32	187	78	39
2 UNDER 18 YEARS.	675	488	241	248	123	157	118	91	187	17	119	51	25
3 UNOER 18 YEARS.	389	271	133	138	69	82	64	56	118	11	77	31	17
4 UNOER 18 YEARS.	192	131	64	67	32	39	33	28	61	8	35	18	9
5 UNDER 18 YEARS.	84	58	32	27	17	15	15	12	26	3	17	6	3
6 OR MORE UNOER 18 YEARS. .	61	41	22	18	11	10	12	8	20	2	13	5	2
AVERAGE RER FAMILY WITH RELATEO CHILOREN	2.12	2.10	2.12	2.09	2.09	2.05	2.15	2.16	2.16	2.19	2.16	2.16	2.13

TABLE 7. CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES--FAMILIES BY SIZE AND NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS AND SEX AND RACE OF HEAD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

SEX AND RACE OF FAMILY HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
NEGRO													
ALL FAMILIES													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	5 440	4 154	3 223	931	2 106	539	1 116	392	1 286	212	796	279	176
2 PERSONS	1 627	1 233	964	269	639	160	324	110	395	62	256	76	56
3 PERSONS	1 168	951	753	198	504	114	249	84	217	31	132	54	36
4 PERSONS	925	736	573	163	372	95	201	67	189	24	127	38	22
5 PERSONS	655	506	394	112	251	68	143	44	150	33	79	37	14
6 PERSONS	430	315	232	83	146	37	86	46	115	23	61	31	20
7 PERSONS OR MORE	635	414	307	107	193	66	114	41	221	38	140	43	28
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY. . . .	3.94	3.85	3.82	3.96	3.77	3.94	3.91	3.98	4.24	4.42	4.19	4.23	4.07
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	5 440	4 154	3 223	931	2 106	539	1 116	392	1 286	212	796	279	176
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS. .	1 609	1 205	925	279	600	163	326	116	405	64	269	71	47
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	3 831	2 949	2 297	652	1 507	376	791	276	881	148	527	207	129
1 UNDER 18 YEARS.	1 228	972	764	208	535	123	229	85	256	39	153	64	48
2 UNDER 18 YEARS.	959	777	600	177	406	93	194	84	183	23	113	47	15
3 UNDER 18 YEARS.	695	521	408	113	230	72	179	41	173	39	96	38	27
4 UNDER 18 YEARS.	435	319	240	79	151	40	90	38	116	28	60	28	17
5 UNDER 18 YEARS.	267	198	163	35	115	21	49	14	69	3	51	15	14
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS. .	246	162	122	40	71	26	51	14	85	14	55	15	9
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.61	2.53	2.52	2.54	2.45	2.57	2.66	2.49	2.87	2.93	2.91	2.70	2.71
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	3 591	2 654	1 962	692	1 291	396	670	296	937	162	577	198	128
2 PERSONS	1 062	781	576	205	374	116	202	89	282	46	189	47	36
3 PERSONS	768	601	468	132	326	77	142	55	167	27	101	40	32
4 PERSONS	622	488	364	124	248	74	116	50	134	21	85	28	12
5 PERSONS	421	320	232	88	143	57	88	32	101	29	48	24	8
6 PERSONS	284	193	129	65	80	26	48	39	91	17	52	22	18
7 PERSONS OR MORE	434	271	193	78	119	46	74	32	162	23	102	37	22
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY. . . .	3.96	3.86	3.82	3.98	3.76	3.95	3.94	4.02	4.25	4.35	4.19	4.37	4.21
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	3 591	2 654	1 962	692	1 291	396	670	296	937	162	577	198	128
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS. .	1 299	970	721	250	469	146	252	104	328	55	221	53	39
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	2 292	1 684	1 241	442	822	250	419	192	608	107	356	145	89
1 UNDER 18 YEARS.	760	582	448	134	311	71	137	63	178	30	105	43	33
2 UNDER 18 YEARS.	578	448	330	119	233	68	97	51	129	20	78	32	13
3 UNDER 18 YEARS.	422	302	217	85	129	56	88	30	120	29	63	28	14
4 UNDER 18 YEARS.	244	168	109	59	66	30	43	29	76	17	37	21	12
5 UNDER 18 YEARS.	153	100	80	20	55	12	25	7	52	2	39	12	14
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS. .	135	82	57	25	28	13	29	12	53	10	35	9	5
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.54	2.44	2.40	2.54	2.30	2.55	2.61	2.53	2.84	2.85	2.89	2.70	2.78
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	1 849	1 500	1 261	239	815	143	446	96	349	50	219	81	47
2 PERSONS	565	452	388	65	265	44	122	21	113	16	67	29	20
3 PERSONS	401	350	285	65	178	37	107	29	50	5	31	14	4
4 PERSONS	303	248	209	39	124	21	85	18	55	3	42	10	10
5 PERSONS	234	186	162	24	107	12	54	12	49	5	31	13	6
6 PERSONS	145	121	103	18	65	11	38	7	24	6	9	9	2
7 PERSONS OR MORE	201	142	114	29	74	19	40	9	59	15	38	6	7
AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY. . . .	3.91	3.84	3.83	3.90	3.80	3.94	3.88	3.85	4.21	(B)	4.21	3.89	(B)
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES.	1 849	1 500	1 261	239	815	143	446	96	349	50	219	81	47
NO CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS. .	311	234	205	29	131	18	74	12	76	9	49	18	8
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS.	1 539	1 266	1 056	210	684	126	372	84	273	40	170	62	40
1 UNDER 18 YEARS.	468	390	316	74	223	52	93	21	78	10	47	21	15
2 UNDER 18 YEARS.	382	328	270	59	173	25	97	33	53	3	35	15	2
3 UNDER 18 YEARS.	272	219	191	28	101	16	90	12	54	11	32	11	14
4 UNDER 18 YEARS.	191	151	131	20	85	11	47	9	40	11	23	6	5
5 UNDER 18 YEARS.	115	98	83	15	59	9	23	7	17	1	12	4	-
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS. .	111	79	65	14	43	13	22	2	31	5	21	6	4
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.70	2.64	2.67	2.54	2.64	2.62	2.71	2.42	2.94	(B)	2.98	(B)	(B)

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO. B BASE LESS THAN 75,000.

1970

TABLE 7. CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILIES--FAMILIES BY SIZE AND NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS AND SEX AND RACE OF HEAD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

SEX AND RACE OF FAMILY HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
NEGRO													
ALL FAMILIES													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES	4 817	3 660	2 917	744	1 980	457	937	287	1 157	152	769	236	134
PERSONS	1 369	1 059	866	194	595	121	271	73	310	37	209	63	34
PERSONS	965	765	615	150	425	96	190	54	201	23	132	45	25
PERSONS	786	618	493	126	341	82	151	44	168	21	108	39	21
PERSONS	571	438	346	92	235	57	111	35	133	18	86	28	17
PERSONS	404	302	238	64	158	37	80	27	102	14	65	23	13
PERSONS OR MORE	724	479	360	119	226	64	134	55	245	38	168	39	24
VERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY	4.15	4.02	3.96	4.23	3.90	4.10	4.08	4.45	4.55	4.84	4.57	4.31	4.43
PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES	4 817	3 660	2 917	744	1 980	457	937	287	1 157	152	769	236	134
O CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	1 486	1 136	920	217	632	134	288	83	349	46	232	71	40
ITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	3 332	2 524	1 997	527	1 348	323	649	205	608	106	537	165	94
1 UNDER 18 YEARS	988	779	619	160	422	103	197	57	209	24	140	45	25
2 UNDER 18 YEARS	807	637	510	127	354	81	156	46	170	22	109	39	21
3 UNDER 18 YEARS	575	440	351	89	240	55	112	34	135	19	87	28	17
4 UNDER 18 YEARS	389	287	227	61	148	35	79	26	101	14	66	21	12
5 UNDER 18 YEARS	275	196	155	44	100	26	55	18	77	10	53	14	9
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS	298	183	136	47	84	22	51	25	116	17	81	17	11
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.81	2.69	2.66	2.80	2.62	2.65	2.75	3.01	3.20	3.41	3.24	2.95	3.07
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES	3 470	2 605	2 026	578	1 370	351	656	227	865	120	572	174	100
PERSONS	979	748	603	145	412	89	191	56	231	29	156	46	26
PERSONS	673	526	411	115	282	73	130	42	147	18	97	32	18
PERSONS	569	445	346	99	240	64	105	35	124	17	80	28	16
PERSONS	416	317	245	72	167	45	78	27	100	15	64	21	12
PERSONS	296	220	168	52	111	29	57	23	76	11	47	18	9
PERSONS OR MORE	536	349	254	95	158	50	97	45	187	31	128	29	13
ERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY	4.18	4.05	3.98	4.29	3.93	4.14	4.10	4.52	4.58	4.88	4.60	4.30	4.41
RESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES	3 470	2 605	2 026	578	1 370	351	656	227	865	120	572	174	100
CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	1 219	932	748	184	513	115	234	69	287	38	191	58	33
TH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	2 251	1 673	1 279	394	857	236	422	158	578	82	380	116	67
1 UNDER 18 YEARS	675	523	405	118	274	75	131	43	151	18	101	32	19
2 UNDER 18 YEARS	551	431	334	97	231	61	103	36	120	16	76	27	15
3 UNDER 18 YEARS	391	293	226	67	152	41	75	26	98	15	63	20	12
4 UNDER 18 YEARS	262	190	144	46	95	26	49	21	71	12	45	15	8
5 UNDER 18 YEARS	185	130	97	33	61	19	36	14	56	8	38	10	6
6 OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS	188	106	72	33	43	14	29	19	82	13	58	11	8
AVERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.79	2.64	2.60	2.79	2.55	2.63	2.69	3.03	3.20	3.43	3.25	2.90	2.97
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
SIZE OF FAMILIES													
TOTAL FAMILIES	1 348	1 056	890	165	610	106	281	60	292	32	197	63	34
PERSONS	390	311	263	49	182	32	80	17	78	8	53	17	8
PERSONS	292	238	204	34	144	23	61	12	54	6	35	13	7
PERSONS	217	173	147	26	101	18	46	9	44	5	28	11	6
PERSONS	154	121	101	20	68	12	33	8	33	3	23	7	4
PERSONS	108	82	70	12	47	8	23	4	26	3	18	5	4
PERSONS OR MORE	187	130	106	24	68	14	38	10	57	7	40	10	6
ERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY	4.05	3.93	3.91	4.05	3.86	3.94	4.02	4.18	4.47	4.69	4.50	4.25	4.53
RESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS													
TOTAL FAMILIES	1 348	1 056	890	165	610	106	281	60	292	32	197	63	34
CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	267	204	172	32	118	19	54	13	62	7	41	14	7
TH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	1 081	851	718	133	492	86	227	47	230	25	156	49	27
1 UNDER 18 YEARS	314	256	214	42	148	28	66	14	58	6	39	13	6
UNDER 18 YEARS	256	206	176	30	123	21	53	10	51	6	33	12	6
UNDER 18 YEARS	184	147	125	22	88	14	37	8	37	4	25	8	5
UNDER 18 YEARS	127	97	83	14	53	9	30	5	30	3	22	6	4
UNDER 18 YEARS	89	68	58	11	39	7	19	4	21	2	15	4	3
OR MORE UNDER 18 YEARS	110	77	63	14	41	8	22	6	33	4	23	6	4
VERAGE PER FAMILY WITH RELATED CHILDREN	2.87	2.78	2.77	2.81	2.73	2.74	2.85	2.94	3.21	3.20	3.25	3.06	3.33

TABLE 8. DETAILED MOBILITY STATUS--MOBILITY STATUS BETWEEN MARCH 1970 AND MARCH 1974, FOR THE POPULATION 4 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY FAMILY STATUS, SEX, AND RACE

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

DETAILED MOBILITY STATUS	TOTAL					
	PERSONS	FAMILY HEADS		OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	
		NUMBER	MEAN FAMILY INCOME		NUMBER	MEAN INCOME
ALL RACES						
BOTH SEXES						
TOTAL, 4 YEARS AND OVER	194 965	55 053	13 622	121 388	18 260	5 708
SAME HOUSE (NONMOVERS)	111 977	31 040	14 405	72 265	8 672	5 131
CENTRAL CITIES OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	32 913	9 075	14 054	20 359	3 479	5 496
BALANCE OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	42 856	11 683	16 514	28 717	2 456	5 689
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	36 208	10 283	12 318	23 189	2 736	4 165
DIFFERENT HOUSE (MOVERS)	72 036	20 994	12 588	43 254	7 788	6 322
WITHIN SAME METROPOLITAN AREAS	33 902	9 971	13 209	19 820	4 111	6 850
WITHIN CENTRAL CITY[1]	13 223	3 780	11 145	7 401	2 042	6 644
WITHIN AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	13 139	3 952	14 467	7 998	1 189	6 985
CENTRAL CITY TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	5 224	1 563	15 078	3 199	462	7 426
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	2 317	676	13 072	1 223	418	6 838
BETWEEN METROPOLITAN AREAS	10 807	3 089	14 501	6 405	1 313	6 823
BETWEEN CENTRAL CITIES	2 154	605	11 977	1 160	388	6 519
BETWEEN AREAS OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	3 826	1 066	15 902	2 407	354	6 820
CENTRAL CITY TO AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	3 285	989	14 646	1 950	346	7 741
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	1 542	429	14 249	888	225	5 945
FROM NONMETROPOLITAN TO METROPOLITAN AREAS	4 121	1 169	12 257	2 419	533	5 411
TO CENTRAL CITIES	1 633	458	11 258	892	283	5 107
TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	2 488	712	12 900	1 527	250	5 755
FROM METROPOLITAN TO NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	5 965	1 728	11 931	3 747	490	5 527
FROM CENTRAL CITIES	2 872	811	11 836	1 803	258	5 653
FROM OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	3 093	917	12 015	1 944	232	5 386
NONMETROPOLITAN ON BOTH DATES	17 241	5 037	10 489	10 863	1 341	4 866
MOVERS FROM ABROAD	2 917	911	11 796	1 580	426	5 452
NO REPORT ON MOBILITY STATUS	8 036	2 107	13 175	4 289	1 375	5 953
MALE						
TOTAL, 4 YEARS AND OVER	94 238	48 249	14 523	38 308	7 541	7 391
SAME HOUSE (NONMOVERS)	53 467	27 369	15 202	23 528	2 569	6 975
CENTRAL CITIES OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	15 222	7 475	15 360	6 620	1 126	7 225
BALANCE OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	20 689	10 592	17 185	9 399	698	7 984
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	17 555	9 302	12 818	7 509	745	5 651
DIFFERENT HOUSE (MOVERS)	35 080	18 151	13 673	12 996	3 933	7 789
WITHIN SAME METROPOLITAN AREA	16 302	8 256	14 726	5 981	2 065	8 383
WITHIN CENTRAL CITY[1]	6 283	2 812	13 135	2 406	1 066	8 107
WITHIN AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	6 366	3 480	15 513	2 324	563	8 524
CENTRAL CITY TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	2 524	1 392	16 110	894	238	8 998
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	1 128	572	14 393	357	199	8 737
BETWEEN METROPOLITAN AREAS	5 354	2 816	15 316	1 880	658	8 405
BETWEEN CENTRAL CITIES	1 078	509	13 257	354	214	8 162
BETWEEN AREAS OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 911	1 009	16 405	740	163	8 487
CENTRAL CITY TO AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	1 601	922	15 260	520	160	9 421
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	764	377	15 322	266	121	7 384
FROM NONMETROPOLITAN TO METROPOLITAN AREAS	2 017	1 027	13 275	715	275	6 777
TO CENTRAL CITIES	770	380	12 633	250	139	6 221
TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 248	647	13 652	465	136	7 347
FROM METROPOLITAN TO NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	2 880	1 574	12 576	1 050	255	6 601
FROM CENTRAL CITIES	1 361	727	12 599	502	131	6 924
FROM OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 520	847	12 557	548	124	6 261
NONMETROPOLITAN ON BOTH DATES	8 526	4 477	11 173	3 369	680	6 242
MOVERS FROM ABROAD	1 706	876	11 931	499	331	5 621
NO REPORT ON MOBILITY STATUS	3 985	1 852	14 058	1 285	708	7 514
FEMALE						
TOTAL, 4 YEARS AND OVER	100 727	6 804	7 228	83 080	10 719	4 525
SAME HOUSE (NONMOVERS)	58 510	3 671	8 459	48 737	6 103	4 355
CENTRAL CITIES OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	17 691	1 600	7 951	13 739	2 353	4 668
BALANCE OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	22 166	1 090	9 997	19 318	1 758	4 778
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	18 653	981	7 578	15 680	1 991	3 610
DIFFERENT HOUSE (MOVERS)	36 956	2 843	5 664	30 258	3 855	4 826
WITHIN SAME METROPOLITAN AREA	17 600	1 715	5 901	13 839	2 046	5 303
WITHIN CENTRAL CITY[1]	6 939	968	5 365	4 995	976	5 048
WITHIN AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	6 772	472	6 754	5 674	626	5 602
CENTRAL CITY TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	2 699	171	6 679	2 304	224	5 759
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	1 189	103	5 736	866	219	5 118
BETWEEN METROPOLITAN AREAS	5 453	273	6 096	4 525	655	5 236
BETWEEN CENTRAL CITIES	1 076	96	5 185	806	174	4 501
BETWEEN AREAS OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 915	57	(B)	1 666	191	5 402
CENTRAL CITY TO AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	1 684	68	(B)	1 430	186	6 296
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	779	52	(B)	622	104	4 266
FROM NONMETROPOLITAN TO METROPOLITAN AREAS	2 103	142	4 885	1 703	258	3 957
TO CENTRAL CITIES	863	77	4 514	642	144	4 028
TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 240	64	(B)	1 062	114	3 867
FROM METROPOLITAN TO NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	3 085	154	5 317	2 697	235	4 358
FROM CENTRAL CITIES	1 512	83	5 173	1 301	127	4 342
FROM OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 573	70	(B)	1 395	108	4 377
NONMETROPOLITAN ON BOTH DATES	8 715	560	5 022	7 494	661	3 451
MOVERS FROM ABROAD	1 211	35	(B)	1 081	95	4 863
NO REPORT ON MOBILITY STATUS	4 050	255	6 776	3 004	666	4 295

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 8. DETAILED MOBILITY STATUS--MOBILITY STATUS BETWEEN MARCH 1970 AND MARCH 1974, FOR THE POPULATION 4 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY FAMILY STATUS, SEX, AND RACE--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

DETAILED MOBILITY STATUS	TOTAL					
	PERSONS	FAMILY HEADS		OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	
		NUMBER	MEAN FAMILY INCOME		NUMBER	MEAN INCOME
WHITE						
BOTH SEXES						
TOTAL, 4 YEARS AND OVER	170 503	48 919	14 163	105 699	15 761	5 883
ME HOUSE (NONMOVERS)	98 390	27 718	14 962	63 176	7 496	5 311
CENTRAL CITIES OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	25 295	7 176	14 985	15 400	2 718	5 771
BALANCE OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	40 504	11 119	16 758	27 078	2 307	5 797
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	32 591	9 422	12 824	20 698	2 471	4 352
FFERENT HOUSE (MOVERS)	62 737	18 526	13 112	37 484	6 727	6 484
WITHIN SAME METROPOLITAN AREA	27 934	8 352	14 025	16 218	3 364	7 141
WITHIN CENTRAL CITY[1]	8 992	2 638	12 362	4 848	1 506	7 146
WITHIN AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	12 264	3 718	14 696	7 446	1 100	7 121
CENTRAL CITY TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	4 667	1 409	15 532	2 866	392	7 491
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	2 011	587	13 633	1 059	366	6 802
BETWEEN METROPOLITAN AREAS	9 919	2 862	14 838	5 881	1 176	6 922
BETWEEN CENTRAL CITIES	1 770	509	12 575	948	313	6 974
BETWEEN AREAS OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	3 724	1 044	15 919	2 337	343	6 839
CENTRAL CITY TO AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	3 049	918	14 823	1 816	315	7 564
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	1 377	391	14 933	780	205	5 998
FROM NONMETROPOLITAN TO METROPOLITAN AREAS	3 673	1 054	12 854	2 137	482	5 417
TO CENTRAL CITIES	1 339	378	12 458	711	250	5 251
TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	2 334	676	13 075	1 426	232	5 595
FROM METROPOLITAN TO NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	5 632	1 640	12 185	3 525	467	5 582
FROM CENTRAL CITIES	2 632	754	12 181	1 635	243	5 674
FROM OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	2 999	887	12 189	1 889	223	5 482
NONMETROPOLITAN ON BOTH DATES	15 579	4 618	10 781	9 722	1 238	5 042
VER FROM ABROAD	2 330	778	12 168	1 224	329	6 293
REPORT ON MOBILITY STATUS	7 045	1 897	13 569	3 814	1 210	5 974
MALE						
TOTAL, 4 YEARS AND OVER	82 751	44 066	14 841	32 401	6 223	7 770
ME HOUSE (NONMOVERS)	47 143	25 031	15 559	20 067	2 045	7 494
CENTRAL CITIES OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	11 748	6 194	15 907	4 776	777	8 050
BALANCE OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	19 565	10 148	17 374	8 782	635	8 196
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	15 830	8 689	13 192	6 509	633	6 105
FFERENT HOUSE (MOVERS)	30 712	16 590	13 930	10 818	3 304	8 083
WITHIN SAME METROPOLITAN AREAS	13 510	7 300	15 105	4 602	1 608	8 915
WITHIN CENTRAL CITY[1]	4 349	2 202	13 612	1 406	741	9 010
WITHIN AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	5 946	3 310	15 657	2 119	517	8 685
CENTRAL CITY TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	2 232	1 273	16 410	776	182	9 331
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	985	515	14 704	301	168	8 757
BETWEEN METROPOLITAN AREAS	4 939	2 662	15 458	1 698	578	8 625
BETWEEN CENTRAL CITIES	889	444	13 628	280	165	9 019
BETWEEN AREAS OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	1 865	991	16 379	718	156	8 554
CENTRAL CITY TO AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	1 487	874	15 242	474	140	9 330
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	697	353	15 706	227	117	7 313
FROM NONMETROPOLITAN TO METROPOLITAN AREAS	1 810	960	13 561	613	237	6 824
TO CENTRAL CITIES	637	342	13 120	175	119	6 384
TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 174	618	13 805	438	118	7 268
FROM METROPOLITAN TO NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	2 709	1 496	12 845	966	247	6 670
FROM CENTRAL CITIES	1 236	677	12 965	433	126	6 938
FROM OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 473	819	12 747	533	121	6 391
NONMETROPOLITAN ON BOTH DATES	7 744	4 172	11 373	2 938	633	6 496
VERS FROM ABROAD	1 407	751	12 265	398	258	6 509
REPORT ON MOBILITY STATUS	3 489	1 695	14 301	1 118	616	7 542
FEMALE						
TOTAL, 4 YEARS AND OVER	87 751	4 853	8 003	73 298	9 539	4 652
ME HOUSE (NONMOVERS)	51 247	2 687	9 395	43 109	5 450	4 492
CENTRAL CITIES OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	13 547	982	9 176	10 624	1 941	4 858
BALANCE OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	20 939	972	10 319	18 296	1 671	4 885
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	16 761	734	8 466	14 189	1 838	3 748
FERENT HOUSE (MOVERS)	32 025	1 936	6 108	26 666	3 423	4 942
WITHIN SAME METROPOLITAN AREA	14 423	1 051	6 528	11 616	1 756	5 516
WITHIN CENTRAL CITY[1]	4 643	436	6 038	3 442	765	5 341
WITHIN AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	6 318	408	6 907	5 327	583	5 735
CENTRAL CITY TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	2 435	135	7 258	2 090	210	5 900
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	1 027	72	(B)	757	197	5 136
BETWEEN METROPOLITAN AREAS	4 980	200	6 587	4 183	597	5 274
BETWEEN CENTRAL CITIES	882	66	(B)	668	147	4 680
BETWEEN AREAS OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 858	53	(B)	1 619	186	5 402
CENTRAL CITY TO AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	1 561	44	(B)	1 342	175	6 148
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	679	37	(B)	553	89	4 275
ROM NONMETROPOLITAN TO METROPOLITAN AREAS	1 863	94	5 657	1 524	245	4 052
TO CENTRAL CITIES	703	36	(B)	536	130	4 215
TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 161	58	(B)	988	114	3 867
ROM METROPOLITAN TO NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	2 923	145	5 360	2 559	220	4 355
FROM CENTRAL CITIES	1 397	77	5 276	1 203	117	4 309
FROM OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1 526	68	(B)	1 356	102	4 408
ONMETROPOLITAN ON BOTH DATES	7 835	446	5 242	6 784	605	3 521
ERS FROM ABROAD	924	26	(B)	826	71	(B)
REPORT ON MOBILITY STATUS	3 556	203	7 457	2 697	594	4 349

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 8. DETAILED MOBILITY STATUS--MOBILITY STATUS BETWEEN MARCH 1970 AND MARCH 1974, FOR THE POPULATION 4 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY FAMILY STATUS, SEX, AND RACE--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

DETAILED MOBILITY STATUS	TOTAL					
	PERSONS	FAMILY HEADS		OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS	UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	
		NUMBER	MEAN FAMILY INCOME		NUMBER	MEAN INCOME
NEGRO						
BOTH SEXES						
TOTAL, 4 YEARS AND OVER	21 641	5 440	8 807	13 914	2 183	4 579
SAME HOUSE (NONMOVERS)	12 416	3 034	9 297	8 297	1 085	3 851
CENTRAL CITIES OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	6 981	1 750	10 096	4 542	689	4 378
BALANCE OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	1 986	471	10 720	1 378	137	3 860
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	3 449	813	6 752	2 376	259	2 448
DIFFERENT HOUSE (MOVERS)	8 212	2 168	8 092	5 104	940	5 170
WITHIN SAME METROPOLITAN AREA	5 317	1 430	8 439	3 207	681	5 486
WITHIN CENTRAL CITY[1]	3 903	1 038	7 940	2 364	501	5 137
WITHIN AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	656	185	9 469	399	72	(B)
CENTRAL CITY TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	473	126	10 567	288	59	(B)
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	286	81	9 165	156	49	(B)
BETWEEN METROPOLITAN AREAS	714	193	9 171	412	109	5 545
BETWEEN CENTRAL CITIES	348	87	8 348	200	61	(B)
BETWEEN AREAS OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	57	14	(B)	38	6	(B)
CENTRAL CITY TO AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	183	61	(B)	98	24	(B)
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	126	32	(B)	75	18	(B)
FROM NONMETROPOLITAN TO METROPOLITAN AREAS	374	97	6 179	237	39	(B)
TO CENTRAL CITIES	253	70	(B)	160	23	(B)
TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	121	27	(B)	77	16	(B)
FROM METROPOLITAN TO NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	283	69	(B)	193	22	(B)
FROM CENTRAL CITIES	214	48	(B)	151	15	(B)
FROM OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	69	21	(B)	41	7	(B)
NONMETROPOLITAN ON BOTH DATES	1 523	379	6 991	1 055	89	2 301
MOVERS FROM ABROAD	152	52	(B)	85	14	(B)
NO REPORT ON MOBILITY STATUS	861	186	9 268	428	144	6 180
MALE						
TOTAL, 4 YEARS AND OVER	10 114	3 591	10 646	5 342	1 126	5 666
SAME HOUSE (NONMOVERS)	5 760	2 098	10 851	3 180	482	4 701
CENTRAL CITIES OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	3 162	1 152	12 283	1 694	315	5 134
BALANCE OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	954	363	11 769	535	55	(B)
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	1 644	583	7 449	950	111	3 082
DIFFERENT HOUSE (MOVERS)	3 836	1 307	10 352	1 973	556	6 159
WITHIN SAME METROPOLITAN AREA	2 476	796	11 294	1 259	421	6 432
WITHIN CENTRAL CITY[1]	1 774	526	11 021	939	308	5 947
WITHIN AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	322	128	11 201	154	40	(B)
CENTRAL CITY TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	247	90	12 989	112	45	(B)
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	132	52	(B)	54	27	(B)
BETWEEN METROPOLITAN AREAS	324	126	11 455	144	54	(B)
BETWEEN CENTRAL CITIES	167	57	(B)	75	35	(B)
BETWEEN AREAS OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	25	10	(B)	14	1	(B)
CENTRAL CITY TO AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	80	39	(B)	28	13	(B)
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	53	20	(B)	28	5	(B)
FROM NONMETROPOLITAN TO METROPOLITAN AREAS	175	53	(B)	91	31	(B)
TO CENTRAL CITIES	114	30	(B)	69	15	(B)
TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	61	23	(B)	22	16	(B)
FROM METROPOLITAN TO NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	147	62	(B)	76	8	(B)
FROM CENTRAL CITIES	109	41	(B)	63	5	(B)
FROM OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	37	21	(B)	13	3	(B)
NONMETROPOLITAN ON BOTH DATES	715	270	8 152	403	42	(B)
MOVERS FROM ABROAD	99	51	(B)	39	10	(B)
NO REPORT ON MOBILITY STATUS	418	135	11 179	150	78	8 106
FEMALE						
TOTAL, 4 YEARS AND OVER	11 527	1 849	5 236	8 572	1 057	3 422
SAME HOUSE (NONMOVERS)	6 656	936	5 811	5 117	603	3 172
CENTRAL CITIES OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	3 819	598	5 883	2 848	373	3 740
BALANCE OF METROPOLITAN AREAS	1 032	108	7 182	843	82	2 756
NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	1 804	230	4 985	1 426	148	1 971
DIFFERENT HOUSE (MOVERS)	4 376	861	4 660	3 131	384	3 738
WITHIN SAME METROPOLITAN AREA	2 842	633	4 849	1 948	260	3 955
WITHIN CENTRAL CITY[1]	2 129	511	4 768	1 425	193	3 843
WITHIN AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	334	57	(B)	245	32	(B)
CENTRAL CITY TO OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	226	36	(B)	176	14	(B)
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	153	29	(B)	102	22	(B)
BETWEEN METROPOLITAN AREAS	390	68	(B)	268	55	(B)
BETWEEN CENTRAL CITIES	181	30	(B)	126	25	(B)
BETWEEN AREAS OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	32	3	(B)	24	5	(B)
CENTRAL CITY TO AREA OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY	103	22	(B)	70	11	(B)
OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITY TO CENTRAL CITY	73	12	(B)	48	13	(B)
FROM NONMETROPOLITAN TO METROPOLITAN AREAS	199	45	(B)	146	8	(B)
TO CENTRAL CITIES	139	40	(B)	91	8	(B)
TO OUTSIDE CNETRAL CITIES	60	5	(B)	55	-	(B)
FROM METROPOLITAN TO NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS	137	6	(B)	116	14	(B)
FROM CENTRAL CITIES	104	6	(B)	88	10	(B)
FROM OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	32	-	(B)	29	4	(B)
NONMETROPOLITAN ON BOTH DATES	809	109	4 114	652	47	(B)
MOVERS FROM ABROAD	52	1	(B)	46	5	(B)
NO REPORT ON MOBILITY STATUS	443	51	(B)	278	66	(B)

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO. B BASE LESS THAN 75,000.

[1] INCLUDES MOVERS BETWEEN CENTRAL CITIES OF THE SAME METROPOLITAN AREA.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED—PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

TABLE 9. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED--PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

SEX AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
BOTH SEXES	115 005	78 569	34 689	43 880	18 858	26 551	15 831	17 329	36 437	4 223	23 323	8 891	5 046
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	5 106	2 955	1 808	1 147	955	578	853	569	2 151	360	1 411	379	195
5 TO 7 YEARS	8 726	5 126	2 882	2 244	1 613	1 142	1 268	1 102	3 600	570	2 314	717	444
8 YEARS	12 474	7 401	3 498	3 903	2 027	2 084	1 471	1 819	5 073	776	3 340	958	541
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	18 274	12 289	5 761	6 527	3 164	3 762	2 597	2 766	5 985	723	3 935	1 326	814
4 YEARS	41 460	28 807	11 828	16 980	6 237	10 110	5 590	6 869	12 653	1 261	8 128	3 263	1 876
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	13 665	10 308	4 356	5 952	2 457	4 016	1 899	1 935	3 358	273	2 087	998	550
4 YEARS	9 089	6 876	2 674	4 202	1 400	2 881	1 274	1 321	2 213	171	1 295	747	402
5 YEARS OR MORE	6 211	4 807	1 882	2 925	1 004	1 977	877	948	1 404	88	613	503	225
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	61.2	64.7	59.8	68.5	58.9	71.5	60.9	63.9	53.9	42.5	52.8	62.0	60.5
MALES	54 167	36 845	15 800	21 045	8 707	12 668	7 093	8 377	17 322	2 059	11 033	4 230	2 407
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	2 637	1 452	876	576	443	282	433	294	1 185	211	757	217	116
5 TO 7 YEARS	4 195	2 375	1 288	1 086	757	547	531	540	1 821	295	1 160	366	234
8 YEARS	5 990	3 463	1 580	1 883	915	965	665	918	2 527	403	1 671	453	253
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	7 966	5 386	2 371	3 015	1 330	1 721	1 041	1 293	2 580	300	1 732	548	329
4 YEARS	17 488	11 951	4 856	7 096	2 619	4 145	2 237	2 950	5 536	581	3 522	1 434	825
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	6 756	5 154	2 173	2 981	1 249	1 987	924	994	1 602	132	1 000	471	279
4 YEARS	4 928	3 804	1 446	2 359	752	1 629	694	730	1 124	83	643	398	211
5 YEARS OR MORE	4 207	3 260	1 210	2 050	641	1 392	569	658	947	55	549	343	160
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	61.6	65.6	61.3	68.8	60.4	72.3	62.4	63.7	53.2	41.3	51.8	62.6	61.3
FEMALES	60 838	41 724	18 888	22 835	10 151	13 884	8 737	8 952	19 115	2 163	12 291	4 661	2 639
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	2 469	1 503	932	571	512	296	420	275	965	150	654	162	79
5 TO 7 YEARS	4 531	2 751	1 593	1 158	856	596	737	562	1 779	275	1 154	351	210
8 YEARS	6 484	3 938	1 918	2 020	1 112	1 119	806	901	2 546	373	1 669	505	288
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	10 308	6 903	3 390	3 513	1 834	2 040	1 556	1 472	3 405	423	2 204	778	484
4 YEARS	23 972	16 656	6 972	9 884	3 618	5 965	3 354	3 919	7 116	681	4 607	1 829	1 051
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	6 909	5 153	2 183	2 971	1 208	2 030	975	941	1 756	142	1 087	527	272
4 YEARS	4 161	3 072	1 229	1 843	648	1 252	581	592	1 089	88	652	349	191
5 YEARS OR MORE	2 004	1 547	672	875	363	586	309	290	457	33	264	160	65
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	60.9	63.8	58.5	68.2	57.5	70.8	59.7	64.1	54.5	43.6	53.8	61.5	59.8
WHITE													
BOTH SEXES	102 524	68 937	27 448	41 489	14 174	25 206	13 275	16 283	33 587	3 779	21 556	8 252	4 653
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	3 589	2 096	1 149	947	668	485	481	462	1 494	249	967	278	140
5 TO 7 YEARS	6 995	3 985	1 994	1 992	1 075	1 033	918	959	3 009	461	1 935	613	385
8 YEARS	11 417	6 630	2 910	3 719	1 644	1 996	1 266	1 723	4 788	734	3 169	884	502
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	15 623	10 194	4 114	6 081	2 092	3 520	2 022	2 561	5 428	630	3 583	1 216	732
4 YEARS	38 037	25 874	9 643	16 231	4 770	9 683	4 873	6 548	12 163	1 192	7 874	3 097	1 775
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	12 558	9 332	3 627	5 705	1 898	3 852	1 729	1 853	3 226	260	2 003	963	532
4 YEARS	8 496	6 365	2 344	4 021	1 170	2 762	1 174	1 259	2 132	167	1 249	716	384
5 YEARS OR MORE	5 809	4 461	1 668	2 793	856	1 875	812	918	1 348	86	776	485	204
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	63.3	66.8	63.0	69.3	61.3	72.1	64.7	65.0	56.2	45.1	55.2	63.8	62.2
MALES	48 534	32 461	12 565	19 896	6 601	12 022	5 963	7 874	16 073	1 849	10 264	3 960	2 220
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	1 812	983	521	462	298	231	223	231	830	143	528	159	85
5 TO 7 YEARS	3 408	1 854	881	973	490	487	391	486	1 554	251	990	314	198
8 YEARS	5 496	3 083	1 279	1 804	712	924	566	881	2 413	379	1 612	422	236
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	6 941	4 550	1 730	2 819	900	1 639	830	1 181	2 392	264	1 606	522	300
4 YEARS	16 028	10 698	3 959	6 739	2 025	3 944	1 934	2 795	5 330	549	3 418	1 363	778
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	6 242	4 694	1 826	2 867	984	1 916	843	951	1 548	128	960	461	272
4 YEARS	4 635	3 545	1 272	2 272	626	1 565	647	707	1 090	82	622	387	202
5 YEARS OR MORE	3 971	3 055	1 096	1 959	566	1 317	530	642	916	53	529	334	149
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	63.6	67.7	64.9	69.5	63.6	72.7	66.3	64.7	55.3	43.9	53.9	64.3	63.1
FEMALES	53 990	36 476	14 884	21 592	7 572	13 183	7 311	8 409	17 514	1 930	11 292	4 292	2 433
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	1 777	1 113	628	485	371	254	258	231	664	106	439	118	55
5 TO 7 YEARS	3 586	2 131	1 112	1 019	586	546	527	472	1 455	211	945	300	187
8 YEARS	5 922	3 547	1 632	1 915	932	1 072	700	842	2 375	355	1 558	463	266
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	8 682	5 645	2 383	3 261	1 191	1 881	1 192	1 380	3 037	366	1 977	694	432
4 YEARS	22 009	15 175	5 683	9 492	2 744	5 739	2 939	3 753	6 833	642	4 456	1 735	997
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	6 315	4 638	1 800	2 838	914	1 936	886	902	1 677	132	1 043	502	260
4 YEARS	3 862	2 820	1 072	1 749	544	1 197	527	552	1 042	85	627	329	182
5 YEARS OR MORE	1 838	1 406	572	834	290	559	282	276	431	33	247	151	54
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	63.0	65.9	61.3	69.1	59.3	71.5	63.4	65.2	57.0	46.2	56.4	63.3	61.4
NEGRO													
BOTH SEXES	10 899	8 261	6 459	1 822	4 224	1 050	2 235	772	2 618	427	1 612	579	348
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	1 401	769	582	187	259	88	323	99	632	111	422	99	55
5 TO 7 YEARS	1 600	1 042	829	213	502	93	327	120	558	109	346	103	56
8 YEARS	977	713	552	161	363	82	188	79	265	37	163	64	31
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	2 478	1 954	1 576	379	1 032	218	544	161	523	89	329	105	77
4 YEARS	2 944	2 505	1 961	544	1 345	344	617	200	439	65	225	148	96
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	902	798	632	166	487	112	146	54	104	11	64	29	19
4 YEARS	373	312	209	104	142	61	67	43	61	4	37	20	8
5 YEARS OR MORE	226	189	120	69	95	52	24	17	37	1	25	10	6
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	40.8	45.9	45.2	48.5	49.0	54.2	38.2	40.7	24.5	19.0	21.8	35.8	37.1

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

TABLE 9. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED--PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

SEX AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000		TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
					IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES					
ALL RACES													
BOTH SEXES.	107 684	74 105	34 705	39 400	19 529	24 287	15 176	15 112	33 580	3 961	21 302	8 317	4 480
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS . .	5 743	3 465	2 065	1 400	1 205	734	860	666	2 279	362	1 513	403	247
5 TO 7 YEARS . .	10 735	6 726	3 723	3 003	2 172	1 640	1 551	1 364	4 009	615	2 608	785	491
8 YEARS.	13 544	8 235	4 085	4 151	2 416	2 383	1 669	1 767	5 309	757	3 457	1 095	594
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	20 822	14 429	7 130	7 298	4 068	4 350	3 062	2 948	6 393	715	4 116	1 562	885
4 YEARS.	33 655	23 747	10 183	13 563	5 587	8 451	4 596	5 112	9 908	995	6 224	2 690	1 404
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	11 605	8 543	3 732	4 812	2 014	3 177	1 718	1 635	3 061	299	1 865	898	437
4 YEARS.	6 570	5 007	2 059	2 948	1 073	1 995	987	953	1 563	138	921	505	259
5 YEARS OR MORE.	5 011	3 953	1 727	2 225	994	1 557	733	668	1 059	80	600	379	164
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.	52.8	55.7	51.0	59.8	49.5	62.5	52.9	55.4	46.4	38.2	45.1	53.8	50.5
MALES	50 580	34 649	15 861	18 787	8 935	11 528	6 926	7 259	15 931	1 916	10 079	3 936	2 128
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS . .	2 998	1 706	984	722	560	361	424	361	1 292	217	858	217	139
5 TO 7 YEARS . .	5 321	3 291	1 768	1 524	1 028	817	740	707	2 030	326	1 309	395	245
8 YEARS.	6 490	3 833	1 819	2 014	1 064	1 129	755	885	2 658	386	1 739	532	292
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	9 341	6 529	3 144	3 385	1 814	2 026	1 331	1 359	2 812	317	1 793	702	395
4 YEARS.	14 069	9 717	4 128	5 590	2 244	3 397	1 884	2 193	4 351	443	2 745	1 164	607
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	5 465	4 135	1 807	2 328	1 004	1 561	803	767	1 329	115	806	408	202
4 YEARS.	3 465	2 710	1 070	1 640	566	1 129	504	512	755	61	433	260	136
5 YEARS OR MORE.	3 431	2 727	1 142	1 585	655	1 110	487	475	704	52	395	257	112
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.	52.3	55.7	51.4	59.3	50.0	62.4	53.1	54.4	44.8	35.0	43.4	53.1	49.7
FEMALES.	57 105	39 456	18 844	20 612	10 594	12 759	8 250	7 853	17 649	2 045	11 223	4 381	2 352
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS . .	2 745	1 759	1 081	678	645	374	436	305	987	146	655	186	108
5 TO 7 YEARS . .	5 414	3 435	1 956	1 479	1 145	823	811	657	1 979	290	1 299	390	246
8 YEARS.	7 054	4 403	2 265	2 137	1 351	1 255	914	883	2 651	371	1 718	562	301
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	11 481	7 900	3 986	3 914	2 255	2 324	1 731	1 589	3 581	399	2 322	860	490
4 YEARS.	19 586	14 029	6 056	7 974	3 343	5 054	2 712	2 919	5 557	552	3 479	1 527	797
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	6 140	4 408	1 925	2 483	1 009	1 616	915	868	1 732	184	1 058	490	235
4 YEARS.	3 105	2 297	990	1 308	507	867	483	441	808	77	487	244	122
5 YEARS OR MORE.	1 580	1 226	585	640	339	448	247	193	354	27	205	121	52
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.	53.3	55.7	50.7	60.2	49.1	62.6	52.8	56.3	47.9	41.1	46.6	54.4	51.3
WHITE													
BOTH SEXES.	96 394	65 593	28 100	37 493	15 060	23 137	13 040	14 356	30 801	3 570	19 489	7 743	4 176
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS . .	4 157	2 563	1 397	1 166	810	634	587	532	1 594	257	1 044	293	191
5 TO 7 YEARS . .	8 689	5 349	2 661	2 688	1 494	1 477	1 167	1 211	3 340	507	2 166	667	424
8 YEARS.	12 386	7 394	3 418	3 976	1 965	2 279	1 453	1 697	4 992	709	3 247	1 036	563
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	18 143	12 293	5 401	6 892	2 878	4 096	2 522	2 796	5 850	642	3 766	1 442	818
4 YEARS.	31 208	21 670	8 574	13 096	4 435	8 138	4 139	4 958	9 539	957	5 998	2 584	1 351
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	10 872	7 900	3 241	4 659	1 660	3 068	1 581	1 591	2 972	290	1 811	871	423
4 YEARS.	6 218	4 719	1 849	2 870	932	1 943	917	927	1 498	132	881	486	250
5 YEARS OR MORE.	4 723	3 706	1 560	2 146	885	1 502	674	644	1 018	77	576	365	158
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.	55.0	57.9	54.2	60.7	52.5	63.3	56.1	56.6	48.8	40.8	47.5	55.6	52.3
MALES	45 517	30 837	12 919	17 918	6 936	11 007	5 983	6 910	14 680	1 732	9 269	3 678	1 991
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS . .	2 139	1 228	635	593	357	308	279	285	911	155	599	156	105
5 TO 7 YEARS . .	4 376	2 647	1 272	1 375	709	741	563	634	1 729	274	1 114	341	215
8 YEARS.	5 988	3 459	1 525	1 934	863	1 080	662	854	2 529	366	1 654	509	279
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	8 247	5 637	2 423	3 214	1 310	1 916	1 113	1 298	2 610	288	1 666	656	369
4 YEARS.	13 045	8 852	3 458	5 394	1 761	3 267	1 697	2 127	4 193	427	2 648	1 118	585
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	5 126	3 836	1 574	2 263	837	1 514	737	749	1 290	111	783	396	196
4 YEARS.	3 323	2 589	982	1 607	506	1 105	476	502	734	60	421	254	133
5 YEARS OR MORE.	3 273	2 589	1 050	1 539	594	1 077	456	462	684	51	384	249	109
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.	54.4	57.9	54.7	60.3	53.3	63.3	56.3	55.6	47.0	37.5	45.7	54.8	51.4
FEMALES	50 878	34 756	15 181	19 576	8 124	12 130	7 056	7 446	16 122	1 838	10 219	4 064	2 185
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS . .	2 018	1 335	761	574	453	327	308	247	683	101	444	137	85
5 TO 7 YEARS . .	4 313	2 702	1 389	1 313	785	736	604	577	1 611	233	1 052	326	209
8 YEARS.	6 398	3 935	1 893	2 042	1 102	1 199	791	843	2 463	343	1 593	527	284
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	9 896	6 656	2 977	3 679	1 568	2 181	1 409	1 498	3 240	354	2 100	786	449
4 YEARS.	18 163	12 818	5 116	7 702	2 674	4 871	2 442	2 832	5 345	530	3 350	1 466	765
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	5 746	4 064	1 667	2 397	823	1 554	844	842	1 682	179	1 028	475	227
4 YEARS.	2 895	2 130	867	1 263	427	838	441	425	764	72	461	232	117
5 YEARS OR MORE.	1 450	1 117	510	607	291	425	218	182	334	26	192	116	49
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.	55.5	57.9	53.8	61.1	51.9	63.4	55.9	57.5	50.4	43.9	49.2	56.3	53.0
NEGRO													
BOTH SEXES.	10 043	7 571	6 030	1 541	4 111	941	1 919	600	2 472	335	1 638	499	284
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS . .	1 446	814	606	208	355	89	251	119	633	92	441	99	55
5 TO 7 YEARS . .	1 908	1 288	1 003	285	641	148	362	136	620	96	415	109	65
8 YEARS.	1 050	770	623	147	423	91	200	56	280	39	188	54	29
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	2 489	2 005	1 650	355	1 141	227	509	129	484	62	315	107	63
4 YEARS.	2 107	1 807	1 451	355	1 062	250	389	105	301	31	184	86	49
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	601	529	423	106	308	78	115	29	72	7	43	22	13
4 YEARS.	263	209	162	47	107	31	55	16	53	6	33	14	7
5 YEARS OR MORE.	179	149	112	38	73	27	39	11	30	2	20	8	4
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.	31.4	35.6	35.6	35.4	37.7	41.0	31.2	26.8	18.4	13.7	17.1	26.1	25.7

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 9. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED--PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

SEX AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
NEGRO--CONTINUED													
MALES	4 868	3 709	2 848	861	1 880	500	968	360	1 159	206	704	249	169
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS . .	773	431	320	111	138	51	182	60	342	68	219	56	31
5 TO 7 YEARS . .	734	481	383	97	251	49	132	48	254	45	157	52	33
8 YEARS.	464	356	287	69	191	39	95	31	108	22	56	30	17
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	955	773	604	169	413	80	191	89	183	36	121	25	29
4 YEARS.	1 243	1 053	796	257	538	165	258	93	189	30	93	67	45
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	420	378	309	69	236	46	73	23	42	3	31	7	7
4 YEARS.	166	143	96	47	69	36	27	11	23	1	16	6	3
5 YEARS OR MORE.	113	93	53	40	42	34	10	6	19	1	12	6	3
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.	39.9	44.9	44.0	48.0	47.1	56.2	38.0	36.9	23.6	17.0	21.6	34.5	34.3
FEMALES	6 030	4 572	3 611	961	2 344	549	1 268	412	1 458	221	908	330	179
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS . .	627	337	262	76	120	36	142	39	290	43	203	44	24
5 TO 7 YEARS . .	865	561	445	116	250	44	195	72	304	64	189	51	23
8 YEARS.	513	356	265	92	172	43	93	49	157	16	107	34	14
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	1 522	1 182	972	210	619	138	353	72	341	53	208	80	48
4 YEARS.	1 701	1 452	1 166	286	807	179	359	107	250	36	133	81	51
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	481	420	323	96	250	65	73	31	62	7	33	22	12
4 YEARS.	207	169	112	57	72	25	40	32	38	3	21	14	5
5 YEARS OR MORE.	113	96	67	29	53	18	14	11	17	-	13	4	3
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.	41.5	46.7	46.2	48.7	50.4	52.3	38.3	43.9	25.2	20.8	22.0	36.7	39.7
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]													
BOTH SEXES.	4 491	3 740	2 290	1 450	1 557	1 016	732	434	751	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS . .	870	640	419	221	256	116	163	105	230	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
5 TO 7 YEARS . .	822	680	457	223	314	157	144	66	142	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
8 YEARS.	453	373	244	129	177	80	67	50	80	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	708	620	394	226	282	169	112	57	89	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
4 YEARS.	1 027	883	473	411	316	303	157	107	144	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	366	333	180	153	129	119	52	34	33	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
4 YEARS.	151	132	75	57	56	50	19	7	19	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
5 YEARS OR MORE.	94	79	47	31	29	23	18	8	15	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.	36.5	38.2	33.8	45.0	34.0	48.7	33.6	35.9	28.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
MALES	2 121	1 777	1 075	702	748	482	326	220	344	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS . .	407	295	185	110	113	54	72	56	112	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
5 TO 7 YEARS . .	366	298	202	96	139	65	63	31	68	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
8 YEARS.	211	178	114	63	87	39	27	24	34	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	325	280	175	105	132	78	43	27	45	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
4 YEARS.	453	397	217	180	151	132	66	48	55	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	208	194	101	93	69	70	32	23	13	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
4 YEARS.	88	79	47	32	37	27	10	5	9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
5 YEARS OR MORE.	63	55	33	22	20	16	13	7	8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.	38.3	40.8	37.0	46.6	37.0	50.8	37.1	37.7	24.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
FEMALE.	2 370	1 963	1 215	748	809	534	406	214	406	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS . .	463	345	234	111	143	62	91	49	118	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
5 TO 7 YEARS . .	456	382	256	127	175	91	81	35	74	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
8 YEARS.	242	195	129	66	89	41	40	25	46	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	383	340	219	121	150	91	69	30	43	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
4 YEARS.	574	486	256	230	164	171	91	59	88	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	158	139	79	59	59	48	20	11	19	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
4 YEARS.	63	53	28	25	19	22	9	3	10	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
5 YEARS OR MORE.	31	24	15	9	9	7	5	2	8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.	34.9	35.8	31.1	43.2	31.0	46.4	30.8	35.0	30.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO. NA NOT AVAILABLE.

[1] PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

1970

TABLE 9. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED--PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

SEX AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000		TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
					IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES					
NEGRO--CONTINUED													
MALES	4 475	3 370	2 666	704	1 825	427	841	277	1 105	156	727	222	129
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS . .	792	438	322	116	188	49	134	67	354	55	245	55	32
5 TO 7 YEARS . .	881	604	468	136	300	70	168	66	277	45	183	49	29
8 YEARS.	450	339	272	67	187	43	85	24	111	15	74	22	12
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	1 008	832	684	148	479	98	204	50	176	24	112	41	24
4 YEARS.	877	751	598	152	443	106	156	47	126	11	78	37	21
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	280	249	202	47	146	35	56	13	31	3	18	10	6
4 YEARS.	99	82	64	18	44	13	20	6	17	2	10	5	3
5 YEARS OR MORE.	89	76	56	20	38	15	19	5	13	1	7	4	2
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.	30.1	34.4	34.5	33.7	36.8	39.6	29.8	25.6	16.9	10.9	15.5	25.2	24.8
FEMALES	5 568	4 202	3 364	837	2 286	513	1 078	324	1 366	179	911	277	155
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS . .	654	376	284	92	167	41	117	51	278	38	196	44	23
5 TO 7 YEARS . .	1 027	685	536	149	341	78	195	71	343	51	232	60	36
8 YEARS.	600	431	351	80	236	48	115	32	169	24	113	32	16
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	1 481	1 174	966	207	662	129	305	79	308	39	203	67	38
4 YEARS.	1 231	1 056	853	203	619	145	234	59	175	19	107	49	28
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	321	280	221	59	162	43	59	16	41	4	25	12	7
4 YEARS.	164	127	98	29	63	19	35	11	37	4	23	10	5
5 YEARS OR MORE.	90	73	55	18	35	12	20	6	17	1	12	4	2
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.	32.4	36.6	36.5	36.9	38.5	42.7	32.3	28.4	19.8	15.6	18.3	27.1	27.1
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]													
BOTH SEXES.	3 892	3 239	2 045	1 194	1 351	795	694	399	653	59	432	162	65
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS . .	766	591	394	197	223	99	171	98	175	16	126	34	13
5 TO 7 YEARS . .	729	605	413	192	276	124	137	68	125	11	83	30	11
8 YEARS.	445	366	238	129	168	85	69	44	79	8	53	18	8
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	706	604	381	223	266	162	115	61	102	11	64	27	12
4 YEARS.	830	712	412	301	276	212	136	89	118	9	74	35	14
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	242	213	122	90	82	70	40	21	29	2	17	9	4
4 YEARS.	85	72	42	31	27	21	14	9	12	1	8	3	1
5 YEARS OR MORE.	90	76	45	32	33	23	12	8	14	1	8	5	2
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.	32.0	33.1	30.4	38.0	30.9	41.0	29.1	31.8	26.5	22.0	24.8	32.1	32.3
MALES	1 850	1 530	950	579	627	385	324	194	320	29	211	81	31
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS . .	361	269	173	96	95	47	78	48	92	8	67	17	7
5 TO 7 YEARS . .	334	274	180	94	121	60	59	34	60	6	39	15	6
8 YEARS.	207	170	109	61	77	39	31	23	37	4	25	8	4
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	333	287	181	106	126	78	55	28	47	5	28	14	6
4 YEARS.	370	317	186	131	124	92	62	39	53	4	34	15	6
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	132	118	65	53	44	41	21	12	14	1	8	5	2
4 YEARS.	48	41	24	17	16	12	8	5	7	1	4	2	1
5 YEARS OR MORE.	65	54	33	22	24	16	9	6	11	-	6	4	1
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.	33.2	34.6	32.4	38.5	33.2	41.8	30.9	32.0	26.6	20.7	24.6	32.1	32.3
FEMALE.	2 043	1 710	1 095	615	724	410	371	205	333	31	222	81	34
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS . .	405	322	221	102	128	52	93	50	83	8	59	17	6
5 TO 7 YEARS . .	395	330	233	98	154	64	78	34	65	6	44	15	6
8 YEARS.	238	196	129	68	91	46	38	22	42	4	27	10	4
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	372	317	200	117	140	84	60	34	55	6	37	13	6
4 YEARS.	460	395	226	170	151	120	74	50	65	5	40	20	8
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS . .	109	94	57	38	38	29	19	9	15	1	9	4	2
4 YEARS.	37	32	18	14	12	9	6	5	5	-	4	1	-
5 YEARS OR MORE.	26	22	12	10	9	7	3	3	3	1	2	1	1
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE.	30.9	31.8	28.6	37.7	29.0	40.2	27.5	32.7	26.4	22.6	24.8	32.1	32.4

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.

[1] PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

TABLE 10. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1973 AND 1969 BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED--PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER WITH EARNINGS BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. MEAN EARNINGS IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS)

SEX AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES	74 793	51 419	22 097	29 322	11 865	17 719	10 232	11 604	23 373	2 597	14 879	5 897	3 256
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	6 011	3 352	1 927	1 426	1 060	652	867	774	2 658	406	1 702	551	294
8 YEARS	6 063	3 428	1 535	1 892	866	936	670	957	2 635	443	1 698	494	271
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	11 408	7 631	3 524	4 107	1 907	2 325	1 617	1 781	3 778	453	2 490	834	519
4 YEARS	28 696	19 692	8 142	11 550	4 215	6 785	3 927	4 766	9 004	908	5 779	2 317	1 316
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	10 015	7 677	3 222	4 455	1 809	3 010	1 412	1 445	2 338	174	1 483	681	373
4 YEARS	7 126	5 386	2 118	3 267	1 120	2 243	998	1 024	1 741	139	1 016	586	294
5 YEARS OR MORE	5 474	4 254	1 629	2 625	888	1 768	742	857	1 220	75	711	434	190
MALES	45 684	31 299	12 904	18 396	7 046	11 063	5 858	7 332	14 385	1 665	9 114	3 606	2 038
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	4 181	2 302	1 260	1 042	713	484	547	559	1 879	313	1 195	371	212
8 YEARS	4 102	2 278	975	1 303	547	633	428	671	1 823	313	1 185	325	184
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	6 738	4 530	1 992	2 537	1 127	1 427	865	1 111	2 208	262	1 470	476	287
4 YEARS	15 909	10 818	4 290	6 528	2 292	3 796	1 998	2 732	5 091	535	3 248	1 308	756
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	6 188	4 752	1 946	2 806	1 089	1 866	858	940	1 436	113	891	432	252
4 YEARS	4 576	3 529	1 319	2 210	679	1 523	640	686	1 047	77	598	371	193
5 YEARS OR MORE	3 991	3 090	1 121	1 969	598	1 335	523	634	900	52	526	322	154
FEMALES	29 108	20 120	9 193	10 927	4 819	6 655	4 374	4 271	8 988	932	5 765	2 291	1 218
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	1 830	1 051	667	383	347	168	320	215	779	92	507	180	81
8 YEARS	1 961	1 149	560	589	318	303	242	286	812	130	513	169	87
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	4 671	3 101	1 532	1 569	780	899	752	671	1 570	191	1 020	358	232
4 YEARS	12 787	8 874	3 852	5 022	1 923	2 989	1 929	2 034	3 912	373	2 531	1 009	560
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	3 827	2 925	1 276	1 649	721	1 144	555	505	903	61	592	250	121
4 YEARS	2 550	1 857	799	1 058	441	720	358	338	693	62	417	214	101
5 YEARS OR MORE	1 483	1 164	508	656	289	432	219	223	319	23	185	112	36
MEAN EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES	$8 703	$9 342	$8 548	$9 939	$8 835	$10 556	$8 215	$8 997	$7 300	$6 120	$7 156	$8 182	$8 468
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	5 230	5 934	5 679	6 275	6 064	6 886	5 209	5 761	4 345	3 657	4 291	5 008	5 359
8 YEARS	6 505	7 053	6 704	7 340	6 900	7 522	6 442	7 154	5 791	5 325	5 842	6 034	6 170
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	6 974	7 422	6 851	7 912	7 147	8 258	6 503	7 464	6 067	5 163	6 045	6 631	6 536
4 YEARS	8 205	8 557	8 015	8 939	8 300	9 302	7 709	8 420	7 436	6 586	7 375	7 922	8 450
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	9 579	10 021	9 346	10 510	9 455	10 814	9 212	9 876	8 127	7 337	7 820	8 997	9 125
4 YEARS	12 090	12 611	11 575	13 286	11 559	13 756	11 592	12 257	10 473	9 303	10 175	11 266	12 544
5 YEARS OR MORE	15 157	15 577	14 503	16 244	15 498	16 848	13 291	14 996	13 694	15 493	13 572	13 584	14 315
MALES	11 286	12 098	10 992	12 874	11 051	13 717	10 920	11 603	9 517	7 835	9 370	10 667	10 896
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	6 357	7 243	7 000	7 536	7 285	8 108	6 629	7 027	5 271	4 317	5 219	6 243	6 352
8 YEARS	8 063	8 751	8 494	8 944	8 739	9 282	8 182	8 611	7 208	6 754	7 225	7 582	7 775
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	9 356	9 872	9 174	10 424	9 200	10 883	9 139	9 825	8 296	7 152	8 246	9 082	9 190
4 YEARS	11 140	11 565	10 602	12 198	10 524	12 758	10 691	11 419	10 237	8 900	10 222	10 820	11 343
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	12 292	12 802	11 694	13 570	11 677	14 116	11 702	12 484	10 604	9 262	10 340	11 498	11 161
4 YEARS	15 179	15 699	14 434	16 454	14 275	16 993	14 603	15 281	13 425	12 092	13 224	14 063	15 383
5 YEARS OR MORE	17 575	18 122	17 117	18 695	18 386	19 304	15 665	17 412	15 716	(B)	15 496	15 608	15 806
FEMALES	4 651	5 053	5 118	4 998	5 595	5 302	4 593	4 525	3 751	3 057	3 657	4 271	4 406
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	2 658	3 063	3 184	2 861	3 554	3 363	2 782	2 468	2 111	1 450	2 105	2 463	2 827
8 YEARS	3 245	3 693	3 588	3 793	3 758	3 846	3 364	3 736	2 611	1 884	2 648	3 056	2 775
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	3 537	3 843	3 832	3 854	4 180	4 082	3 471	3 543	2 932	2 435	2 873	3 373	3 254
4 YEARS	4 554	4 890	5 135	4 703	5 650	4 913	4 621	4 392	3 792	3 267	3 720	4 165	4 545
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	5 193	5 504	5 764	5 302	6 085	5 427	5 347	5 020	4 179	(B)	4 028	4 638	4 885
4 YEARS	6 548	6 742	6 854	6 657	7 378	6 909	6 210	6 121	6 027	(B)	5 826	6 471	7 119
5 YEARS OR MORE	8 651	8 820	8 734	8 887	9 576	9 300	7 624	8 127	8 034	(B)	8 101	7 766	(B)
WHITE													
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES	66 444	44 935	17 288	27 646	8 768	16 761	8 520	10 886	21 509	2 324	13 722	5 463	2 999
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	4 426	2 433	1 220	1 213	678	571	542	642	1 993	295	1 261	436	248
8 YEARS	5 433	2 990	1 199	1 792	650	887	549	905	2 442	408	1 584	450	249
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	9 605	6 228	2 424	3 804	1 231	2 164	1 193	1 640	3 376	391	2 230	755	455
4 YEARS	26 126	17 510	6 545	10 965	3 172	6 444	3 374	4 521	8 616	854	5 579	2 183	1 233
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	9 120	6 883	2 634	4 249	1 367	2 876	1 267	1 373	2 237	165	1 413	659	363
4 YEARS	6 619	4 946	1 831	3 116	919	2 141	911	975	1 672	135	977	560	278
5 YEARS OR MORE	5 115	3 943	1 435	2 508	751	1 678	683	830	1 172	75	678	420	172
MALES	41 140	27 736	10 315	17 421	5 346	10 512	4 969	6 909	13 404	1 503	8 506	3 396	1 898
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	3 182	1 723	818	905	461	430	358	475	1 459	234	926	299	181
8 YEARS	3 735	2 008	761	1 246	407	601	354	646	1 727	290	1 135	302	170
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	5 829	3 791	1 430	2 360	755	1 349	675	1 011	2 038	234	1 353	452	258
4 YEARS	14 595	9 693	3 490	6 203	1 769	3 608	1 721	2 595	4 902	507	3 151	1 244	714
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	5 722	4 334	1 637	2 696	857	1 796	780	901	1 389	109	856	424	246
4 YEARS	4 301	3 287	1 163	2 124	569	1 461	594	664	1 014	76	578	360	184
5 YEARS OR MORE	3 777	2 902	1 016	1 886	528	1 268	488	618	875	52	508	315	143
FEMALE	25 303	17 198	6 973	10 225	3 422	6 249	3 551	3 977	8 105	821	5 216	2 068	1 101
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	1 243	710	402	308	217	141	185	167	534	61	335	137	67
8 YEARS	1 698	983	438	545	243	286	195	259	715	118	449	148	79
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	3 776	2 438	994	1 444	476	815	518	629	1 338	158	877	303	197
4 YEARS	11 531	7 818	3 056	4 762	1 403	2 836	1 653	1 926	3 714	347	2 428	939	519
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	3 308	2 549	997	1 552	510	1 080	487	473	848	56	557	235	116
4 YEARS	2 318	1 660	668	991	351	680	318	311	659	59	399	200	94
5 YEARS OR MORE	1 338	1 041	419	622	223	410	195	212	297	23	170	104	29

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

TABLE 10. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1973 AND 1969 BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED--PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER WITH EARNINGS BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. MEAN EARNINGS IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS)

SEX AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES	69 123	48 365	22 307	26 058	12 458	16 101	9 849	9 957	20 758	2 311	13 094	5 354	2 519
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	7 636	4 738	2 640	2 098	1 516	1 097	1 124	1 001	2 898	445	1 889	564	354
8 YEARS	7 142	4 318	2 092	2 225	1 222	1 245	871	981	2 825	392	1 844	589	311
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	13 493	9 442	4 623	4 819	2 629	2 873	1 995	1 946	4 051	440	2 593	1 019	570
4 YEARS	23 155	16 323	7 086	9 237	3 849	5 689	3 236	3 548	6 833	668	4 299	1 866	955
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	8 221	6 179	2 751	3 428	1 524	2 279	1 227	1 150	2 041	187	1 247	608	293
4 YEARS	5 024	3 841	1 590	2 251	840	1 520	750	730	1 183	109	696	378	193
5 YEARS OR MORE	4 453	3 525	1 525	2 000	878	1 399	647	602	927	71	527	330	142
MALES	42 878	29 801	13 210	16 591	7 370	10 231	5 841	6 360	13 077	1 525	8 232	3 321	1 772
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	5 348	3 237	1 744	1 493	999	765	745	728	2 112	347	1 373	392	251
8 YEARS	4 785	2 824	1 293	1 531	747	846	545	685	1 961	289	1 282	390	211
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	8 155	5 731	2 703	3 028	1 556	1 811	1 146	1 217	2 424	271	1 543	611	343
4 YEARS	13 067	9 029	3 756	5 272	2 017	3 196	1 739	2 076	4 038	412	2 548	1 078	559
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	5 035	3 844	1 655	2 188	917	1 470	738	718	1 191	101	720	370	181
4 YEARS	3 236	2 543	989	1 554	520	1 071	469	483	693	57	396	240	123
5 YEARS OR MORE	3 252	2 594	1 071	1 523	613	1 070	458	453	658	49	369	240	104
FEMALES	26 245	18 564	9 097	9 467	5 089	5 870	4 008	3 597	7 681	786	4 862	2 033	1 047
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	2 287	1 501	896	605	517	332	379	273	786	98	516	172	103
8 YEARS	2 358	1 494	800	694	475	398	325	296	864	103	562	199	100
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	5 338	3 711	1 921	1 791	1 072	1 062	848	729	1 627	169	1 050	408	227
4 YEARS	10 089	7 294	3 329	3 965	1 832	2 493	1 497	1 472	2 795	257	1 751	787	396
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	3 186	2 336	1 096	1 240	607	809	489	431	850	85	526	238	113
4 YEARS	1 788	1 298	601	697	320	449	281	248	490	52	300	138	70
5 YEARS OR MORE	1 200	931	454	477	265	328	189	149	269	22	158	90	38
MEAN EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES	$8 643	$9 313	$8 527	$9 987	$8 781	$10 652	$8 205	$8 911	$7 081	$6 029	$6 885	$8 011	$8 070
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	5 529	6 174	5 834	6 602	6 141	7 090	5 420	6 067	4 475	4 124	4 367	5 115	5 158
8 YEARS	6 596	7 151	6 619	7 654	6 819	8 036	6 331	7 162	5 744	5 196	5 687	6 289	6 329
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	7 263	7 713	7 124	8 278	7 387	8 715	6 773	7 632	6 216	5 538	6 135	6 707	6 807
4 YEARS	8 244	8 603	8 110	8 981	8 308	9 313	7 877	8 449	7 385	6 748	7 280	7 856	8 007
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	9 790	10 320	9 628	10 875	9 943	11 429	9 237	9 768	8 191	7 104	7 996	8 910	9 302
4 YEARS	13 238	14 015	12 677	14 961	13 177	15 724	12 116	13 392	10 713	8 967	10 338	11 908	12 876
5 YEARS OR MORE	16 215	16 867	15 680	17 771	16 090	18 407	15 124	16 264	13 756	11 438	13 373	14 823	15 607
MALES	11 021	11 941	10 841	12 817	10 997	13 731	10 644	11 345	8 926	7 321	8 673	10 285	10 292
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	6 538	7 414	7 050	7 839	7 340	8 583	6 660	7 057	5 194	4 609	5 091	6 073	6 055
8 YEARS	8 094	8 876	8 295	9 367	8 480	9 912	8 057	8 694	6 967	6 104	6 899	7 833	7 774
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	9 442	9 987	9 181	10 708	9 352	11 245	8 955	9 908	8 151	7 125	8 065	8 809	8 959
4 YEARS	10 951	11 487	10 653	12 083	10 738	12 617	10 554	11 261	9 752	8 712	9 607	10 493	10 590
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	12 562	13 104	12 056	13 903	12 209	14 531	11 864	12 617	10 812	9 753	10 598	11 516	12 016
4 YEARS	16 788	17 611	15 957	18 663	16 354	19 490	15 517	16 830	13 769	11 321	13 349	15 044	16 370
5 YEARS OR MORE	18 824	19 538	18 333	20 386	18 706	21 131	17 834	18 626	16 007	13 287	15 516	17 317	18 224
FEMALES	4 757	5 095	5 165	5 027	5 570	5 284	4 652	4 608	3 940	3 523	3 858	4 297	4 309
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	3 172	3 501	3 468	3 549	3 824	3 650	2 982	3 427	2 543	2 403	2 441	2 931	2 973
8 YEARS	3 552	3 890	3 902	3 875	4 207	4 068	3 456	3 616	2 969	2 648	2 924	3 263	3 282
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	3 935	4 200	4 226	4 169	4 541	4 400	3 832	3 834	3 332	2 992	3 298	3 561	3 556
4 YEARS	4 738	5 034	5 244	4 857	5 633	5 078	4 767	4 482	3 966	3 573	3 894	4 253	4 361
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	5 410	5 735	5 962	5 533	6 519	5 794	5 271	5 043	4 518	4 041	4 449	4 859	4 873
4 YEARS	6 813	6 972	7 279	6 707	8 015	6 741	6 441	6 644	6 392	6 386	6 363	6 455	6 735
5 YEARS OR MORE	9 159	9 422	9 422	9 423	10 039	9 578	8 556	9 081	8 249	(6)	8 370	8 172	8 445
WHITE													
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES	61 615	42 586	17 858	24 728	9 464	15 282	8 394	9 446	19 029	2 081	11 979	4 968	2 616
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	5 724	3 531	1 742	1 789	970	950	772	839	2 193	333	1 421	439	285
8 YEARS	6 427	3 799	1 688	2 112	955	1 178	733	933	2 627	363	1 715	550	292
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	11 642	7 972	3 442	4 530	1 831	2 693	1 611	1 837	3 670	392	2 349	929	521
4 YEARS	21 274	14 728	5 850	8 878	2 973	5 446	2 877	3 432	6 546	640	4 122	1 784	913
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	7 626	5 653	2 349	3 304	1 234	2 190	1 116	1 114	1 973	182	1 205	587	282
4 YEARS	4 729	3 599	1 413	2 186	721	1 476	692	711	1 129	104	663	363	186
5 YEARS OR MORE	4 194	3 304	1 375	1 929	781	1 349	594	580	890	68	505	317	137
MALES	38 775	26 653	10 802	15 852	5 731	9 781	5 071	6 071	12 122	1 385	7 620	3 116	1 662
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	4 136	2 480	1 184	1 296	656	674	528	622	1 656	268	1 074	314	206
8 YEARS	4 388	2 530	1 064	1 466	593	808	471	658	1 858	273	1 215	371	201
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	7 196	4 951	2 076	2 875	1 122	1 713	954	1 162	2 246	246	1 430	570	320
4 YEARS	12 124	8 231	3 143	5 088	1 577	3 074	1 566	2 014	3 893	398	2 458	1 037	538
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	4 723	3 567	1 442	2 125	764	1 424	678	701	1 156	98	700	358	175
4 YEARS	3 103	2 430	907	1 523	463	1 049	444	474	674	55	385	234	120
5 YEARS OR MORE	3 105	2 465	986	1 479	556	1 039	430	440	639	48	359	232	101
FEMALE	22 840	15 933	7 057	8 876	3 733	5 501	3 324	3 375	6 907	696	4 359	1 852	954
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	1 589	1 051	558	493	315	276	244	217	537	65	347	125	79
8 YEARS	2 038	1 269	623	646	362	371	262	275	769	90	500	179	91
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	4 446	3 021	1 366	1 655	709	980	657	675	1 425	146	919	360	201
4 YEARS	9 150	6 497	2 707	3 790	1 396	2 371	1 311	1 419	2 653	242	1 664	747	375
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS	2 903	2 086	907	1 179	469	766	438	413	817	83	505	228	107
4 YEARS	1 625	1 170	506	664	258	427	248	237	456	49	278	129	66
5 YEARS OR MORE	1 089	838	389	450	225	310	164	140	251	20	145	85	36

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 10. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1973 AND 1969 BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED--PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER WITH EARNINGS BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. MEAN EARNINGS IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS)

SEX AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
WHITE--CONTINUED													
MEAN EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES.	$9 022	$9 709	$9 095	$10 093	$9 509	$10 691	$8 668	$9 172	$7 587	$6 455	$7 436	$8 448	$8 709
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	5 644	6 249	5 836	6 665	5 999	7 121	5 633	6 258	4 906	4 158	4 875	5 513	5 639
8 YEARS	6 711	7 280	7 024	7 448	7 222	7 557	6 790	7 341	6 017	5 515	6 066	6 303	6 407
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	7 316	7 857	7 541	8 058	7 937	8 437	7 132	7 559	6 320	5 438	6 288	6 871	6 771
4 YEARS	8 357	8 757	8 310	9 025	8 710	9 398	7 930	8 493	7 544	6 733	7 466	8 058	8 642
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	9 818	10 319	9 827	10 624	10 215	10 921	9 410	10 003	8 274	7 449	7 964	9 147	9 274
4 YEARS	12 281	12 861	11 908	13 417	12 031	13 848	11 798	12 470	10 571	9 315	10 277	11 387	12 709
5 YEARS OR MORE .	15 364	15 821	14 865	16 369	16 236	17 016	13 379	15 061	13 824	15 493	13 732	13 641	14 462
MALES	11 672	12 559	11 681	13 079	11 894	13 894	11 452	11 839	9 837	8 248	9 669	10 957	11 162
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	6 710	7 489	7 036	7 898	7 116	8 278	6 913	7 554	5 791	4 792	5 727	6 770	6 630
8 YEARS	8 233	8 965	8 906	9 008	9 212	9 310	8 554	8 713	7 381	6 974	7 365	7 831	8 037
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	9 718	10 370	9 949	10 629	10 173	11 059	9 699	10 055	8 506	7 379	8 444	9 257	9 459
4 YEARS	11 371	11 877	11 059	12 338	11 051	12 913	11 068	11 537	10 369	9 100	10 333	10 980	11 529
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	12 591	13 180	12 294	13 724	12 573	14 258	11 987	12 643	10 743	9 460	10 477	11 611	11 333
4 YEARS	15 423	16 003	14 888	16 613	14 953	17 117	14 826	15 478	13 545	12 032	13 341	14 193	15 727
5 YEARS OR MORE .	17 770	18 360	17 416	18 869	19 019	19 541	15 682	17 489	15 813	(B)	15 596	15 702	15 841
FEMALES	4 713	5 112	5 268	5 006	5 783	5 303	4 773	4 538	3 866	3 172	3 794	4 324	4 479
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	2 921	3 241	3 396	3 040	3 625	3 592	3 126	2 574	2 489	(B)	2 521	2 769	(B)
8 YEARS	3 366	3 833	3 754	3 896	3 868	3 875	3 587	3 919	2 724	1 931	2 780	3 185	2 898
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	3 607	3 946	4 077	3 857	4 392	4 097	3 787	3 546	2 990	2 528	2 962	3 311	3 251
4 YEAR.	4 543	4 888	5 167	4 710	5 759	4 926	4 664	4 392	3 814	3 275	3 747	4 188	4 669
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	5 147	5 454	5 777	5 247	6 251	5 371	5 281	4 953	4 229	(B)	4 101	4 700	4 988
4 YEARS	6 450	6 633	6 720	6 581	7 259	6 825	6 105	6 047	5 979	(B)	5 839	6 337	6 602
5 YEARS OR MORE .	8 570	6 744	8 677	8 788	9 645	9 205	7 614	7 983	7 963	(B)	8 162	7 530	(B)
NEGRO													
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES.	7 263	5 551	4 256	1 294	2 764	756	1 492	538	1 712	263	1 060	390	232
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	1 473	838	643	195	347	76	296	119	635	110	411	113	45
8 YEARS	588	408	314	94	199	47	116	47	180	29	107	43	22
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	1 706	1 318	1 050	268	650	154	400	113	388	62	251	75	61
4 YEARS	2 225	1 873	1 430	442	959	282	471	160	352	51	182	120	81
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	743	664	521	144	394	95	127	48	79	6	54	19	10
4 YEARS	331	282	189	92	130	56	60	36	49	4	32	13	6
5 YEARS OR MORE .	198	168	108	60	86	46	22	14	30	-	22	8	6
MALES	3 901	2 992	2 263	729	1 510	424	753	305	908	158	560	190	127
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	950	543	411	132	237	52	174	80	407	79	258	70	31
8 YEARS	341	251	199	51	129	29	71	22	90	20	48	22	13
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	846	681	529	153	355	75	173	78	165	28	114	22	28
4 YEARS	1 128	955	713	242	480	155	233	87	174	26	87	60	42
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	383	348	281	67	213	46	68	20	36	3	26	6	6
4 YEARS	155	132	85	47	59	36	26	11	23	1	16	6	3
5 YEARS OR MORE .	97	83	46	37	37	31	8	6	14	-	10	3	3
FEMALES	3 363	2 558	1 993	565	1 254	332	739	233	804	104	500	200	105
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	523	295	232	63	110	24	123	39	227	31	153	43	14
8 YEARS	247	157	115	42	70	17	45	25	90	10	59	21	8
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	860	636	521	115	295	79	227	36	223	33	137	52	32
4 YEARS	1 096	918	718	200	479	127	238	73	179	25	95	59	39
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	360	317	240	77	181	49	59	28	43	3	28	13	5
4 YEARS	176	150	104	46	71	20	34	25	26	3	16	8	3
5 YEARS OR MORE .	101	86	63	23	49	15	14	8	16	-	12	4	3
MEAN EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES.	$5 874	$6 508	$6 395	$6 886	$6 849	$7 800	$5 553	$5 601	$3 817	$3 124	$3 675	$4 660	$5 070
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	4 125	5 228	5 551	4 162	6 490	5 401	4 451	3 371	2 669	2 346	2 640	3 112	(B)
8 YEARS	4 657	5 459	5 558	5 130	5 966	(B)	4 808	(B)	2 838	(B)	2 756	(B)	(B)
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	5 087	5 416	5 292	5 903	5 756	5 860	4 539	6 015	3 968	(B)	3 966	4 416	(B)
4 YEARS	6 512	6 785	6 703	7 067	6 974	7 591	6 149	6 144	5 057	(B)	4 770	5 821	5 738
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	7 150	7 472	7 291	8 076	7 152	8 471	7 724	(B)	4 441	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
4 YEARS	9 207	9 548	9 421	9 911	9 566	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5 YEARS OR MORE .	11 713	11 998	10 924	(B)	11 619	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
MALES	7 378	8 135	8 003	8 543	8 329	9 887	7 351	6 674	4 890	3 848	4 868	5 823	6 546
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	5 243	6 577	7 042	5 127	7 839	(B)	5 958	4 032	3 463	2 908	3 458	(B)	(B)
8 YEARS	6 285	7 117	7 105	(B)	7 491	(B)	(B)	(B)	3 966	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	6 961	7 259	7 171	7 518	7 344	7 903	6 857	7 149	5 727	(B)	5 847	(B)	(B)
4 YEARS	8 340	8 614	8 421	9 183	8 633	9 959	7 985	7 800	6 789	(B)	6 759	(B)	(B)
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	8 729	8 992	8 656	(B)	8 422	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
4 YEARS	11 168	11 635	11 653	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5 YEARS OR MORE .	13 250	13 811	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FEMALES	4 127	4 608	4 568	4 748	5 066	5 135	3 722	4 197	2 605	2 053	2 339	3 555	3 285
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	2 094	2 746	2 910	(B)	3 584	(B)	2 284	(B)	1 256	(B)	1 261	(B)	(B)
8 YEARS	2 408	2 809	2 880	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	1 710	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	3 244	3 452	3 385	3 755	3 845	3 921	2 771	(B)	2 666	(B)	2 401	(B)	(B)
4 YEARS	4 636	4 882	4 987	4 507	5 312	4 701	4 352	(B)	3 346	(B)	2 949	(B)	(B)
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	5 470	5 780	5 693	6 052	5 657	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
4 YEARS	7 480	7 711	7 597	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5 YEARS OR MORE .	10 237	10 108	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO. B BASE LESS THAN 75,000.

1970

TABLE 10. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1973 AND 1969 BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED--PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER WITH EARNINGS BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. MEAN EARNINGS IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS)

SEX AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
WHITE--CONTINUED													
MEAN EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES.	$8 999	$9 726	$9 101	10 177	$9 475	10 844	$8 680	$9 097	$7 374	$6 305	$7 184	$8 281	$8 335
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	6 010	6 650	6 315	6 977	6 596	7 393	5 961	6 507	4 979	4 484	4 894	5 632	5 550
8 YEARS	6 800	7 407	6 941	7 775	7 136	8 160	6 687	7 298	5 926	5 348	5 868	6 477	6 506
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	7 590	8 102	7 641	8 452	8 008	8 900	7 224	7 796	6 477	5 804	6 400	6 957	7 040
4 YEARS	8 416	8 825	8 451	9 072	8 768	9 418	8 123	8 524	7 496	6 848	7 390	7 972	8 131
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	9 977	10 573	9 990	10 988	10 423	11 568	9 502	9 849	8 269	7 137	8 083	8 988	9 389
4 YEARS	13 502	14 329	13 111	15 116	13 784	15 885	12 409	13 498	10 878	9 047	10 490	12 081	13 045
5 YEARS OR MORE .	16 462	17 146	16 062	17 918	16 553	18 566	15 416	16 413	13 926	11 614	13 558	15 007	15 751
MALES	11 435	12 430	11 544	13 034	11 857	13 951	11 190	11 556	9 248	7 634	8 998	10 579	10 583
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	6 973	7 863	7 505	8 190	7 768	8 876	7 179	7 446	5 639	4 960	5 539	6 558	6 440
8 YEARS	8 257	9 110	8 612	9 472	8 824	10 010	8 345	8 810	7 095	6 199	7 026	7 962	7 910
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	9 778	10 411	9 764	10 878	10 073	11 442	9 401	10 047	8 378	7 371	8 297	9 017	9 162
4 YEARS	11 179	11 796	11 135	12 204	11 405	12 759	10 864	11 357	9 876	8 805	9 729	10 634	10 737
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	12 796	13 405	12 498	14 021	12 766	14 674	12 196	12 696	10 915	9 836	10 692	11 645	12 152
4 YEARS	17 041	17 901	16 406	18 791	17 003	19 631	15 784	16 934	13 916	11 494	13 481	15 201	16 526
5 YEARS OR MORE .	19 042	19 800	18 737	20 508	19 259	21 251	18 062	18 754	16 148	13 282	15 669	17 482	18 364
FEMALES	4 864	5 201	5 361	5 074	5 819	5 318	4 848	4 675	4 085	3 661	4 013	4 414	4 419
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	3 501	3 789	3 788	3 789	4 135	3 770	3 326	3 813	2 945	2 520	2 896	3 303	3 231
8 YEARS	3 667	4 011	4 099	3 926	4 371	4 109	3 707	3 679	3 101	2 765	3 053	3 401	3 404
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	4 048	4 318	4 414	4 238	4 739	4 456	4 063	3 921	3 476	3 163	3 448	3 674	3 661
4 YEAR.	4 755	5 062	5 334	4 868	5 789	5 090	4 850	4 497	4 004	3 629	3 936	4 276	4 392
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	5 391	5 730	6 002	5 521	6 629	5 793	5 332	5 015	4 525	4 035	4 466	4 855	4 871
4 YEARS	6 751	6 897	7 204	6 663	8 008	6 683	6 368	6 627	6 363	6 300	6 348	6 419	6 716
5 YEARS OR MORE .	9 108	9 360	9 282	9 406	9 867	9 565	8 480	9 055	8 268	(B)	8 425	8 254	8 420
NEGRO													
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES.	6 681	5 131	4 049	1 083	2 746	675	1 303	407	1 550	201	1 010	339	191
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	1 778	1 116	835	281	504	135	331	146	662	100	445	117	67
8 YEARS	653	476	380	96	252	58	128	38	177	24	117	36	18
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	1 728	1 383	1 127	256	764	163	363	93	345	42	222	81	47
4 YEARS	1 638	1 399	1 116	283	811	201	306	82	238	23	147	68	39
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	495	441	350	90	256	66	94	24	55	4	33	18	11
4 YEARS	225	179	138	41	92	27	47	14	46	5	28	13	6
5 YEARS OR MORE .	165	137	102	35	67	25	35	10	28	2	18	7	4
MALES	3 607	2 766	2 174	591	1 492	365	682	226	842	120	547	175	103
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	1 125	701	522	178	320	84	202	94	425	70	284	71	43
8 YEARS	356	267	212	55	144	34	68	21	89	12	59	18	10
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	883	726	594	132	413	87	181	45	157	22	100	36	22
4 YEARS	809	692	548	144	404	100	144	44	117	11	73	34	19
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	257	230	185	46	134	34	51	12	27	2	16	9	5
4 YEARS	92	77	60	17	41	12	19	5	15	2	9	5	3
5 YEARS OR MORE .	85	73	53	19	36	14	17	5	12	1	7	4	2
FEMALES	3 074	2 366	1 874	491	1 254	311	621	181	708	81	463	164	88
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	652	415	313	103	184	51	128	52	237	30	161	46	24
8 YEARS	297	209	168	41	108	24	60	17	87	12	57	18	9
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	845	657	533	124	351	76	182	48	188	21	122	45	25
4 YEARS	829	708	568	140	406	101	162	39	121	13	74	35	20
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	238	210	166	45	122	32	43	12	28	2	17	9	5
4 YEARS	133	102	78	23	50	15	28	9	31	3	20	8	4
5 YEARS OR MORE .	81	65	49	16	31	11	18	5	16	1	12	3	2
MEAN EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES.	$5 469	$6 027	$6 055	$5 917	$6 489	$6 599	$5 139	$4 800	$3 624	$3 389	$3 463	$4 243	$4 477
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	4 023	4 732	4 880	4 290	5 357	5 050	4 154	3 588	2 829	2 941	2 716	3 161	3 505
8 YEARS	4 662	5 203	5 229	5 099	5 689	5 865	4 325	3 930	3 207	(B)	3 123	3 616	(B)
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	5 129	5 524	5 564	5 349	5 949	5 798	4 753	4 562	3 545	3 375	3 417	3 987	4 204
4 YEARS	6 092	6 361	6 342	6 438	6 676	6 800	5 435	5 548	4 535	(B)	4 357	5 021	5 221
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	7 223	7 437	7 406	7 642	7 789	7 803	6 363	(B)	5 371	(B)	5 059	(B)	(B)
4 YEARS	8 596	8 962	8 958	8 978	9 359	9 522	7 981	(B)	7 168	(B)	7 160	(B)	(B)
5 YEARS OR MORE .	12 067	12 714	12 511	13 306	12 999	13 921	11 578	(B)	8 898	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
MALES	6 794	7 477	7 498	7 414	7 889	8 255	6 642	6 055	4 543	4 083	4 363	5 421	5 652
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	4 994	5 890	6 078	5 372	6 533	6 284	5 358	4 558	3 504	3 355	3 425	3 969	4 335
8 YEARS	6 237	6 802	6 845	6 632	7 190	7 537	6 116	(B)	4 544	(B)	4 426	(B)	(B)
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	6 825	7 199	7 190	7 240	7 469	7 618	6 552	6 509	5 097	(B)	4 960	5 622	(B)
4 YEARS	7 747	8 044	7 988	8 255	8 285	8 700	7 157	7 244	5 993	(B)	5 780	6 360	(B)
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	8 821	9 062	8 921	9 432	9 336	9 712	7 828	(B)	6 775	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
4 YEARS	10 121	10 523	10 452	(B)	10 891	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5 YEARS OR MORE .	13 829	14 372	14 150	(B)	14 289	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FEMALES	3 915	4 329	4 384	4 127	4 824	4 633	3 487	3 233	2 531	2 361	2 399	2 987	3 102
ELEMENTARY: LESS THAN 8 YEARS	2 354	2 774	2 882	2 420	3 312	3 018	2 287	1 834	1 618	1 976	1 466	1 915	(B)
8 YEARS	2 774	3 160	3 189	3 042	3 686	(B)	2 295	(B)	1 876	(B)	1 830	(B)	(B)
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	3 357	3 674	3 753	3 336	4 161	3 715	2 964	2 737	2 250	(B)	2 152	2 680	2 729
4 YEARS	4 477	4 708	4 754	4 522	5 092	4 920	3 904	3 493	3 125	(B)	2 953	3 576	(B)
COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS. . .	5 497	5 694	5 673	5 643	6 090	5 776	4 625	(B)	4 018	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
4 YEARS	7 540	7 784	7 808	(B)	8 291	(B)	6 947	(B)	6 740	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5 YEARS OR MORE .	10 068	10 658	10 739	(B)	11 500	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

B BASE LESS THAN 25,000.

TABLE 11. LABOR FORCE STATUS--PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: MARCH 1974 AND APRIL 1970

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
MALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	70 767	48 198	20 748	27 451	11 240	16 469	9 508	10 982	22 569	2 677	14 331	5 561	3 080
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE . . .	54 299	37 395	15 589	21 805	8 427	13 200	7 162	8 605	16 904	1 915	10 703	4 286	2 376
16 TO 19 YEARS.	4 378	2 874	1 143	1 731	549	1 008	594	723	1 504	179	966	359	211
20 TO 24 YEARS.	6 968	4 806	2 189	2 617	1 131	1 590	1 058	1 027	2 162	229	1 364	570	284
25 TO 34 YEARS.	13 169	9 312	3 900	5 412	2 169	3 320	1 732	2 092	3 857	402	2 400	1 055	562
35 TO 44 YEARS.	10 323	7 190	2 759	4 431	1 526	2 645	1 233	1 786	3 133	387	1 917	829	525
45 TO 54 YEARS.	10 480	7 311	3 012	4 300	1 621	2 639	1 391	1 661	3 169	283	2 071	815	466
55 TO 64 YEARS.	7 107	4 796	2 024	2 772	1 084	1 677	940	1 096	2 311	295	1 501	515	257
65 YEARS AND OVER	1 874	1 105	563	542	347	321	216	221	769	141	484	144	72
EMPLOYED.	51 681	35 522	14 663	20 859	7 867	12 621	6 796	8 238	16 159	1 827	10 238	4 094	2 290
UNEMPLOYED.	2 618	1 873	926	947	560	579	366	367	745	87	465	192	86
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE .	16 468	10 804	5 159	5 645	2 813	3 268	2 346	2 377	5 665	763	3 628	1 274	704
IN ARMED FORCES	1 067	731	258	473	72	197	186	276	336	15	191	130	71
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	76.7	77.6	75.1	79.4	75.0	80.2	75.3	78.4	74.9	71.5	74.7	77.1	77.1
16 TO 19 YEARS.	55.1	54.4	52.5	55.7	49.5	55.3	55.5	56.4	56.4	52.6	57.6	55.2	61.3
20 TO 24 YEARS.	80.6	79.2	79.1	79.3	79.4	80.3	78.7	77.7	83.9	82.4	84.2	83.7	86.3
25 TO 34 YEARS.	92.6	92.5	91.7	93.1	91.7	93.9	91.7	91.7	92.9	96.2	92.5	92.5	91.2
35 TO 44 YEARS.	93.8	94.4	93.1	95.2	94.2	96.4	91.8	93.5	92.5	93.7	92.3	92.2	93.8
45 TO 54 YEARS.	92.3	93.0	91.1	94.3	89.5	94.7	93.2	93.6	90.7	83.0	90.9	93.0	92.1
55 TO 64 YEARS.	78.5	79.8	76.9	82.0	77.1	83.2	76.7	80.3	76.1	70.6	76.6	78.0	77.4
65 YEARS AND OVER	22.0	20.9	21.3	20.6	23.1	20.3	18.9	21.1	23.7	30.1	22.8	22.0	18.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	4.8	5.0	5.9	4.3	6.6	4.4	5.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.5	3.6
16 TO 19 YEARS.	15.2	16.7	18.4	15.6	19.9	15.7	16.8	15.4	12.3	11.7	12.3	12.5	8.1
20 TO 24 YEARS.	8.6	8.9	9.9	8.1	11.2	9.1	8.5	6.5	8.0	8.7	7.8	8.2	4.9
25 TO 34 YEARS.	4.1	4.2	5.6	3.2	7.1	3.1	3.8	3.3	4.0	5.2	3.6	4.5	4.1
35 TO 44 YEARS.	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.3	3.3	1.9	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9
45 TO 54 YEARS.	3.0	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.1	3.0	2.3	4.3
55 TO 64 YEARS.	2.6	2.5	3.3	2.0	3.8	2.3	2.9	1.6	2.7	3.4	2.7	2.5	1.2
65 YEARS AND OVER	2.8	3.7	5.2	2.2	5.8	2.8	4.2	1.4	1.6	0.7	1.2	2.8	(8)
FEMALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	78 108	53 851	24 255	29 596	12 924	17 961	11 330	11 635	24 257	2 720	15 570	5 967	3 333
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE . . .	35 317	24 936	11 347	13 589	5 992	8 317	5 355	5 272	10 381	1 010	6 635	2 736	1 455
16 TO 19 YEARS.	3 671	2 674	1 077	1 596	539	1 008	538	588	997	86	636	275	168
20 TO 24 YEARS.	5 685	4 160	1 891	2 268	989	1 387	902	881	1 525	144	957	423	195
25 TO 34 YEARS.	7 757	5 589	2 556	3 033	1 397	1 872	1 158	1 161	2 168	184	1 388	597	314
35 TO 44 YEARS.	6 275	4 291	1 847	2 444	983	1 424	864	1 020	1 984	197	1 255	531	306
45 TO 54 YEARS.	6 670	4 701	2 169	2 532	1 153	1 570	1 017	962	1 969	216	1 285	468	262
55 TO 64 YEARS.	4 268	2 866	1 443	1 442	765	899	678	543	1 382	143	882	358	163
65 YEARS AND OVER	991	635	363	273	165	156	197	117	356	41	232	83	46
EMPLOYED.	33 198	23 418	10 622	12 797	5 586	7 832	5 036	4 964	9 780	959	6 243	2 578	1 368
UNEMPLOYED.	2 119	1 517	725	792	407	485	319	307	602	51	393	159	87
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE .	42 791	28 915	12 908	16 007	6 932	9 644	5 976	6 364	13 876	1 710	8 935	3 231	1 879
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	45.2	46.3	46.8	45.9	46.4	46.3	47.3	45.3	42.8	37.1	42.6	45.9	43.7
16 TO 19 YEARS.	45.5	47.8	45.0	49.9	44.0	52.0	46.1	46.5	40.2	30.3	40.3	44.5	45.4
20 TO 24 YEARS.	61.8	63.7	63.6	63.7	63.9	64.8	63.3	62.1	57.3	52.9	56.3	61.4	60.0
25 TO 34 YEARS.	52.6	53.1	55.9	50.9	56.6	51.1	55.0	50.5	51.4	45.2	51.9	52.5	49.8
35 TO 44 YEARS.	54.1	53.6	56.1	51.9	54.4	51.4	58.1	52.6	55.0	52.1	56.2	53.4	51.6
45 TO 54 YEARS.	54.5	54.9	57.4	52.9	57.5	53.1	57.4	52.7	53.5	55.2	52.8	54.7	54.8
55 TO 64 YEARS.	42.0	42.4	44.6	40.4	44.6	41.6	44.6	38.5	41.1	31.4	41.2	46.8	39.9
65 YEARS AND OVER	8.2	8.1	9.1	7.2	7.7	6.7	10.6	7.9	8.4	7.7	8.3	9.1	8.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	6.0	6.1	6.4	5.8	6.8	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.0	5.9	5.8	6.0
16 TO 19 YEARS.	15.3	15.6	16.1	15.2	18.6	15.3	13.8	15.1	14.4	19.8	13.2	15.6	17.3
20 TO 24 YEARS.	8.2	7.7	9.1	6.4	9.5	6.6	8.8	6.1	9.5	8.3	10.7	7.3	6.2
25 TO 34 YEARS.	5.5	5.3	5.7	4.9	6.3	4.8	5.0	5.2	6.0	4.9	6.5	5.2	6.7
35 TO 44 YEARS.	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.6	3.7	3.6	5.7	4.0	3.0	3.7	5.1	2.9
45 TO 54 YEARS.	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.6	2.7	1.9	2.7	3.2	3.4
55 TO 64 YEARS.	3.3	3.4	4.1	2.6	4.1	3.1	4.1	1.8	3.2	2.1	3.5	3.1	3.7
65 YEARS AND OVER	3.8	5.2	5.8	4.4	4.8	6.4	7.1	1.7	1.4	(8)	1.7	1.2	(8)
WHITE													
MALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	62 915	42 211	16 349	25 862	8 386	15 534	7 963	10 328	20 704	2 361	13 189	5 155	2 831
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE . . .	48 671	33 032	12 443	20 589	6 338	12 476	6 105	8 113	15 639	1 704	9 919	4 016	2 214
16 TO 19 YEARS.	3 895	2 532	917	1 615	404	929	512	686	1 363	148	881	334	196
20 TO 24 YEARS.	6 111	4 189	1 746	2 443	833	1 475	912	968	1 922	199	1 216	507	261
25 TO 34 YEARS.	11 747	8 163	3 079	5 084	1 601	3 127	1 478	1 957	3 584	351	2 235	998	516
35 TO 44 YEARS.	9 220	6 290	2 126	4 164	1 105	2 491	1 021	1 674	2 930	346	1 799	785	492
45 TO 54 YEARS.	9 404	6 515	2 415	4 100	1 256	2 527	1 159	1 573	2 979	256	1 942	781	438
55 TO 64 YEARS.	6 497	4 344	1 676	2 668	860	1 616	816	1 052	2 153	274	1 401	478	243
65 YEARS AND OVER	1 707	999	485	514	278	312	207	202	708	129	445	133	67
EMPLOYED.	46 584	31 582	11 828	19 754	5 983	11 972	5 845	7 781	15 002	1 640	9 516	3 846	2 133
UNEMPLOYED.	2 087	1 450	615	835	355	504	260	331	637	64	403	170	81
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE .	14 244	9 179	3 906	5 273	2 048	3 057	1 858	2 215	5 065	657	3 270	1 139	618
IN ARMED FORCES	926	630	203	428	53	181	149	247	296	13	182	101	52

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

TABLE 11. LABOR FORCE STATUS--PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: MARCH 1974 AND APRIL 1970

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
MALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	64 730	44 323	20 501	23 822	11 336	14 533	9 165	9 289	20 408	2 382	12 871	5 154	2 698
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE . . .	49 059	34 302	15 395	18 908	8 530	11 723	6 865	7 185	14 756	1 661	9 291	3 805	2 014
16 TO 19 YEARS.	3 262	2 236	974	1 262	483	773	491	489	1 026	106	645	276	138
20 TO 24 YEARS.	5 315	3 741	1 876	1 865	1 004	1 128	872	737	1 574	160	986	428	206
25 TO 34 YEARS.	10 870	7 697	3 432	4 265	1 930	2 624	1 502	1 641	3 173	341	1 972	860	463
35 TO 44 YEARS.	10 271	7 268	2 980	4 288	1 657	2 668	1 323	1 620	3 003	333	1 876	794	432
45 TO 54 YEARS.	10 177	7 182	3 115	4 066	1 714	2 562	1 401	1 505	2 995	335	1 898	763	417
55 TO 64 YEARS.	7 061	4 830	2 304	2 525	1 323	1 575	982	951	2 231	278	1 428	525	270
65 YEARS AND OVER	2 103	1 349	713	637	418	395	295	242	754	107	487	160	88
EMPLOYED.	47 139	32 971	14 702	18 269	8 111	11 331	6 592	6 937	14 168	1 592	8 918	3 658	1 946
UNEMPLOYED.	1 920	1 332	693	639	419	392	274	247	588	69	373	147	97
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE .	15 672	10 021	5 106	4 915	2 807	2 810	2 299	2 105	5 651	722	3 580	1 349	684
IN ARMED FORCES	944	681	262	419	79	180	183	239	263	7	133	123	45
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	75.8	77.4	75.1	79.4	75.2	80.7	74.9	77.3	72.3	69.7	72.2	73.8	74.6
16 TO 19 YEARS.	45.5	46.8	45.5	47.8	44.1	49.1	47.1	45.9	43.0	38.8	42.6	45.9	46.2
20 TO 24 YEARS.	76.1	76.4	75.0	77.8	76.9	78.8	73.0	76.4	75.3	82.9	77.1	69.3	76.3
25 TO 34 YEARS.	92.2	92.3	91.2	93.3	91.4	94.3	91.0	91.7	91.9	92.2	92.4	90.7	93.2
35 TO 44 YEARS.	93.8	94.1	92.9	95.0	93.1	96.0	92.5	93.4	93.0	91.7	93.3	92.9	94.3
45 TO 54 YEARS.	92.9	93.8	92.1	95.0	91.8	95.7	92.5	93.9	90.8	87.9	90.7	92.5	93.1
55 TO 64 YEARS.	81.4	83.2	82.0	84.4	81.9	86.0	82.2	82.1	77.6	73.0	77.7	80.2	77.1
65 YEARS AND OVER	25.6	26.3	26.4	26.2	26.6	27.1	26.0	24.9	24.5	25.4	24.3	24.5	23.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	3.9	3.9	4.5	3.4	4.9	3.3	4.0	3.4	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.3
16 TO 19 YEARS.	11.3	11.7	13.6	10.3	14.1	10.5	12.8	10.0	10.3	8.5	10.2	11.2	9.4
20 TO 24 YEARS.	7.0	7.0	7.6	6.3	8.5	6.3	6.7	6.2	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.5	6.8
25 TO 34 YEARS.	3.2	3.1	3.7	2.6	4.1	2.6	3.1	2.7	3.3	4.4	3.4	2.7	2.2
35 TO 44 YEARS.	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.0	3.4	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.8	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.5
45 TO 54 YEARS.	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.4
55 TO 64 YEARS.	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.4	2.9	2.6
65 YEARS AND OVER	4.3	4.7	5.0	4.4	6.0	4.6	3.7	4.1	3.4	1.9	3.3	5.0	3.4
FEMALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	72 744	50 342	24 161	26 181	13 372	16 102	10 789	10 079	22 402	2 516	14 184	5 703	2 971
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE . . .	30 385	21 740	10 796	10 944	5 999	6 809	4 797	4 135	8 645	832	5 450	2 364	1 188
16 TO 19 YEARS.	2 558	1 833	838	995	429	624	409	370	725	57	453	215	106
20 TO 24 YEARS.	4 657	3 455	1 804	1 651	981	1 038	823	613	1 202	103	731	368	167
25 TO 34 YEARS.	5 697	4 101	2 035	2 066	1 158	1 265	877	801	1 596	158	1 004	434	231
35 TO 44 YEARS.	5 913	4 171	1 917	2 254	1 050	1 364	867	890	1 741	175	1 092	475	244
45 TO 54 YEARS.	6 283	4 492	2 169	2 323	1 225	1 468	945	855	1 791	171	1 153	467	245
55 TO 64 YEARS.	4 108	2 887	1 555	1 332	879	845	676	487	1 221	128	777	315	153
65 YEARS AND OVER	1 170	802	478	323	279	205	200	119	369	40	239	90	42
EMPLOYED.	28 821	20 672	10 241	10 432	5 688	6 501	4 552	3 931	8 148	783	5 133	2 233	1 125
UNEMPLOYED.	1 565	1 068	555	513	311	308	245	205	497	49	317	131	62
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE .	42 359	28 602	13 365	15 237	7 373	9 293	5 992	5 944	13 757	1 684	8 734	3 339	1 784
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	41.8	43.2	44.7	41.8	44.9	42.3	44.5	41.0	38.6	33.1	38.4	41.5	40.0
16 TO 19 YEARS.	34.8	36.9	36.5	37.2	36.6	39.1	36.4	34.4	30.5	23.0	30.1	34.3	35.1
20 TO 24 YEARS.	56.2	58.4	59.7	57.0	61.0	59.5	58.1	53.4	50.6	46.2	50.2	52.9	52.5
25 TO 34 YEARS.	44.9	45.3	49.7	41.7	50.4	41.8	48.8	41.5	43.8	40.2	44.2	44.2	43.4
35 TO 44 YEARS.	50.2	50.1	53.4	47.7	53.2	46.7	53.6	49.3	50.4	45.8	50.6	52.0	50.2
45 TO 54 YEARS.	52.8	53.9	56.0	52.0	56.6	52.4	55.3	51.3	50.3	42.6	50.5	53.2	52.1
55 TO 64 YEARS.	42.3	44.2	46.5	41.8	46.1	42.7	47.0	40.5	38.4	32.9	38.1	42.0	38.7
65 YEARS AND OVER	10.6	11.1	12.1	9.9	12.4	10.1	11.8	9.5	9.7	8.3	9.7	10.5	9.0
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.7	5.2	4.5	5.1	5.0	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.2
16 TO 19 YEARS.	11.2	10.7	11.7	9.8	11.2	9.6	12.2	10.3	12.6	12.3	12.6	13.0	9.4
20 TO 24 YEARS.	6.8	6.2	6.5	5.8	5.9	5.3	7.3	6.7	8.7	10.7	8.9	7.6	7.8
25 TO 34 YEARS.	5.2	5.0	5.3	4.6	5.1	4.5	5.6	4.9	5.9	5.7	6.2	5.3	5.2
35 TO 44 YEARS.	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.8	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.2	4.1
45 TO 54 YEARS.	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.1	3.4	2.9	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1
55 TO 64 YEARS.	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	4.0	3.0	2.5	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.6	2.9	3.3
65 YEARS AND OVER	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.3	5.4	4.4	4.0	5.0	4.1	5.0	3.8	4.4	4.8
WHITE													
MALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	57 923	39 254	16 592	22 662	8 713	13 845	7 879	8 817	18 669	2 132	11 735	4 802	2 508
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE . . .	44 285	30 635	12 563	18 072	6 607	11 210	5 956	6 862	13 650	1 505	8 574	3 571	1 888
16 TO 19 YEARS.	2 939	2 001	791	1 210	367	743	424	468	937	95	586	257	129
20 TO 24 YEARS.	4 723	3 297	1 529	1 768	776	1 069	753	700	1 426	142	886	398	189
25 TO 34 YEARS.	9 747	6 802	2 737	4 065	1 441	2 496	1 296	1 570	2 945	309	1 828	808	436
35 TO 44 YEARS.	9 238	6 453	2 357	4 096	1 220	2 544	1 138	1 551	2 785	299	1 739	747	404
45 TO 54 YEARS.	9 255	6 471	2 566	3 905	1 347	2 464	1 220	1 441	2 784	306	1 759	719	394
55 TO 64 YEARS.	6 455	4 382	1 961	2 421	1 095	1 517	866	904	2 073	256	1 324	494	256
65 YEARS AND OVER	1 929	1 229	622	607	363	378	259	229	700	99	452	148	82
EMPLOYED.	42 674	29 539	12 057	17 482	6 320	10 849	5 737	6 634	13 135	1 446	8 250	3 438	1 827
UNEMPLOYED.	1 611	1 096	506	590	287	361	220	228	515	59	324	133	61
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE .	13 638	8 619	4 029	4 590	2 106	2 635	1 923	1 955	5 019	627	3 161	1 231	620
IN ARMED FORCES	863	620	230	390	67	169	163	222	243	6	124	113	41

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 11. LABOR FORCE STATUS--PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: MARCH 1974 AND APRIL 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
WHITE--CONTINUED													
MALE--CONTINUED													
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	77.4	78.3	76.1	79.6	75.6	80.3	76.7	78.6	75.5	72.2	75.2	77.9	78.2
16 TO 19 YEARS	57.0	56.5	57.3	56.2	54.0	55.7	60.0	56.7	58.0	54.8	59.5	55.7	61.6
20 TO 24 YEARS	80.9	79.5	80.0	79.1	80.4	79.9	79.5	77.8	84.3	82.2	84.2	85.2	69.1
25 TO 34 YEARS	93.1	93.0	92.5	93.2	92.5	94.1	92.5	91.8	93.3	97.0	92.6	93.7	92.5
35 TO 44 YEARS	94.4	95.0	94.1	95.4	96.3	96.6	91.8	93.9	93.0	95.1	92.7	92.9	94.1
45 TO 54 YEARS	93.1	93.9	92.7	94.6	90.9	95.0	94.9	94.0	91.3	83.1	91.6	93.3	92.8
55 TO 64 YEARS	79.1	80.6	78.4	82.0	78.8	83.0	78.0	80.5	76.3	71.7	76.6	78.5	76.9
65 YEARS AND OVER	22.1	21.1	21.7	20.6	22.2	20.6	21.0	20.6	23.6	29.8	22.7	22.0	19.1
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	4.3	4.4	4.9	4.1	5.6	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.7
16 TO 19 YEARS	13.0	14.1	13.6	14.4	13.6	13.9	13.7	15.0	10.9	6.8	11.1	12.0	7.7
20 TO 24 YEARS	7.6	7.8	8.6	7.2	9.6	8.1	7.6	5.9	7.2	6.5	7.2	7.5	4.6
25 TO 34 YEARS	3.6	3.5	4.1	3.1	5.6	3.0	2.5	3.3	3.9	4.8	3.4	4.5	4.1
35 TO 44 YEARS	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.2	3.3	1.9	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.6	2.2	1.7	2.0
45 TO 54 YEARS	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.8	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.3	3.0	2.3	4.6
55 TO 64 YEARS	2.6	2.6	3.5	2.0	3.6	2.2	3.3	1.6	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.5	1.2
65 YEARS AND OVER	2.9	3.7	5.2	2.3	5.8	2.9	4.3	1.5	1.7	0.8	1.3	3.0	(B)
FEMALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	68 750	46 632	18 786	27 846	9 391	16 972	9 395	10 874	22 118	2 398	14 248	5 472	3 048
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	30 810	21 384	8 681	12 702	4 271	7 812	4 410	4 890	9 426	890	6 057	2 480	1 320
16 TO 19 YEARS	3 314	2 394	886	1 508	412	953	474	555	920	81	585	254	149
20 TO 24 YEARS	4 952	3 560	1 451	2 109	696	1 299	755	810	1 392	124	882	387	183
25 TO 34 YEARS	6 582	4 631	1 835	2 795	907	1 741	928	1 054	1 951	154	1 258	540	287
35 TO 44 YEARS	5 340	3 587	1 329	2 258	645	1 316	684	943	1 753	166	1 122	465	259
45 TO 54 YEARS	5 917	4 098	1 711	2 387	891	1 481	820	906	1 819	193	1 196	430	242
55 TO 64 YEARS	3 813	2 549	1 166	1 383	585	870	581	513	1 264	135	803	326	157
65 YEARS AND OVER	892	566	304	262	136	152	168	110	326	37	211	78	44
EMPLOYED	29 099	20 180	8 183	11 997	3 998	7 368	4 185	4 628	8 920	849	5 726	2 345	1 246
UNEMPLOYED	1 711	1 204	498	706	274	444	225	262	507	41	332	134	74
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	37 940	25 248	10 105	15 144	5 120	9 160	4 985	5 984	12 692	1 508	8 191	2 993	1 728
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	44.8	45.9	46.2	45.6	45.5	46.0	46.9	45.0	42.6	37.1	42.5	45.3	43.3
16 TO 19 YEARS	48.2	51.2	52.0	50.7	52.6	53.0	51.5	47.2	41.9	35.2	41.9	44.6	46.3
20 TO 24 YEARS	62.8	65.0	66.0	64.3	67.2	65.3	64.9	62.8	57.8	52.1	56.5	63.4	62.2
25 TO 34 YEARS	51.4	51.9	54.5	50.3	54.7	50.8	54.2	49.4	50.4	43.9	51.1	51.0	49.1
35 TO 44 YEARS	53.0	52.4	54.6	51.2	52.9	50.7	56.4	52.0	54.1	51.4	55.2	52.6	50.2
45 TO 54 YEARS	54.3	54.8	58.3	52.5	59.5	52.6	57.0	52.5	53.3	54.2	53.0	53.9	54.3
55 TO 64 YEARS	41.5	41.8	43.8	40.3	43.3	41.7	44.2	38.2	40.9	32.2	40.8	46.4	40.3
65 YEARS AND OVER	8.1	7.9	8.7	7.2	7.4	6.7	10.3	7.9	8.4	7.7	8.2	9.2	8.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	6.4	5.7	5.1	5.4	5.4	4.6	5.5	5.4	5.6
16 TO 19 YEARS	13.6	13.7	12.5	14.4	14.1	14.6	11.2	14.1	13.4	19.8	11.6	15.4	16.8
20 TO 24 YEARS	6.9	6.4	7.3	5.8	7.3	6.1	7.3	5.4	8.2	5.6	9.4	6.5	4.4
25 TO 34 YEARS	5.3	5.1	5.2	4.9	6.3	4.9	4.2	5.1	6.0	5.2	6.4	5.6	6.6
35 TO 44 YEARS	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	5.6	3.8	2.9	4.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.9	2.7
45 TO 54 YEARS	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.5	2.5	1.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
55 TO 64 YEARS	3.3	3.3	4.0	2.7	5.1	3.2	2.9	1.9	3.2	2.2	3.5	3.4	3.8
65 YEARS AND OVER	4.1	5.8	6.9	4.6	5.9	6.6	8.3	1.8	1.2	(B)	1.9	-	(B)
NEGRO													
MALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	6 843	5 117	3 877	1 240	2 549	760	1 328	480	1 727	311	1 048	368	229
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	4 882	3 701	2 766	936	1 864	579	902	356	1 180	205	725	250	147
16 TO 19 YEARS	447	314	212	102	137	72	75	30	133	29	79	25	15
20 TO 24 YEARS	760	539	390	149	266	101	124	49	221	29	135	57	21
25 TO 34 YEARS	1 213	969	723	246	510	151	212	95	244	49	145	50	39
35 TO 44 YEARS	914	723	553	170	370	108	183	62	191	42	113	37	28
45 TO 54 YEARS	864	681	521	161	330	90	191	70	183	27	122	35	27
55 TO 64 YEARS	535	387	302	85	192	52	110	33	148	18	95	36	13
65 YEARS AND OVER	148	88	65	23	59	7	6	17	60	11	37	11	5
EMPLOYED	4 392	3 308	2 472	836	1 665	511	807	325	1 084	182	673	229	142
UNEMPLOYED	490	394	294	100	199	68	94	32	96	24	52	21	6
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1 962	1 415	1 111	304	685	180	426	124	546	106	323	118	82
IN ARMED FORCES	110	76	44	33	19	11	25	22	34	1	4	28	19
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	71.3	72.3	71.3	75.5	73.1	76.2	67.9	74.2	68.3	65.9	69.2	67.9	64.2
16 TO 19 YEARS	43.9	43.7	40.8	51.3	42.4	50.7	38.1	(B)	44.3	(B)	43.6	(B)	(B)
20 TO 24 YEARS	79.5	78.2	76.6	82.8	76.9	86.3	76.1	(B)	82.8	(B)	83.3	(B)	(B)
25 TO 34 YEARS	90.3	90.7	90.3	92.1	90.6	92.1	89.1	92.2	88.7	(B)	93.5	(B)	(B)
35 TO 44 YEARS	88.3	89.3	89.2	89.5	87.7	93.1	92.9	(B)	84.9	(B)	87.6	(B)	(B)
45 TO 54 YEARS	84.3	84.9	83.8	89.4	84.0	90.9	82.7	86.4	82.1	(B)	79.7	(B)	(B)
55 TO 64 YEARS	71.3	70.6	68.2	80.2	69.6	(B)	65.9	(B)	73.3	(B)	80.5	(B)	(B)
65 YEARS AND OVER	20.7	18.3	18.0	19.5	25.9	(B)	4.5	(B)	25.5	(B)	24.7	(B)	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 11. LABOR FORCE STATUS--PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: MARCH 1974 AND APRIL 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
WHITE--CONTINUED													
MALE--CONTINUED													
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	76.5	78.0	75.7	79.7	75.8	81.0	75.6	77.8	73.1	70.6	73.1	74.4	75.3
16 TO 19 YEARS.	47.3	48.6	48.3	48.8	47.4	50.0	49.1	47.0	44.7	40.9	44.4	47.0	47.6
20 TO 24 YEARS.	76.3	76.7	75.1	78.1	77.4	79.0	72.9	76.8	75.4	84.5	77.2	69.1	76.8
25 TO 34 YEARS.	92.7	92.9	91.8	93.6	92.1	94.5	91.5	92.1	92.3	92.5	92.8	91.3	94.0
35 TO 44 YEARS.	94.3	94.7	93.7	95.3	94.2	96.3	93.2	93.6	93.6	92.3	93.8	93.4	94.8
45 TO 54 YEARS.	93.5	94.4	93.1	95.3	93.0	96.0	93.1	94.1	91.5	89.2	91.4	92.9	93.4
55 TO 64 YEARS.	82.1	84.0	83.2	84.7	83.3	86.2	83.0	82.3	78.2	73.8	78.3	80.7	77.8
65 YEARS AND OVER	25.9	26.6	27.0	26.2	27.6	27.0	26.1	24.9	24.8	25.7	24.7	24.3	23.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.3	4.3	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.2
16 TO 19 YEARS.	10.4	10.6	11.8	10.0	11.4	10.1	12.0	9.8	9.9	8.4	9.7	10.9	8.5
20 TO 24 YEARS.	6.4	6.3	6.6	5.9	7.2	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.3
25 TO 34 YEARS.	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.6	3.6	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.2	4.2	3.3	2.6	2.1
35 TO 44 YEARS.	2.3	2.2	2.6	1.9	3.1	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.2
45 TO 54 YEARS.	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3
55 TO 64 YEARS.	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.6	2.7
65 YEARS AND OVER	4.2	4.7	5.1	4.3	6.1	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.3	2.0	2.9	4.7	3.7
FEMALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	64 459	44 107	19 306	24 800	10 122	15 268	9 184	9 532	20 352	2 234	12 841	5 277	2 749
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE . . .	26 482	18 684	8 421	10 263	4 416	6 382	4 006	3 880	7 797	736	4 899	2 163	1 083
16 TO 19 YEARS.	2 307	1 636	685	951	329	597	356	354	671	52	417	203	100
20 TO 24 YEARS.	4 072	2 992	1 439	1 553	736	976	703	577	1 080	88	653	339	151
25 TO 34 YEARS.	4 765	3 353	1 456	1 897	762	1 156	694	741	1 412	138	884	390	205
35 TO 44 YEARS.	5 042	3 486	1 388	2 097	695	1 265	694	833	1 556	152	973	431	220
45 TO 54 YEARS.	5 561	3 935	1 735	2 200	937	1 392	798	808	1 626	154	1 045	427	226
55 TO 64 YEARS.	3 693	2 573	1 312	1 261	723	804	589	457	1 120	117	711	292	143
65 YEARS AND OVER	1 043	711	406	304	234	193	172	111	333	36	216	81	38
EMPLOYED.	25 216	17 831	8 034	9 797	4 210	6 102	3 824	3 695	7 385	698	4 637	2 050	1 029
UNEMPLOYED.	1 265	853	387	466	205	281	182	185	412	38	262	113	54
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE .	37 977	25 423	10 885	14 538	5 707	8 886	5 178	5 652	12 555	1 499	7 942	3 114	1 666
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	41.1	42.4	43.6	41.4	43.6	41.8	43.6	40.7	38.3	32.9	38.2	41.0	39.4
16 TO 19 YEARS.	36.4	38.6	39.3	38.0	40.4	39.8	38.4	35.4	32.1	25.2	31.6	35.6	36.5
20 TO 24 YEARS.	56.2	58.6	60.3	57.0	62.2	59.6	58.5	53.2	50.5	46.3	50.1	52.7	52.1
25 TO 34 YEARS.	43.1	43.3	47.3	40.6	48.0	40.6	46.6	40.6	42.6	39.5	43.0	43.1	41.9
35 TO 44 YEARS.	49.0	48.7	51.3	47.0	51.0	45.9	51.8	48.9	49.7	45.0	49.9	51.1	49.0
45 TO 54 YEARS.	52.1	53.1	55.3	51.5	55.9	51.9	54.6	50.9	49.8	42.4	50.1	52.3	51.5
55 TO 64 YEARS.	42.1	43.9	46.6	41.5	46.4	42.4	46.9	40.0	38.4	33.0	38.2	41.9	38.6
65 YEARS AND OVER	10.3	10.8	11.8	9.7	12.1	9.9	11.4	9.3	9.5	8.3	9.5	10.1	8.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.0
16 TO 19 YEARS.	10.2	9.6	9.8	9.5	8.8	9.2	10.7	9.9	11.6	9.6	11.5	12.3	9.0
20 TO 24 YEARS.	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.5	4.8	5.0	6.1	6.4	7.6	9.1	7.8	6.8	7.3
25 TO 34 YEARS.	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.6	5.5	5.1	5.7	5.1	4.9
35 TO 44 YEARS.	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.6
45 TO 54 YEARS.	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.2	3.4	2.8	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.7	4.4
55 TO 64 YEARS.	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.0	4.0	3.0	2.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.7	3.5
65 YEARS AND OVER	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.6	5.6	4.7	4.1	4.5	3.9	2.8	3.7	4.9	5.3
NEGRO													
MALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	6 036	4 496	3 550	946	2 397	566	1 152	380	1 540	213	1 022	305	178
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE . . .	4 224	3 241	2 569	671	1 759	417	811	255	984	138	645	202	118
16 TO 19 YEARS.	295	213	170	43	109	25	62	18	82	11	54	17	9
20 TO 24 YEARS.	531	397	316	81	210	50	106	31	134	17	90	26	16
25 TO 34 YEARS.	980	784	626	158	445	104	181	54	196	27	125	44	26
35 TO 44 YEARS.	907	716	566	151	399	98	167	53	190	29	121	41	27
45 TO 54 YEARS.	819	629	499	130	338	80	161	51	190	26	126	37	21
55 TO 64 YEARS.	538	395	311	84	209	47	102	38	142	21	95	27	14
65 YEARS AND OVER	156	106	82	24	50	13	32	11	50	7	33	10	6
EMPLOYED.	3 945	3 023	2 394	629	1 634	391	760	238	922	131	602	189	112
UNEMPLOYED.	280	218	176	42	125	26	51	16	62	7	43	12	6
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE .	1 812	1 255	980	275	639	149	342	126	556	76	378	103	60
IN ARMED FORCES	67	50	26	23	10	9	17	14	17	1	8	9	4
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	70.0	72.1	72.4	70.9	73.4	73.7	70.4	67.1	63.9	64.8	63.1	66.2	66.3
6 TO 19 YEARS.	34.1	35.3	36.3	31.9	36.3	33.3	36.9	30.0	31.3	30.6	30.3	35.4	33.3
20 TO 24 YEARS.	76.3	75.9	76.1	75.0	77.2	79.4	74.1	70.5	77.5	(8)	76.9	76.5	(8)
25 TO 34 YEARS.	88.8	89.0	89.4	87.3	89.9	89.7	88.3	83.1	88.3	93.1	89.3	83.0	86.7
35 TO 44 YEARS.	89.0	89.4	89.7	88.8	90.1	89.9	88.8	86.9	87.2	90.6	87.7	85.4	90.0
45 TO 54 YEARS.	86.6	87.7	87.5	88.4	87.1	89.9	88.5	87.9	83.0	81.3	82.4	84.1	84.0
55 TO 64 YEARS.	74.0	75.4	75.3	75.7	75.2	75.8	75.0	77.6	70.0	67.7	70.4	73.0	(8)
65 YEARS AND OVER	22.9	23.7	23.3	25.3	22.5	25.5	24.4	25.0	21.4	21.2	20.4	25.6	(8)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 11. LABOR FORCE STATUS--PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: MARCH 1974 AND APRIL 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
NEGRO--CONTINUED													
MALE--CONTINUED													
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	10.0	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.7	11.7	10.4	9.0	8.1	11.7	7.2	8.4	4.1
16 TO 19 YEARS	33.1	36.9	37.7	35.3	36.5	(B)	41.3	(B)	24.1	(B)	21.5	(B)	(B)
20 TO 24 YEARS	17.0	18.0	16.4	22.8	16.9	24.8	15.3	(B)	14.5	(B)	11.9	(B)	(B)
25 TO 34 YEARS	9.2	9.8	11.6	4.5	12.5	5.3	9.4	3.2	7.0	(B)	7.6	(B)	(B)
35 TO 44 YEARS	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.3	3.8	0.9	6.6	(B)	4.7	(B)	4.4	(B)	(B)
45 TO 54 YEARS	4.3	5.0	5.0	5.6	3.9	5.6	6.8	(B)	1.1	(B)	0.8	(B)	(B)
55 TO 64 YEARS	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.4	5.2	(B)	-	(B)	2.7	(B)	2.1	(B)	(B)
65 YEARS AND OVER	2.7	4.5	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FEMALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	8 254	6 284	4 932	1 352	3 216	780	1 717	572	1 969	310	1 216	443	250
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	3 937	3 054	2 354	700	1 524	409	830	291	883	118	533	232	121
16 TO 19 YEARS	307	234	167	67	113	42	54	24	73	4	52	17	15
20 TO 24 YEARS	640	510	386	124	262	74	124	51	129	20	72	37	12
25 TO 34 YEARS	1 024	821	640	181	438	99	203	81	203	30	115	57	26
35 TO 44 YEARS	815	607	460	147	292	90	168	56	209	31	129	49	41
45 TO 54 YEARS	657	522	399	123	232	77	167	45	134	23	76	35	19
55 TO 64 YEARS	404	298	250	48	163	23	87	26	105	6	68	31	6
65 YEARS AND OVER	91	62	51	11	24	4	27	7	30	4	20	6	2
EMPLOYED	3 562	2 772	2 140	632	1 394	372	747	260	790	108	474	208	108
UNEMPLOYED	375	282	214	68	130	37	83	32	93	10	59	24	13
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	4 317	3 230	2 579	652	1 692	371	887	281	1 086	192	683	211	129
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	47.7	48.6	47.7	51.8	47.4	52.4	48.3	50.9	44.8	38.1	43.8	52.4	48.4
16 TO 19 YEARS	28.3	28.9	26.3	38.7	27.3	38.9	24.3	(B)	26.4	(B)	29.1	(B)	(B)
20 TO 24 YEARS	56.3	56.5	56.4	56.9	57.2	60.2	54.6	53.7	55.1	(B)	55.8	(B)	(B)
25 TO 34 YEARS	61.8	60.6	59.4	65.3	60.2	60.7	58.0	71.1	67.4	(B)	65.3	(B)	(B)
35 TO 44 YEARS	61.5	60.6	59.5	64.2	55.4	66.2	68.0	60.2	64.7	(B)	67.5	60.5	(B)
45 TO 54 YEARS	55.1	55.2	53.4	62.1	51.0	62.1	57.2	60.0	54.0	(B)	47.8	(B)	(B)
55 TO 64 YEARS	45.0	45.9	47.6	38.7	47.7	(B)	47.8	(B)	42.0	(B)	43.0	(B)	(B)
65 YEARS AND OVER	9.5	10.0	10.5	8.3	8.2	(B)	13.7	(B)	8.9	(B)	8.9	(B)	(B)
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	9.5	9.2	9.1	9.7	8.5	9.0	10.0	11.0	10.5	8.5	11.1	10.3	10.7
16 TO 19 YEARS	34.9	36.8	37.1	(B)	36.3	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
20 TO 24 YEARS	17.2	15.9	17.6	11.3	16.4	(B)	19.4	(B)	22.5	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
25 TO 34 YEARS	6.3	6.5	7.0	4.4	6.8	4.0	7.4	4.9	5.9	(B)	8.7	(B)	(B)
35 TO 44 YEARS	6.7	5.9	4.8	9.5	3.4	3.3	7.1	(B)	9.1	(B)	7.8	(B)	(B)
45 TO 54 YEARS	4.1	3.8	3.0	6.5	2.2	6.5	4.2	(B)	5.2	(B)	3.9	(B)	(B)
55 TO 64 YEARS	2.2	2.0	2.4	(B)	0.6	(B)	5.7	(B)	2.9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
65 YEARS AND OVER	1.1	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
SPANISH ORIGIN													
MALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	3 019	2 498	1 530	967	1 035	659	496	308	521	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2 408	2 010	1 206	804	823	548	384	256	397	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
16 TO 19 YEARS	216	172	101	71	53	44	48	27	44	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
20 TO 24 YEARS	393	320	201	119	128	80	73	38	73	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
25 TO 34 YEARS	683	578	345	233	253	173	92	59	106	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
35 TO 44 YEARS	532	462	284	178	205	119	79	59	70	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
45 TO 54 YEARS	374	303	178	126	124	81	53	45	70	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
55 TO 64 YEARS	177	151	82	69	50	45	33	24	26	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
65 YEARS AND OVER	32	25	16	9	10	5	5	4	8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
EMPLOYED	2 236	1 867	1 122	744	763	509	359	235	369	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
UNEMPLOYED	172	144	84	60	60	39	24	20	29	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	611	488	324	163	212	111	112	53	123	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
IN ARMED FORCES	35	27	16	11	5	4	12	7	8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	79.8	80.5	78.8	83.1	79.5	83.2	77.4	83.1	76.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
16 TO 19 YEARS	49.2	49.7	47.0	54.2	40.2	50.0	57.8	(B)	47.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
20 TO 24 YEARS	85.6	85.3	83.4	88.1	83.1	89.9	83.9	(B)	86.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
25 TO 34 YEARS	92.0	92.0	90.6	94.3	91.3	95.6	88.5	(B)	92.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
35 TO 44 YEARS	94.7	94.7	94.4	95.2	95.8	95.2	90.8	(B)	(B)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
45 TO 54 YEARS	88.6	88.6	86.0	93.3	84.4	92.0	(B)	(B)	88.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
55 TO 64 YEARS	77.6	79.9	82.0	77.5	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
65 YEARS AND OVER	19.2	19.2	18.6	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.3	7.8	7.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
16 TO 19 YEARS	19.9	20.3	18.8	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
20 TO 24 YEARS	7.9	7.2	5.5	10.1	5.5	8.8	(B)	(B)	(B)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
25 TO 34 YEARS	6.1	6.6	6.4	6.9	7.5	8.1	4.3	(B)	3.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
35 TO 44 YEARS	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.9	5.4	4.2	2.5	(B)	(B)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
45 TO 54 YEARS	6.1	6.6	7.3	5.6	8.1	6.2	(B)	(B)	(B)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
55 TO 64 YEARS	5.1	4.0	6.1	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
65 YEARS AND OVER	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

TABLE 11. LABOR FORCE STATUS--PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: MARCH 1974 AND APRIL 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
NEGRO--CONTINUED													
MALE--CONTINUED													
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.3	7.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	5.1	6.7	5.9	5.1
TO 19 YEARS	19.3	21.6	22.4	18.6	22.9	20.0	19.4	(B)	14.6	(B)	14.8	(B)	(B)
TO 24 YEARS	11.9	12.6	12.7	12.3	12.9	14.0	11.3	12.9	9.7	(B)	11.1	11.5	(B)
TO 34 YEARS	5.3	5.5	5.8	4.4	6.1	3.8	5.0	5.6	4.6	3.7	4.8	4.5	3.8
TO 44 YEARS	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.1	3.6	3.8	5.8	3.4	6.6	4.9	7.4
TO 54 YEARS	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.7	3.8	4.3	5.9	4.2	3.8	4.0	5.4	(B)
TO 64 YEARS	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.6	4.8	4.3	2.9	5.3	4.9	(B)	4.2	3.7	(B)
YEARS AND OVER	5.1	4.7	3.7	(B)	4.0	(B)	3.1	(B)	6.0	(B)	9.1	(B)	(B)
FEMALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	7 427	5 591	4 465	1 127	3 009	689	1 456	438	1 835	244	1 220	371	206
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	3 515	2 741	2 174	566	1 460	360	715	207	774	87	506	181	99
16 TO 19 YEARS	227	179	142	37	95	23	48	14	48	5	32	10	6
20 TO 24 YEARS	524	414	333	82	224	53	109	28	110	14	71	25	15
25 TO 34 YEARS	833	667	528	138	363	91	165	48	167	18	109	39	24
35 TO 44 YEARS	776	607	482	126	326	81	156	45	169	21	109	40	23
45 TO 54 YEARS	650	498	395	103	264	64	131	39	152	16	100	36	18
55 TO 64 YEARS	386	291	227	64	146	37	81	27	95	10	63	22	10
65 YEARS AND OVER	118	84	67	17	42	11	26	7	34	4	22	8	5
EMPLOYED	3 238	2 541	2 015	526	1 360	336	656	190	697	77	455	165	92
UNEMPLOYED	277	200	159	41	100	24	59	16	77	10	51	16	8
T IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	3 912	2 851	2 290	560	1 550	329	741	232	1 061	158	714	189	107
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	47.3	49.0	48.7	50.2	48.5	52.2	49.1	47.3	42.2	35.7	41.5	48.8	48.1
TO 19 YEARS	24.5	26.9	27.4	25.0	28.4	27.4	26.1	21.9	18.4	13.5	18.3	20.0	24.0
TO 24 YEARS	56.2	57.2	57.2	57.7	57.7	58.2	56.2	54.9	52.9	48.3	52.6	56.8	57.7
TO 34 YEARS	58.2	58.2	57.3	61.6	55.9	62.8	60.4	60.8	58.6	50.0	58.3	61.9	63.2
TO 44 YEARS	60.0	60.0	59.6	62.1	58.3	63.8	62.4	60.0	59.9	56.8	58.9	66.7	65.7
TO 54 YEARS	58.5	59.0	58.3	61.7	58.0	63.4	59.0	59.1	56.7	47.1	55.6	66.7	62.1
TO 64 YEARS	44.6	46.8	45.9	50.4	44.6	50.0	47.9	50.9	39.1	33.3	38.4	44.9	(B)
YEARS AND OVER	13.6	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.1	16.7	15.8	13.7	11.8	9.5	11.3	15.7	16.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	7.9	7.3	7.3	7.2	6.8	6.7	8.3	7.7	9.9	11.5	10.1	8.8	8.1
TO 19 YEARS	21.6	20.1	20.4	18.9	18.9	(B)	22.9	(B)	25.0	(B)	25.0	(B)	(B)
TO 24 YEARS	12.8	11.4	11.4	12.2	9.8	11.3	14.7	14.3	17.3	(B)	16.9	16.0	(B)
TO 34 YEARS	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.2	7.7	9.7	8.3	9.0	(B)	9.2	7.7	(B)
TO 44 YEARS	5.8	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.8	4.4	8.3	(B)	8.3	7.5	(B)
TO 54 YEARS	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2	3.1	3.1	2.6	6.6	(B)	6.0	5.6	(B)
TO 64 YEARS	3.9	3.4	3.5	4.7	3.4	2.7	3.7	3.7	5.3	(B)	6.3	(B)	(B)
YEARS AND OVER	4.2	3.6	4.5	(B)	4.8	(B)	3.8	(B)	5.9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]													
MALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	2 524	2 082	1 300	783	838	513	461	270	441	38	291	113	42
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1 963	1 641	1 010	631	659	424	350	208	322	24	213	85	34
16 TO 19 YEARS	151	126	76	50	45	32	31	19	25	2	17	7	2
20 TO 24 YEARS	267	224	144	80	91	52	53	28	43	3	28	13	5
25 TO 34 YEARS	541	459	287	172	197	119	90	53	81	7	53	22	9
35 TO 44 YEARS	471	399	239	160	161	108	78	51	73	5	48	20	9
45 TO 54 YEARS	314	262	160	102	100	68	60	34	52	4	36	13	5
55 TO 64 YEARS	169	133	80	53	51	36	29	17	36	4	24	8	2
65 YEARS AND OVER	50	39	25	14	15	8	9	6	11	1	8	2	1
EMPLOYED	1 855	1 552	955	597	622	403	333	194	304	23	201	80	32
UNEMPLOYED	107	89	55	34	38	21	17	13	18	1	13	4	1
T IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	561	442	290	151	179	89	111	62	120	14	78	28	9
IN ARMED FORCES	30	23	11	13	4	6	7	7	7	-	3	3	1
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	77.8	78.8	77.7	80.6	78.6	82.7	75.9	77.0	73.0	63.2	73.2	75.2	81.0
TO 19 YEARS	43.6	45.0	43.9	46.7	43.7	48.5	43.7	46.3	37.9	(B)	37.8	(B)	(B)
TO 24 YEARS	81.4	82.1	81.8	82.5	83.5	82.5	79.1	82.4	78.2	(B)	77.8	(B)	(B)
TO 34 YEARS	92.2	92.2	92.0	92.5	92.1	93.7	91.8	89.8	91.0	(B)	93.0	88.0	(B)
TO 44 YEARS	92.0	92.6	91.9	94.1	91.5	95.6	91.8	89.5	89.0	(B)	90.6	(B)	(B)
TO 54 YEARS	90.2	90.7	89.9	91.9	89.3	93.2	90.9	89.5	86.1	(B)	92.3	(B)	(B)
TO 64 YEARS	78.6	79.6	76.9	84.1	77.3	87.8	76.3	(B)	76.6	(B)	80.0	(B)	(B)
YEARS AND OVER	26.6	26.9	26.0	28.6	25.0	26.7	25.0	(B)	25.6	(B)	25.8	(B)	(B)
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.8	5.0	4.9	6.3	5.6	(B)	6.1	4.7	2.9
TO 19 YEARS	14.6	15.1	14.5	16.0	15.6	15.6	16.1	(B)	12.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
TO 24 YEARS	7.9	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.5	10.7	9.3	(B)	10.7	(B)	(B)
TO 34 YEARS	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.1	5.1	4.2	3.3	3.8	3.7	(B)	3.8	(B)	(B)
TO 44 YEARS	4.0	3.8	4.2	3.1	4.3	2.8	3.8	3.9	5.5	(B)	6.3	(B)	(B)
TO 54 YEARS	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.9	4.0	4.4	1.7	5.9	3.8	(B)	5.6	(B)	(B)
TO 64 YEARS	4.7	4.5	5.0	3.8	5.9	2.8	3.4	(B)	5.6	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
YEARS AND OVER	8.0	7.7	8.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1974

TABLE 11. LABOR FORCE STATUS--PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: MARCH 1974 AND APRIL 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]--CONTINUED													
FEMALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	3 325	2 756	1 691	1 065	1 104	738	587	327	569	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE . . .	1 400	1 176	709	468	461	329	248	138	223	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
16 TO 19 YEARS.	182	153	88	65	44	40	44	24	29	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
20 TO 24 YEARS.	252	215	130	84	87	53	43	32	37	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
25 TO 34 YEARS.	373	307	189	118	124	90	64	28	66	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
35 TO 44 YEARS.	294	249	151	98	102	72	49	26	45	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
45 TO 54 YEARS.	197	167	94	74	61	50	33	24	29	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
55 TO 64 YEARS.	92	78	52	27	39	23	13	4	14	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
65 YEARS AND OVER	11	7	5	2	3	2	1	1	4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
EMPLOYED.	1 262	1 052	641	411	413	295	222	116	211	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
UNEMPLOYED.	137	125	68	57	43	35	25	22	13	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
NOT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE .	1 926	1 580	983	597	643	408	340	189	346	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	42.1	42.7	41.9	43.9	41.8	44.6	42.2	42.2	39.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
16 TO 19 YEARS.	37.9	38.9	38.9	38.7	34.4	37.4	45.4	(B)	33.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
20 TO 24 YEARS.	53.1	53.9	52.0	56.4	52.4	55.2	51.2	(B)	48.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
25 TO 34 YEARS.	46.7	46.4	45.1	48.6	44.9	48.6	44.8	(B)	48.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
35 TO 44 YEARS.	46.2	46.6	46.9	46.4	45.9	51.1	49.5	(B)	43.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
45 TO 54 YEARS.	44.1	45.5	43.9	46.4	43.6	47.6	(B)	(B)	36.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
55 TO 64 YEARS.	33.5	35.0	36.4	33.8	41.1	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
65 YEARS AND OVER	5.2	3.9	4.2	(B)	3.9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	9.8	10.6	9.6	12.2	9.3	10.6	10.1	15.9	5.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
16 TO 19 YEARS.	23.6	25.5	23.9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
20 TO 24 YEARS.	11.1	13.0	12.3	13.1	12.6	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
25 TO 34 YEARS.	7.0	6.2	5.8	6.8	4.9	7.8	(B)	(B)	(B)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
35 TO 44 YEARS.	7.1	7.6	6.6	9.2	6.9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
45 TO 54 YEARS.	5.6	6.6	5.3	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
55 TO 64 YEARS.	8.7	10.3	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
65 YEARS AND OVER	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO. B BASE LESS THAN 75,000. NA NOT AVAILABLE.

[1] PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

1970

TABLE 11. LABOR FORCE STATUS--PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: MARCH 1974 AND APRIL 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

AGE, SEX, AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
SPANISH ORIGIN--CONTINUED													
FEMALE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	2 811	2 347	1 502	846	980	557	522	289	463	41	306	117	47
IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE . . .	1 109	955	606	349	402	238	204	110	155	14	97	44	20
16 TO 19 YEARS.	110	92	56	36	34	22	22	14	18	1	11	6	2
20 TO 24 YEARS.	195	166	109	58	67	38	42	19	29	3	18	9	3
25 TO 34 YEARS.	278	243	152	91	103	62	49	29	35	2	23	11	6
35 TO 44 YEARS.	254	222	138	85	95	60	43	25	32	3	20	9	5
45 TO 54 YEARS.	172	149	95	55	64	38	30	17	23	3	14	6	2
55 TO 64 YEARS.	80	64	45	20	32	15	13	5	15	2	11	3	2
65 YEARS AND OVER	20	17	12	5	8	3	5	2	3	-	2	1	-
EMPLOYED.	1 021	879	557	321	370	221	188	100	143	13	89	40	19
UNEMPLOYED.	88	76	49	27	32	17	16	10	12	-	8	4	1
OT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE .	1 701	1 393	896	497	578	319	318	178	309	27	209	72	26
PERCENT IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	39.5	40.7	40.3	41.3	41.0	42.7	39.1	38.1	33.5	34.1	31.7	37.6	42.6
6 TO 19 YEARS.	30.7	31.4	30.9	32.1	30.4	31.0	31.9	34.1	27.7	(B)	25.6	(B)	(B)
0 TO 24 YEARS.	47.6	48.3	48.2	49.2	46.5	50.7	51.2	44.2	44.6	(B)	42.9	(B)	(B)
5 TO 34 YEARS.	41.8	42.9	42.7	43.1	42.6	44.0	43.0	41.4	35.7	(B)	35.9	39.3	(B)
5 TO 44 YEARS.	46.7	47.6	47.8	48.3	49.2	50.8	44.3	43.1	41.0	(B)	39.2	(B)	(B)
5 TO 54 YEARS.	46.0	47.9	48.0	48.7	50.4	50.0	42.3	45.9	36.5	(B)	33.3	(B)	(B)
5 TO 64 YEARS.	32.9	32.8	34.1	31.7	36.4	36.6	28.9	(B)	31.3	(B)	33.3	(B)	(B)
5 YEARS AND OVER	9.2	9.9	10.0	9.6	10.7	8.8	11.1	(B)	6.5	(B)	6.3	(B)	(B)
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES													
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER	7.9	8.0	8.1	7.7	8.0	7.1	7.8	9.1	7.7	(B)	8.2	9.1	(B)
6 TO 19 YEARS.	15.5	15.2	16.1	13.9	14.7	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
0 TO 24 YEARS.	8.2	7.8	8.3	6.9	7.5	7.9	7.1	(B)	10.3	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5 TO 34 YEARS.	6.8	7.0	7.2	6.6	7.8	6.5	6.1	6.9	5.7	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5 TO 44 YEARS.	6.7	6.8	6.5	7.1	6.3	6.7	7.0	8.0	6.3	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5 TO 54 YEARS.	7.0	6.7	6.3	7.3	7.8	7.9	6.7	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5 TO 64 YEARS.	7.5	7.8	6.7	(B)	6.3	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5 YEARS AND OVER	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO. B BASE LESS THAN 25,000.

[1] PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

1974

TABLE 12. WEEKS WORKED IN 1973 AND 1969--CIVILIAN PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX AND RACE, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

SEX AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
MALE													
TOTAL	69 700	47 467	20 490	26 977	11 168	16 271	9 322	10 706	22 233	2 662	14 140	5 430	3 009
WORKED	58 405	39 794	16 525	23 269	8 876	13 995	7 649	9 274	18 610	2 189	11 769	4 652	2 561
50 TO 52 WEEKS	42 185	29 037	11 813	17 224	6 346	10 416	5 467	6 808	13 149	1 479	8 380	3 290	1 863
PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKED	72.2	73.0	71.5	74.0	71.5	74.4	71.5	73.4	70.7	67.6	71.2	70.7	72.7
48 TO 49 WEEKS	1 590	1 057	443	615	218	359	225	256	532	78	297	157	68
40 TO 47 WEEKS	3 292	2 209	956	1 253	536	738	420	516	1 083	131	675	277	123
27 TO 39 WEEKS	3 425	2 218	1 021	1 197	587	733	433	464	1 207	169	720	318	167
14 TO 26 WEEKS	3 805	2 618	1 166	1 451	615	872	551	579	1 188	155	771	262	164
13 WEEKS OR LESS	4 108	2 656	1 127	1 528	573	878	554	650	1 452	176	927	348	176
DID NOT WORK	11 296	7 673	3 965	3 708	2 292	2 276	1 673	1 432	3 622	473	2 371	778	448
FEMALE													
TOTAL	78 108	53 851	24 255	29 596	12 924	17 961	11 330	11 635	24 257	2 720	15 570	5 967	3 33
WORKED	41 836	28 805	12 910	15 895	6 648	9 705	6 261	6 190	13 031	1 373	8 358	3 300	1 77
50 TO 52 WEEKS	21 979	15 571	7 292	8 279	3 855	5 097	3 437	3 182	6 408	639	4 081	1 688	897
PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKED	52.5	54.1	56.5	52.1	58.0	52.5	54.9	51.4	49.2	46.5	48.8	51.2	50.7
48 TO 49 WEEKS	1 260	855	383	473	226	284	157	189	405	43	248	115	63
40 TO 47 WEEKS	2 843	1 929	789	1 140	413	712	377	428	913	93	593	227	128
27 TO 39 WEEKS	4 168	2 794	1 287	1 507	646	900	642	607	1 374	159	897	318	177
14 TO 26 WEEKS	5 574	3 764	1 542	2 222	743	1 319	799	903	1 810	214	1 158	438	24
13 WEEKS OR LESS	6 011	3 891	1 616	2 275	766	1 393	850	882	2 121	226	1 380	515	25
DID NOT WORK	36 272	25 046	11 345	13 701	6 276	8 256	5 069	5 445	11 226	1 347	7 212	2 668	1 56
WHITE													
MALE													
TOTAL	61 989	41 581	16 147	25 434	8 332	15 353	7 814	10 081	20 408	2 347	13 007	5 054	2 77
WORKED	52 400	35 224	13 207	22 018	6 702	13 252	6 505	8 766	17 176	1 949	10 675	4 351	2 38
50 TO 52 WEEKS	38 211	25 929	9 591	16 338	4 863	9 877	4 728	6 461	12 282	1 361	7 827	3 094	1 73
PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKED	72.9	73.6	72.6	74.2	72.6	74.5	72.7	73.7	71.5	69.8	72.0	71.1	72.
48 TO 49 WEEKS	1 399	918	342	577	165	341	176	236	481	59	274	148	6
40 TO 47 WEEKS	2 968	1 968	774	1 194	425	707	349	488	1 000	110	630	259	11
27 TO 39 WEEKS	2 983	1 889	755	1 134	398	691	356	443	1 095	154	651	290	15
14 TO 26 WEEKS	3 294	2 230	896	1 334	436	808	460	526	1 064	128	695	241	14
13 WEEKS OR LESS	3 545	2 290	850	1 440	414	828	436	613	1 255	137	799	319	15
DID NOT WORK	9 589	6 356	2 940	3 416	1 631	2 101	1 309	1 315	3 233	398	2 132	703	39
FEMALE													
TOTAL	68 750	46 632	18 766	27 846	9 391	16 972	9 395	10 874	22 118	2 398	14 248	5 472	3 04
WORKED	36 663	24 816	9 902	14 914	4 742	9 137	5 161	5 776	11 847	1 218	7 629	2 999	1 61
50 TO 52 WEEKS	19 223	13 339	5 594	7 745	2 722	4 779	2 872	2 966	5 884	579	3 763	1 542	82
PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKED	52.4	53.8	56.5	51.9	57.4	52.3	55.6	51.4	49.7	47.5	49.3	51.4	51.
48 TO 49 WEEKS	1 089	728	274	453	158	270	117	183	361	34	228	98	5
40 TO 47 WEEKS	2 543	1 704	642	1 061	326	674	317	388	839	84	548	207	11
27 TO 39 WEEKS	3 634	2 401	978	1 423	459	859	519	564	1 233	136	814	283	16
14 TO 26 WEEKS	4 931	3 281	1 208	2 073	549	1 231	659	842	1 649	189	1 061	399	21
13 WEEKS OR LESS	5 243	3 363	1 205	2 157	528	1 325	677	832	1 880	196	1 215	469	23
DID NOT WORK	32 087	21 816	8 884	12 932	4 649	7 834	4 234	5 098	10 272	1 179	6 619	2 473	1 43
NEGRO													
MALE													
TOTAL	6 733	5 041	3 834	1 207	2 531	749	1 303	458	1 693	310	1 043	340	21
WORKED	5 238	3 903	2 925	978	1 944	600	980	378	1 336	235	830	271	16
50 TO 52 WEEKS	3 407	2 603	1 926	677	1 302	424	625	253	805	113	512	180	11
PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKED	65.0	66.7	65.8	69.2	67.0	70.7	63.8	66.9	60.3	48.1	61.7	66.4	68.
48 TO 49 WEEKS	175	125	95	31	49	16	45	14	50	19	21	9	
40 TO 47 WEEKS	274	198	157	41	100	23	57	17	76	21	39	16	
27 TO 39 WEEKS	406	305	249	56	176	37	73	19	101	15	63	24	1
14 TO 26 WEEKS	469	351	248	103	169	57	79	46	118	27	73	17	1
13 WEEKS OR LESS	507	321	250	71	148	43	101	28	186	39	122	25	1
DID NOT WORK	1 495	1 138	909	229	587	149	322	80	357	75	213	69	4
FEMALE													
TOTAL	8 254	6 284	4 932	1 352	3 216	780	1 717	572	1 969	310	1 216	443	25
WORKED	4 533	3 442	2 658	785	1 692	460	965	325	1 091	148	668	274	14
50 TO 52 WEEKS	2 429	1 935	1 502	433	1 005	260	497	172	494	57	301	136	6
PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKED	53.6	56.2	56.5	55.2	59.4	56.5	51.5	52.9	45.3	38.5	45.1	49.6	47.
48 TO 49 WEEKS	152	115	100	14	61	10	39	4	38	5	18	14	
40 TO 47 WEEKS	244	189	124	65	76	31	48	33	55	9	29	17	
27 TO 39 WEEKS	444	309	256	52	156	27	101	26	135	23	80	32	1
14 TO 26 WEEKS	574	425	303	122	182	73	121	49	149	25	86	36	
13 WEEKS OR LESS	690	470	372	98	212	59	160	40	220	28	153	39	1
DID NOT WORK	3 720	2 842	2 275	567	1 524	320	751	247	878	162	548	169	10

1970

TABLE 12. WEEKS WORKED IN 1973 AND 1969--CIVILIAN PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX AND RACE, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

SEX AND RACE	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
MALE													
TOTAL	63 786	43 642	20 238	23 403	11 257	14 353	8 981	9 050	20 145	2 375	12 738	5 031	2 653
WORKED	53 154	36 887	16 630	20 257	9 143	12 498	7 488	7 758	16 267	1 850	10 232	4 185	2 166
50 TO 52 WEEKS	35 928	25 025	10 846	14 179	5 878	8 786	4 968	5 393	10 903	1 199	6 858	2 846	1 512
PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKED	67.6	67.8	65.2	70.0	64.3	70.3	66.3	69.5	67.0	64.8	67.0	68.0	69.8
48 TO 49 WEEKS	3 159	2 362	1 149	1 214	700	773	449	441	797	99	498	200	108
40 TO 47 WEEKS	3 945	2 824	1 374	1 451	824	906	550	545	1 121	137	713	271	149
27 TO 39 WEEKS	3 221	2 132	1 056	1 076	579	641	477	435	1 089	144	688	256	128
14 TO 26 WEEKS	3 057	2 020	983	1 036	526	619	458	418	1 038	123	644	271	119
13 WEEKS OR LESS	3 843	2 524	1 223	1 301	636	774	587	528	1 319	148	830	341	151
ID NOT WORK	10 632	6 755	3 608	3 146	2 115	1 855	1 494	1 292	3 878	525	2 507	646	486
FEMALE													
TOTAL	72 723	50 325	24 154	26 170	13 370	16 097	10 784	10 073	22 398	2 516	14 181	5 701	2 970
WORKED	36 449	25 838	12 658	13 181	6 927	8 160	5 731	5 021	10 611	1 038	6 656	2 916	1 439
50 TO 52 WEEKS	16 048	11 537	5 896	5 641	3 305	3 526	2 591	2 114	4 511	420	2 866	1 226	614
PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKED	44.0	44.7	46.6	42.8	47.7	43.2	45.2	42.1	42.5	40.5	43.1	42.0	42.7
48 TO 49 WEEKS	2 018	1 555	814	740	497	477	317	263	464	48	283	133	66
40 TO 47 WEEKS	3 657	2 728	1 351	1 377	793	879	558	498	929	90	570	269	137
27 TO 39 WEEKS	4 411	3 011	1 420	1 591	732	950	688	641	1 400	145	881	375	190
14 TO 26 WEEKS	4 466	3 068	1 410	1 659	721	1 013	688	646	1 398	139	867	392	187
13 WEEKS OR LESS	5 849	3 940	1 767	2 174	879	1 315	888	859	1 909	196	1 190	523	245
ID NOT WORK	36 274	24 486	11 496	12 990	6 443	7 937	5 054	5 053	11 787	1 478	7 525	2 785	1 531
WHITE													
MALE													
TOTAL	57 060	38 634	16 362	22 271	8 646	13 676	7 716	8 595	18 427	2 127	11 611	4 689	2 467
ORKED	47 988	32 958	13 612	19 345	7 108	11 944	6 504	7 401	15 030	1 673	9 430	3 927	2 028
50 TO 52 WEEKS	32 911	22 677	9 048	13 629	4 659	8 445	4 390	5 184	10 234	1 109	6 427	2 698	1 430
PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKED	68.6	68.8	66.5	70.5	65.5	70.7	67.5	70.0	68.1	66.3	68.2	68.7	70.5
48 TO 49 WEEKS	2 710	2 002	858	1 144	496	728	362	416	708	85	441	182	98
40 TO 47 WEEKS	3 416	2 418	1 053	1 365	601	855	452	510	998	117	634	247	136
27 TO 39 WEEKS	2 828	1 858	852	1 005	448	600	405	406	971	126	610	235	118
14 TO 26 WEEKS	2 727	1 785	809	976	411	584	398	392	942	108	581	253	109
13 WEEKS OR LESS	3 396	2 218	992	1 226	493	732	499	494	1 177	128	738	312	137
ID NOT WORK	9 073	5 676	2 750	2 926	1 539	1 732	1 212	1 194	3 397	454	2 181	762	439
FEMALE													
TOTAL	64 440	44 091	19 300	24 791	10 121	15 263	9 180	9 528	20 348	2 234	12 839	5 276	2 748
ORKED	31 941	22 347	9 953	12 394	5 134	7 667	4 820	4 727	9 595	919	6 000	2 675	1 316
50 TO 52 WEEKS	14 115	9 996	4 688	5 308	2 489	3 316	2 199	1 992	4 119	382	2 613	1 124	562
PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKED	44.2	44.7	47.1	42.8	48.5	43.3	45.6	42.1	42.9	41.6	43.6	42.0	42.7
48 TO 49 WEEKS	1 686	1 276	590	686	339	440	251	247	410	42	248	119	59
40 TO 47 WEEKS	3 136	2 305	1 018	1 286	563	817	455	469	832	79	507	246	125
27 TO 39 WEEKS	3 869	2 604	1 112	1 492	538	892	574	601	1 266	130	792	343	173
14 TO 26 WEEKS	3 974	2 703	1 138	1 565	545	959	592	606	1 271	122	785	364	173
13 WEEKS OR LESS	5 161	3 463	1 407	2 056	658	1 243	749	812	1 698	163	1 055	480	224
ID NOT WORK	32 499	21 745	9 347	12 397	4 987	7 596	4 360	4 801	10 754	1 315	6 639	2 600	1 433
NEGRO													
MALE													
TOTAL	5 969	4 446	3 523	923	2 387	557	1 136	367	1 523	212	1 015	296	174
ORKED	4 554	3 462	2 730	733	1 855	450	874	282	1 092	152	719	221	129
50 TO 52 WEEKS	2 649	2 056	1 623	433	1 117	274	506	158	593	80	386	126	77
PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKED	58.2	59.4	59.5	59.1	60.2	60.9	57.9	56.0	54.3	52.6	53.7	57.0	59.7
48 TO 49 WEEKS	406	325	266	59	186	38	80	21	80	13	52	16	9
40 TO 47 WEEKS	483	371	298	73	207	44	91	29	112	18	73	21	12
27 TO 39 WEEKS	348	244	183	61	118	35	65	26	105	16	70	19	10
14 TO 26 WEEKS	281	200	153	47	100	27	54	20	81	11	56	14	8
13 WEEKS OR LESS	389	267	206	61	128	33	79	28	121	14	82	25	13
ID NOT WORK	1 415	984	794	190	532	106	262	84	430	60	296	75	45
FEMALE													
TOTAL	7 425	5 590	4 464	1 126	3 009	688	1 455	438	1 835	244	1 220	370	206
RKED	4 056	3 133	2 482	652	1 658	414	824	238	922	106	600	217	115
50 TO 52 WEEKS	1 736	1 380	1 107	273	757	179	350	94	357	34	231	92	49
PERCENT OF TOTAL WORKED	42.8	44.0	44.6	41.9	45.7	43.2	42.5	39.5	38.7	32.1	38.5	42.4	42.6
48 TO 49 WEEKS	305	254	208	46	146	31	62	15	51	6	32	13	7
40 TO 47 WEEKS	473	383	306	77	210	53	96	24	90	10	60	20	12
27 TO 39 WEEKS	492	368	283	84	179	49	105	36	124	13	81	30	16
14 TO 26 WEEKS	438	325	249	76	163	44	86	32	114	14	75	25	13
13 WEEKS OR LESS	612	425	329	96	204	59	126	37	187	28	122	37	19
D NOT WORK	3 369	2 456	1 982	474	1 351	274	631	200	913	138	620	154	91

1974

TABLE 13. CURRENT OCCUPATION OF THE EMPLOYED--EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

CURRENT OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
BOTH SEXES													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	84 879	58 940	25 285	33 655	13 453	20 453	11 832	13 202	25 939	2 787	16 480	6 672	3 658
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED	12 342	9 402	3 732	5 670	2 010	3 703	1 722	1 967	2 939	228	1 713	998	467
ENGINEERS	1 124	928	262	666	150	474	112	192	197	4	100	93	51
PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, AND RELATED PRACTITIONERS. . .	663	503	229	274	124	186	105	88	160	13	96	51	28
HEALTH WORKERS, EXCEPT PRACTITIONERS.	1 414	1 091	488	602	264	372	225	231	323	10	215	98	44
TEACHERS, EXCEPT COLLEGE. .	3 201	2 195	820	1 375	401	872	419	504	1 006	110	632	264	114
ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE TECHNICIANS.	900	672	228	444	120	276	108	168	228	15	117	96	49
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS.	5 039	4 014	1 706	2 309	952	1 524	754	785	1 025	76	554	395	160
MANAGERS AND ADMIN.,EX. FARM.	8 862	6 523	2 509	4 014	1 295	2 618	1 214	1 396	2 339	188	1 476	674	363
SALARIED: MANUFACTURING . .	1 304	1 037	335	702	183	505	152	196	267	5	166	97	58
OTHER INDUSTRIES.	5 752	4 351	1 710	2 641	846	1 726	864	915	1 400	108	892	400	216
SELF-EMPLOYED: RETAIL TRADE	965	581	236	345	128	187	108	158	384	54	225	105	66
OTHER IND. .	841	554	228	327	138	200	89	127	287	21	193	73	43
SALES WORKERS	5 399	4 050	1 662	2 388	782	1 562	880	825	1 350	115	855	380	220
RETAIL TRADE.	3 018	2 111	927	1 184	430	746	497	438	907	84	582	240	133
OTHER THAN RETAIL TRADE . .	2 381	1 938	735	1 203	352	816	383	387	443	31	273	140	87
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	14 941	11 558	5 392	6 166	3 093	4 060	2 299	2 106	3 383	240	2 138	1 006	575
BOOKKEEPERS	1 642	1 142	509	633	258	417	251	216	500	27	337	136	60
OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS. .	642	549	284	264	161	178	124	86	93	9	63	21	11
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS, AND TYPISTS.	4 251	3 309	1 466	1 843	822	1 205	645	638	942	72	567	304	178
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS. . .	8 406	6 558	3 133	3 426	1 853	2 260	1 280	1 166	1 848	132	1 170	545	305
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	11 436	7 758	3 028	4 730	1 562	2 721	1 466	2 009	3 678	351	2 361	966	564
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTS, EX. CARPENTERS	2 230	1 469	549	920	272	526	277	394	760	95	481	185	111
CARPENTERS.	1 069	628	227	401	95	202	132	200	441	60	297	85	67
AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS. . . .	1 060	710	250	459	129	259	122	201	350	19	235	96	43
MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS, EXCEPT AUTOMOBILE.	1 953	1 313	502	811	271	482	230	329	641	34	401	206	121
METAL CRAFTS, EXCEPT MECHANICS AND MACHINISTS .	655	484	173	312	91	182	82	130	171	7	116	47	33
SUPERVISORS, N.E.C.	1 415	972	375	597	179	333	196	265	443	44	293	107	59
OTHER CRAFT WORKERS	3 054	2 182	953	1 229	526	738	427	491	871	93	539	240	130
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	10 398	6 540	2 963	3 576	1 591	1 884	1 372	1 692	3 859	439	2 494	926	436
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	4 661	3 149	1 345	1 804	729	984	616	819	1 512	148	994	369	178
NONDURABLE GOODS MFG. . . .	3 494	1 943	961	982	498	444	463	538	1 551	176	1 026	349	173
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	2 243	1 448	657	791	364	456	293	334	796	114	474	208	86
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	3 191	2 081	922	1 160	529	636	393	524	1 109	136	715	258	183
DRIVERS AND DELIVERYMEN . .	2 702	1 751	762	989	442	551	319	438	951	124	608	220	155
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	489	331	160	171	87	84	73	86	158	12	108	38	28
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	4 114	2 616	1 194	1 422	612	805	582	617	1 498	215	977	306	186
CONSTRUCTION.	772	454	183	271	101	167	83	104	318	48	205	65	60
MANUFACTURING	1 119	590	255	336	104	147	150	189	529	81	355	93	48
ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES. . . .	2 223	1 571	756	815	407	492	349	323	651	86	417	148	78
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	1 616	265	12	253	2	68	10	185	1 352	363	853	135	67
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	1 276	322	51	271	9	80	42	192	954	180	618	156	96
SERVICE WORKER , EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	10 035	7 048	3 404	3 644	1 775	2 109	1 629	1 535	2 987	283	1 945	759	402
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS. .	2 215	1 525	807	718	439	401	368	317	690	66	454	169	73
FOOD SERVICE WORKERS. . . .	3 448	2 422	1 104	1 318	573	779	530	540	1 026	110	655	261	140
HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS. . .	1 619	1 122	603	519	287	276	316	242	497	50	320	127	67
PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS. .	1 528	1 107	490	617	257	338	233	278	421	40	267	115	61
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS.	1 225	873	400	472	219	315	181	158	353	17	249	87	60
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	1 269	778	415	362	192	207	223	156	491	48	334	109	61
MALE													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	51 681	35 522	14 663	20 859	7 867	12 621	6 796	8 238	16 159	1 827	10 238	4 094	2 29
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED	7 175	5 578	2 104	3 474	1 106	2 311	997	1 163	1 597	105	885	607	30
ENGINEERS	1 107	911	260	650	148	459	112	192	197	4	100	93	51
PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, AND RELATED PRACTITIONERS. . .	592	447	194	253	101	171	93	82	145	13	85	47	27
HEALTH WORKERS, EXCEPT PRACTITIONERS.	172	132	68	64	36	44	32	20	40	-	24	16	
TEACHERS, EXCEPT COLLEGE. .	941	652	211	441	105	270	106	171	289	25	184	80	4
ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE TECHNICIANS.	805	602	205	397	105	252	100	145	203	12	106	85	4
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS.	3 558	2 834	1 166	1 669	612	1 115	554	553	724	51	387	286	13
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	7 200	5 315	1 979	3 336	1 003	2 183	976	1 153	1 885	143	1 199	543	32
SALARIED: MANUFACTURING . .	1 196	942	290	652	151	470	140	181	254	5	156	94	5
OTHER INDUSTRIES.	4 564	3 453	1 327	2 126	648	1 385	679	740	1 112	81	722	308	17
SELF-EMPLOYED: RETAIL TRADE	712	434	173	261	92	143	82	118	277	40	159	79	5
OTHER IND. .	728	487	189	298	113	184	76	113	242	18	162	62	3

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

TABLE 13. CURRENT OCCUPATION OF THE EMPLOYED--EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

CURRENT OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000		TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
					IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES					
BOTH SEXES													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	75 260	53 119	24 629	28 490	13 609	17 710	11 020	10 781	22 140	2 359	13 944	5 838	3 046
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED	11 289	8 627	3 792	4 834	2 057	3 221	1 736	1 614	2 663	231	1 560	871	426
ENGINEERS	1 189	993	321	672	169	468	152	204	196	10	100	87	49
PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, AND RELATED PRACTITIONERS. . .	535	419	197	223	113	156	83	66	115	10	69	36	15
HEALTH WORKERS, EXCEPT PRACTITIONERS.	1 206	908	448	459	229	286	220	173	298	23	180	94	43
TEACHERS, EXCEPT COLLEGE. .	2 732	1 871	804	1 067	399	666	405	401	860	97	538	226	116
ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE TECHNICIANS.	786	598	235	363	119	237	116	127	188	14	105	70	40
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS.	4 843	3 838	1 788	2 050	1 029	1 407	759	644	1 005	78	568	359	163
MANAGERS AND ADMIN.,EX. FARM.	6 352	4 598	1 908	2 690	987	1 778	921	912	1 754	182	1 087	485	252
SALARIED: MANUFACTURING . .	863	688	225	463	124	325	101	139	175	11	102	62	36
OTHER INDUSTRIES.	3 864	2 864	1 240	1 624	634	1 081	606	544	1 000	100	610	290	145
SELF-EMPLOYED: RETAIL TRADE	738	426	185	242	91	138	94	104	312	42	207	63	36
OTHER IND. .	887	620	259	361	139	235	121	126	267	29	168	70	35
SALES WORKERS	5 425	4 148	1 840	2 308	975	1 538	865	770	1 278	106	791	381	195
RETAIL TRADE.	3 103	2 265	1 038	1 227	544	786	494	442	838	78	531	229	117
OTHER THAN RETAIL TRADE . .	2 322	1 882	802	1 080	431	752	371	329	440	27	260	152	79
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	13 627	10 734	5 335	5 399	3 193	3 584	2 142	1 815	2 893	229	1 750	913	455
BOOKKEEPERS	1 521	1 100	522	579	296	370	226	209	420	41	273	107	50
OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS. .	530	459	228	231	146	157	82	74	72	3	39	29	16
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS, AND TYPISTS.	3 798	3 065	1 465	1 600	874	1 088	591	512	733	51	437	245	124
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS. . .	7 778	6 110	3 121	2 989	1 878	1 969	1 243	1 021	1 668	135	1 001	532	265
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	10 477	7 259	2 993	4 266	1 569	2 548	1 424	1 718	3 218	324	2 050	845	472
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTS, EX. CARPENTERS	1 905	1 275	521	754	263	440	258	315	629	74	396	159	92
CARPENTERS.	821	481	163	319	79	180	84	138	340	50	214	77	42
AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS. . . .	892	595	239	356	125	214	114	142	297	31	192	74	40
MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS, EXCEPT AUTOMOBILE.	1 520	1 036	415	621	204	364	211	257	484	41	318	124	72
METAL CRAFTS, EXCEPT MECHANICS AND MACHINISTS .	697	537	197	340	98	201	100	139	160	10	97	53	27
SUPERVISORS, N.E.C.	1 590	1 110	421	689	212	413	209	276	480	42	305	133	75
OTHER CRAFT WORKERS	3 054	2 226	1 038	1 187	590	737	449	451	828	77	526	225	123
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	10 440	6 747	3 212	3 535	1 784	1 922	1 428	1 614	3 693	380	2 414	899	507
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	4 423	3 111	1 389	1 722	758	984	631	738	1 312	109	859	344	197
NONDURABLE GOODS MFG. . . .	3 494	1 977	991	985	566	457	426	528	1 517	173	993	351	210
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	2 524	1 660	832	829	461	481	371	348	864	98	561	205	100
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	2 929	1 989	960	1 029	542	604	418	425	941	109	611	221	126
DRIVERS AND DELIVERYMEN . .	2 361	1 586	744	842	417	492	328	350	775	93	503	179	101
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	568	403	216	187	126	112	90	75	165	16	108	42	25
ABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	3 389	2 215	1 116	1 099	619	645	497	454	1 174	149	760	265	148
CONSTRUCTION.	603	376	187	189	102	106	85	83	227	33	147	46	30
MANUFACTURING	907	507	241	266	121	138	120	127	400	56	265	80	45
ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES. . . .	1 879	1 331	687	644	396	401	292	243	548	60	349	139	73
ARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	1 402	257	27	230	11	64	17	165	1 146	271	751	124	67
ARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	937	298	65	233	23	73	41	160	639	112	424	104	53
SERVICE WORKER , EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	7 851	5 535	2 941	2 594	1 624	1 577	1 317	1 017	2 315	218	1 466	632	298
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS. .	1 840	1 296	754	542	427	318	327	225	544	55	345	145	67
FOOD SERVICE WORKERS. . . .	2 762	1 898	954	945	504	566	449	379	864	83	540	241	107
HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS. . .	1 175	799	436	363	235	216	201	148	376	33	245	97	46
PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS. .	1 136	819	428	391	237	241	191	150	318	29	207	82	42
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS.	937	723	370	354	221	237	149	117	214	19	129	67	35
RIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	1 141	713	439	274	225	157	214	117	428	49	281	98	48
MALE													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	46 847	32 742	14 559	18 183	8 019	11 280	6 540	6 903	14 105	1 587	8 883	3 636	1 936
ROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED	6 718	5 259	2 174	3 085	1 204	2 104	970	981	1 459	117	832	509	253
ENGINEERS	1 168	976	313	663	164	463	148	200	192	9	98	85	48
PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, AND RELATED PRACTITIONERS. . .	488	381	176	205	100	143	76	62	107	9	65	33	14
HEALTH WORKERS, EXCEPT PRACTITIONERS.	124	97	53	44	27	28	25	16	27	2	15	10	3
TEACHERS, EXCEPT COLLEGE. .	800	546	219	326	119	206	100	121	255	30	162	63	34
ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE TECHNICIANS.	701	532	206	326	104	212	102	114	169	13	95	62	36
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS.	3 436	2 728	1 207	1 521	689	1 053	518	468	708	53	398	257	119
ANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	5 287	3 846	1 535	2 311	776	1 534	759	777	1 441	146	891	404	213
SALARIED: MANUFACTURING . .	808	646	206	440	111	307	95	133	162	10	95	58	34
OTHER INDUSTRIES.	3 090	2 293	952	1 341	471	895	481	446	797	79	483	234	120
SELF-EMPLOYED: RETAIL TRADE	592	348	149	199	73	116	76	83	244	32	162	50	28
OTHER IND. .	797	559	228	331	120	216	108	115	238	26	150	62	32

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 13. CURRENT OCCUPATION OF THE EMPLOYED--EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

CURRENT OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
MALE--CONTINUED													
SALES WORKERS	3 152	2 410	962	1 448	456	962	506	486	742	74	439	229	126
RETAIL TRADE	1 138	768	331	437	160	277	171	160	370	43	214	112	50
OTHER THAN RETAIL TRADE	2 014	1 642	631	1 011	296	685	335	326	372	31	224	117	76
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	3 414	2 703	1 371	1 332	870	884	501	448	711	56	462	193	104
BOOKKEEPERS	170	111	50	61	29	30	21	31	59	3	39	18	13
OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS	180	160	87	73	46	41	41	31	20	3	13	4	2
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS, AND TYPISTS	78	57	32	25	21	17	11	8	21	3	17	1	4
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	2 985	2 374	1 201	1 173	773	796	428	378	611	48	394	170	85
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	10 867	7 362	2 850	4 512	1 486	2 590	1 365	1 922	3 504	333	2 247	924	540
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTS, EX. CARPENTERS	2 204	1 452	541	911	270	524	271	387	752	95	472	185	109
CARPENTERS	1 064	623	227	396	95	200	132	196	441	60	297	85	67
AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS	1 057	706	248	458	127	257	122	201	350	19	235	96	43
MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS, EXCEPT AUTO	1 922	1 289	491	798	266	474	225	324	634	34	395	205	121
METAL CRAFTS, EXCEPT MECHANICS AND MACHINISTS	636	472	166	306	89	178	77	128	164	7	112	44	31
SUPERVISORS, N.E.C.	1 260	866	329	537	161	290	168	246	394	37	265	92	48
OTHER CRAFT WORKERS	2 724	1 954	848	1 106	478	666	370	440	770	82	471	218	120
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	6 309	4 107	1 746	2 361	961	1 272	785	1 089	2 202	239	1 416	547	243
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	3 155	2 158	928	1 230	517	687	410	544	997	99	661	236	108
NONDURABLE GOODS MFG.	1 500	888	386	502	192	231	194	271	612	47	400	166	72
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1 654	1 061	432	629	251	355	180	274	593	93	355	145	63
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES	3 036	1 978	894	1 084	513	585	381	499	1 058	131	687	240	169
DRIVER AND DELIVERYMEN	2 550	1 650	735	915	427	502	308	413	900	119	579	202	141
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	486	328	158	169	85	83	73	86	158	12	108	38	28
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	3 825	2 439	1 119	1 320	576	752	544	568	1 386	201	910	275	170
CONSTRUCTION	765	451	183	268	101	163	83	104	314	47	203	64	60
MANUFACTURING	1 019	541	234	307	100	140	134	167	478	80	322	76	41
ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES	2 042	1 447	702	745	375	448	327	297	595	74	385	136	70
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	1 523	239	12	227	2	56	10	172	1 284	347	811	126	78
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	943	242	37	204	6	56	31	149	701	121	467	113	71
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	4 212	3 130	1 577	1 553	883	964	695	589	1 081	78	709	294	165
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS	1 427	1 030	528	502	292	305	236	197	397	38	248	111	48
FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	1 078	865	435	430	255	276	180	154	214	17	133	63	31
HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS	182	137	93	45	36	22	57	23	45	4	32	9	11
PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS	380	292	151	141	93	72	58	69	88	1	57	30	17
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	1 144	807	372	435	207	290	165	146	337	17	240	81	57
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	25	18	11	7	6	7	5	-	7	-	6	1	-
FEMALE													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	33 198	23 418	10 622	12 797	5 586	7 832	5 036	4 964	9 780	959	6 243	2 578	1 368
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED	5 167	3 825	1 629	2 196	904	1 392	725	804	1 342	124	828	391	164
ENGINEERS	17	17	1	16	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, AND RELATED PRACTITIONERS	71	56	35	21	23	15	12	6	15	-	10	5	2
HEALTH WORKERS, EXCEPT PRACTITIONERS	1 242	959	421	538	228	328	193	210	283	10	191	82	36
TEACHERS, EXCEPT COLLEGE	2 260	1 543	609	934	296	601	313	333	717	85	448	184	67
ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE TECHNICIANS	95	70	23	46	15	23	8	23	25	3	11	11	10
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS	1 482	1 180	540	640	340	408	200	232	302	26	167	109	50
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	1 662	1 208	530	678	292	435	238	243	454	45	277	131	61
SALARIED: MANUFACTURING	108	95	45	50	33	35	12	15	13	-	10	3	2
OTHER INDUSTRIES	1 187	899	383	516	198	341	185	175	289	28	169	92	46
SELF-EMPLOYED: RETAIL TRADE	253	146	63	84	36	45	27	39	107	15	66	26	7
OTHER IND.	113	68	39	29	26	15	13	13	45	3	32	10	6
SALES WORKERS	2 247	1 639	700	939	326	600	374	339	608	41	416	150	94
RETAIL TRADE	1 880	1 343	596	747	270	469	326	278	537	41	368	128	84
OTHER THAN RETAIL TRADE	367	296	104	192	56	131	48	60	71	-	48	22	1
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	11 527	8 855	4 021	4 834	2 223	3 176	1 798	1 658	2 672	184	1 676	813	471
BOOKKEEPERS	1 472	1 031	459	573	228	387	230	185	441	24	298	118	6
OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS	461	389	197	192	114	137	82	55	72	6	50	16	
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS, AND TYPISTS	4 173	3 251	1 434	1 818	800	1 188	633	630	921	69	550	303	17
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS	5 421	4 184	1 932	2 252	1 080	1 464	852	788	1 237	84	777	376	21
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	569	395	178	218	77	131	101	86	174	17	114	42	2
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTS, EX. CARPENTERS	25	17	8	9	2	2	6	7	9	-	9	-	
CARPENTERS	5	5	-	5	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS	3	3	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS, EXCEPT AUTO	31	24	11	13	6	8	5	5	7	-	6	1	-
METAL CRAFTS, EXCEPT MECHANICS AND MACHINISTS	20	12	6	6	2	4	5	2	7	-	4	3	
SUPERVISORS, N.E.C.	156	107	46	61	18	42	28	18	49	7	27	15	1
OTHER CRAFT WORKERS	329	228	105	123	48	72	57	51	101	11	68	22	1

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

TABLE 13. CURRENT OCCUPATION OF THE EMPLOYED--EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

CURRENT OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
MALE--CONTINUED													
SALES WORKERS	3 294	2 558	1 119	1 438	597	974	522	465	736	57	451	229	118
RETAIL TRADE.	1 313	951	447	504	239	320	208	184	363	34	230	98	51
OTHER THAN RETAIL TRADE . .	1 981	1 607	672	935	358	654	314	281	374	22	221	131	67
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	3 608	2 858	1 466	1 391	906	928	560	463	751	62	447	241	123
BOOKKEEPERS	276	210	104	106	65	71	40	35	66	7	43	17	8
OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS. .	143	122	60	62	38	43	22	19	21	1	10	9	5
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS, AND TYPISTS.	132	109	57	53	37	37	20	16	23	2	13	7	4
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS. . .	3 057	2 416	1 245	1 171	767	777	479	394	641	53	380	208	107
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS.	9 946	6 904	2 821	4 083	1 478	2 443	1 343	1 640	3 042	305	1 934	803	449
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTS, EX. CARPENTERS	1 865	1 250	510	740	258	431	252	308	615	72	387	156	90
CARPENTERS.	810	475	160	315	78	178	82	136	335	49	211	76	41
AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS. . . .	878	586	235	351	123	212	112	140	292	30	190	72	40
MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS, EXCEPT AUTO.	1 483	1 013	406	607	200	356	206	250	470	40	309	121	71
METAL CRAFTS, EXCEPT MECHANICS AND MACHINISTS .	675	523	191	332	95	196	96	136	152	9	93	51	26
SUPERVISORS, N.E.C.	1 464	1 025	378	647	186	387	192	260	439	37	279	124	69
OTHER CRAFT WORKERS	2 771	2 033	942	1 091	539	681	402	410	738	68	467	204	112
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	6 433	4 251	1 959	2 292	1 069	1 268	890	1 023	2 183	221	1 422	540	297
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	3 118	2 206	977	1 231	534	698	443	533	910	82	594	235	136
NONDURABLE GOODS MFG. . . .	1 489	885	434	452	233	216	201	235	604	60	384	160	88
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1 826	1 158	548	609	302	354	246	255	669	79	443	146	73
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	2 798	1 902	932	970	528	570	404	400	896	103	584	209	118
DRIVER AND DELIVERYMEN. . .	2 247	1 510	721	790	405	462	316	328	737	88	481	166	94
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	551	392	211	180	123	108	88	73	159	15	104	41	24
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	3 100	2 036	1 025	1 011	571	594	454	417	1 064	137	689	238	133
CONSTRUCTION.	593	370	184	186	100	105	83	82	223	33	145	45	29
MANUFACTURING	804	454	217	237	109	123	108	114	350	50	232	68	38
ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES. . . .	1 702	1 212	624	588	361	367	263	221	490	54	312	125	66
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	1 330	235	23	213	7	57	15	155	1 095	261	717	117	64
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	788	241	51	190	18	56	33	134	547	97	365	85	43
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	3 511	2 628	1 438	1 190	857	746	581	444	883	79	546	258	124
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS. .	1 252	892	497	395	285	237	213	158	360	36	229	95	47
FOOD SERVICE WORKERS. . . .	861	679	385	294	236	185	148	110	182	13	107	62	25
HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS. . .	138	93	53	40	31	22	22	18	45	4	28	13	7
PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS. .	379	286	158	128	98	80	60	47	93	9	58	26	12
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS.	881	678	345	333	207	223	138	111	202	17	123	62	33
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	36	26	15	10	8	6	7	4	10	1	7	3	1
FEMALE													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	28 413	20 377	10 071	10 307	5 590	6 430	4 481	3 877	8 035	772	5 061	2 202	1 110
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED	4 572	3 368	1 619	1 749	853	1 117	765	632	1 204	114	728	362	173
ENGINEERS	21	17	8	9	5	6	3	3	4	-	1	2	1
PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, AND RELATED PRACTITIONERS. . .	47	39	21	18	14	13	7	4	8	1	5	3	2
HEALTH WORKERS, EXCEPT PRACTITIONERS.	1 082	811	396	415	201	259	194	157	271	21	165	84	40
TEACHERS, EXCEPT COLLEGE. .	1 931	1 326	585	741	280	461	305	280	606	66	377	163	83
ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE TECHNICIANS.	85	66	29	37	14	25	15	12	19	1	10	8	5
OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS.	1 407	1 110	581	529	340	354	241	176	297	24	170	102	44
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	1 065	752	373	379	211	244	162	135	313	36	196	81	39
SALARIED: MANUFACTURING . .	55	42	18	24	13	17	6	6	13	1	7	4	2
OTHER INDUSTRIES.	774	571	288	283	163	186	125	97	203	21	127	56	25
SELF-EMPLOYED: RETAIL TRADE	146	78	36	42	18	22	18	20	68	11	45	13	6
OTHER IND. .	90	61	31	30	18	19	13	11	29	3	18	8	3
SALES WORKERS	2 131	1 590	721	870	378	564	343	306	541	49	340	152	78
RETAIL TRADE.	1 790	1 315	591	724	304	466	286	258	476	44	301	131	66
OTHER THAN RETAIL TRADE . .	341	276	130	146	73	98	57	47	66	5	40	21	12
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	10 018	7 876	3 869	4 007	2 287	2 656	1 582	1 352	2 142	167	1 303	672	332
BOOKKEEPERS	1 244	890	417	473	231	299	186	174	354	34	230	90	42
OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS. .	387	337	168	169	108	114	61	55	51	2	29	20	11
SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS, AND TYPISTS.	3 666	2 956	1 408	1 547	838	1 052	571	496	710	49	423	238	120
OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS. . .	4 721	3 694	1 875	1 818	1 111	1 191	765	627	1 027	82	621	324	158
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS.	532	355	172	183	91	105	82	78	177	19	115	43	23
CONSTRUCTION CRAFTS, EX. CARPENTERS	39	25	11	15	5	8	6	7	14	2	9	3	2
CARPENTERS.	11	7	3	4	1	2	1	2	5	1	3	1	1
AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS. . . .	14	8	4	4	2	2	2	3	5	1	3	2	1
MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS, EXCEPT AUTO.	37	23	9	14	4	7	5	7	14	1	10	3	2
METAL CRAFTS, EXCEPT MECHANICS AND MACHINISTS .	22	14	6	8	3	4	4	3	8	-	5	2	1
SUPERVISORS, N.E.C.	127	85	43	42	26	26	18	16	41	5	27	10	6
OTHER CRAFT WORKERS. . . .	283	193	97	96	50	56	46	40	90	9	59	22	11

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 13. CURRENT OCCUPATION OF THE EMPLOYED--EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

CURRENT OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
FEMALE--CONTINUED													
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	4 089	2 432	1 218	1 215	630	612	588	603	1 656	199	1 078	379	193
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	1 506	990	417	573	211	298	206	276	515	50	333	133	70
NONDURABLE GOODS MFG. . . .	1 994	1 055	575	480	306	213	269	267	939	129	626	183	100
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	589	387	225	162	112	102	113	60	202	21	119	63	23
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	155	104	28	76	17	51	11	25	51	5	29	18	14
DRIVERS AND DELIVERYMEN . .	152	101	26	75	15	50	11	25	51	5	29	18	14
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	3	3	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	289	177	75	102	36	53	38	49	112	15	67	30	15
CONSTRUCTION.	7	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	4	1	1	1	-
MANUFACTURING	100	49	21	28	5	6	16	22	51	1	33	17	8
ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES. . . .	181	124	54	70	32	43	22	27	57	12	33	12	8
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	93	25	-	25	-	12	-	13	68	16	42	9	9
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	333	80	13	67	3	24	10	43	253	59	151	42	25
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	5 823	3 917	1 826	2 091	892	1 145	934	946	1 906	205	1 236	465	237
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS. .	788	495	279	216	147	96	133	120	292	28	206	58	26
FOOD SERVICE WORKERS. . . .	2 370	1 557	669	888	318	503	351	385	813	93	522	198	109
HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS. . .	1 436	985	510	474	251	255	259	220	452	45	289	118	56
PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS. .	1 148	815	339	475	164	266	175	209	333	39	210	85	43
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS.	81	66	29	37	12	25	17	12	15	-	9	6	3
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	1 244	760	404	355	186	200	218	156	484	48	329	107	61

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.

1970

TABLE 13. CURRENT OCCUPATION OF THE EMPLOYED--EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

CURRENT OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
FEMALE--CONTINUED													
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	4 007	2 497	1 253	1 244	715	653	538	591	1 510	160	992	359	210
DURABLE GOODS MANUFACTURING	1 305	903	412	491	224	286	189	205	402	27	265	109	61
NONDURABLE GOODS MFG. . . .	2 005	1 091	558	533	333	241	225	293	914	113	609	191	122
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	697	502	283	219	159	126	125	93	195	19	117	59	27
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	132	87	28	59	14	34	14	25	45	6	27	12	8
DRIVERS AND DELIVERYMEN . .	114	76	24	52	12	30	12	22	39	6	23	11	7
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	17	11	5	7	3	4	2	3	6	1	4	1	1
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	289	179	91	88	49	51	43	37	110	12	71	27	15
CONSTRUCTION.	10	7	4	3	2	1	2	2	3	-	2	1	1
MANUFACTURING	103	53	24	29	12	16	12	13	50	6	32	12	7
ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES. . . .	177	119	63	56	35	34	29	22	58	6	37	14	7
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	72	22	5	17	3	7	1	10	50	9	35	7	4
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	149	57	14	43	6	17	8	27	93	14	59	19	9
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	4 340	2 908	1 503	1 405	767	831	736	573	1 433	139	920	374	174
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS. .	587	404	257	147	142	81	115	66	184	19	115	50	20
FOOD SERVICE WORKERS. . . .	1 901	1 219	569	650	268	381	301	269	682	70	433	179	82
HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS. . .	1 037	706	383	324	204	194	179	130	331	30	217	84	40
PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS. .	758	533	270	263	139	161	131	102	225	19	149	56	30
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS.	57	45	24	21	14	15	10	6	12	1	6	5	2
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	1 105	688	424	264	217	151	207	113	418	48	275	95	47

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.

1974

TABLE 14. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1973 AND 1969 BY OCCUPATION--EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. MEAN EARNINGS IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS)

CURRENT OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS: TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS: IN CENTRAL CITIES	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS: OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	METROPOLITAN AREAS OF 1,000,000 OR MORE: IN CENTRAL CITIES	METROPOLITAN AREAS OF 1,000,000 OR MORE: OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	METROPOLITAN AREAS OF LESS THAN 1,000,000: IN CENTRAL CITIES	METROPOLITAN AREAS OF LESS THAN 1,000,000: OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	NONMETROPOLITAN: TOTAL	NONMETROPOLITAN: IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	NONMETROPOLITAN: IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	NONMETROPOLITAN: IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	NONMETROPOLITAN: IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	81 662	56 799	24 317	32 482	12 904	19 772	11 412	12 710	24 863	2 624	15 810	6 429	3 517
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS.	12 077	9 180	3 626	5 554	1 947	3 631	1 678	1 923	2 897	225	1 691	961	462
MANAGERS AND ADMIN.,EX. FARM.	8 681	6 408	2 454	3 954	1 253	2 587	1 201	1 368	2 272	181	1 431	661	372
SALES WORKERS	5 135	3 865	1 574	2 291	740	1 496	834	795	1 270	106	902	362	206
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	14 129	10 961	5 101	5 860	2 914	3 977	2 188	1 983	3 168	222	1 994	952	546
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	11 295	7 667	2 988	4 679	1 539	2 683	1 449	1 996	3 628	349	2 325	954	560
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	10 113	6 347	2 871	3 476	1 531	1 829	1 340	1 648	3 767	424	2 435	907	428
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	3 141	2 049	906	1 143	518	622	388	521	1 091	135	703	254	160
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	3 944	2 501	1 143	1 357	586	761	557	596	1 443	208	945	290	160
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	1 598	261	12	249	2	65	10	185	1 337	356	845	135	87
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	1 004	276	48	228	9	69	39	159	728	119	486	124	70
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	9 415	6 604	3 216	3 389	1 685	1 977	1 531	1 411	2 811	258	1 843	710	373
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	1 130	679	378	301	180	176	198	124	451	41	310	99	56
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	60 377	42 283	18 023	24 260	9 559	14 772	8 464	9 488	18 094	1 871	11 556	4 666	2 561
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS.	9 659	7 358	2 888	4 470	1 513	2 877	1 375	1 593	2 301	169	1 354	778	374
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	7 737	5 736	2 181	3 555	1 103	2 330	1 078	1 225	2 001	151	1 278	573	325
SALES WORKERS	3 587	2 737	1 128	1 609	532	1 041	596	568	850	76	525	249	142
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	10 081	7 837	3 700	4 137	2 118	2 762	1 592	1 375	2 244	151	1 431	663	374
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	9 028	6 129	2 370	3 759	1 210	2 161	1 160	1 598	2 899	267	1 860	772	460
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	6 995	4 422	1 978	2 443	1 049	1 272	929	1 171	2 573	268	1 686	616	285
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	2 365	1 550	685	866	391	462	294	403	814	94	541	180	125
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	2 378	1 518	683	835	339	467	344	368	860	118	551	191	112
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	1 461	235	10	225	2	55	8	170	1 226	323	784	119	70
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	650	176	30	146	3	49	27	97	474	73	332	69	51
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	5 882	4 237	2 160	2 077	1 186	1 220	975	857	1 645	162	1 071	412	218
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	555	346	209	138	113	77	97	61	207	20	143	44	25
MALE													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	50 800	34 896	14 355	20 541	7 680	12 422	6 675	8 118	15 904	1 776	10 078	4 051	2 266
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS.	7 104	5 515	2 066	3 449	1 083	2 296	983	1 153	1 589	105	879	606	301
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	7 138	5 265	1 955	3 311	982	2 169	973	1 141	1 873	143	1 187	543	320
SALES WORKERS	3 108	2 374	948	1 427	443	946	505	481	734	74	431	229	125
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	3 334	2 633	1 324	1 309	836	869	488	440	701	55	454	192	104
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	10 755	7 291	2 817	4 474	1 468	2 561	1 349	1 913	3 464	332	2 221	912	538
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	6 224	4 043	1 719	2 324	948	1 248	771	1 076	2 181	234	1 402	545	243
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	3 000	1 952	879	1 073	502	577	377	496	1 049	130	679	240	169
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	3 684	2 340	1 077	1 264	556	715	520	549	1 343	195	884	264	167
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	1 510	238	12	226	2	54	10	172	1 272	341	805	126	78
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	859	225	36	189	6	52	30	137	634	96	435	103	61
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	4 063	3 006	1 514	1 492	849	931	666	561	1 057	71	696	289	160
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	20	13	9	4	6	4	3	-	7	-	6	1	-
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	40 654	28 052	11 351	16 702	6 047	10 110	5 303	6 591	12 601	1 361	8 059	3 181	1 794
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS.	6 147	4 789	1 772	3 017	926	1 984	846	1 033	1 357	85	771	501	258
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	6 520	4 824	1 770	3 054	880	2 006	890	1 049	1 695	118	1 094	483	285
SALES WORKERS	2 534	1 954	770	1 184	365	776	405	407	581	61	337	183	109
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	2 715	2 127	1 061	1 066	648	708	413	358	588	49	396	143	75
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	8 657	5 869	2 244	3 625	1 160	2 076	1 084	1 549	2 788	254	1 789	745	444
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	4 646	2 980	1 259	1 721	692	918	567	803	1 666	166	1 082	418	181
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	2 316	1 524	678	847	385	455	292	392	792	93	527	172	120
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	2 238	1 435	648	787	323	444	325	343	802	115	514	173	101
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	1 383	217	10	207	2	47	8	160	1 166	310	746	110	61
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	573	149	20	129	-	41	20	87	425	61	306	58	43
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	2 916	2 177	1 113	1 064	663	654	450	409	739	51	493	195	118
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	10	6	4	1	3	1	2	-	4	-	4	-	-
FEMALE													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	30 863	21 903	9 962	11 942	5 224	7 350	4 738	4 592	8 959	848	5 733	2 379	1 252
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS.	4 972	3 665	1 560	2 105	864	1 335	696	771	1 308	120	812	375	161
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	1 542	1 143	499	644	272	417	228	226	399	38	244	118	52
SALES WORKERS	2 027	1 491	626	864	297	550	329	315	536	32	371	133	82
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	10 795	8 328	3 777	4 551	2 078	3 008	1 699	1 543	2 467	167	1 541	760	442
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	540	376	171	205	72	122	99	83	164	17	105	42	22
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	3 889	2 304	1 151	1 152	583	561	569	571	1 586	190	1 033	362	184
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	140	98	28	70	17	45	11	25	43	5	24	14	11
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	260	161	67	94	30	47	37	47	100	13	61	26	12
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	88	23	-	23	-	11	-	13	65	15	41	9	9
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	145	51	12	39	3	17	9	23	94	22	50	21	9
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	5 353	3 599	1 702	1 897	836	1 046	865	851	1 754	187	1 147	420	213
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	1 109	666	369	297	174	172	195	124	444	41	305	98	56

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

TABLE 14. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1973 AND 1969 BY OCCUPATION--EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. MEAN EARNINGS IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS)

CURRENT OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	72 949	51 662	23 914	27 748	13 220	17 284	10 694	10 464	21 288	2 252	13 400	5 636	2 944
ROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS.	11 092	8 489	3 723	4 767	2 020	3 180	1 702	1 587	2 603	225	1 523	854	419
ANAGERS AND ADMIN.,EX. FARM.	6 271	4 547	1 883	2 664	974	1 762	909	902	1 724	178	1 068	478	249
ALES WORKERS	5 201	3 995	1 774	2 221	942	1 485	833	736	1 206	97	745	364	186
LERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	13 075	10 347	5 144	5 204	3 083	3 465	2 060	1 739	2 727	211	1 645	871	432
RAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	10 355	7 182	2 951	4 231	1 546	2 527	1 405	1 704	3 173	317	2 020	836	467
PERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	10 135	6 561	3 111	3 450	1 721	1 875	1 390	1 575	3 574	366	2 336	872	491
RANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	2 881	1 958	945	1 013	533	595	411	418	923	107	600	216	124
ABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	3 253	2 131	1 072	1 059	596	623	476	437	1 122	142	726	254	142
ARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	1 361	245	27	219	11	61	16	158	1 116	263	734	119	65
ARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	835	269	59	210	21	66	38	144	566	97	378	91	47
ERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	7 453	5 279	2 820	2 459	1 561	1 501	1 259	958	2 174	205	1 375	594	280
RIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	1 038	659	407	252	212	145	194	107	379	43	251	86	43
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	49 245	34 758	15 802	18 956	8 643	11 801	7 159	7 155	14 488	1 504	9 131	3 852	2 019
ROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS.	7 016	5 457	2 312	3 146	1 252	2 126	1 059	1 020	1 559	124	895	540	274
ANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	5 402	3 918	1 597	2 321	808	1 536	789	784	1 485	150	922	413	214
ALES WORKERS	3 506	2 656	1 174	1 482	613	989	561	492	850	70	525	255	130
LERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	8 672	6 849	3 414	3 435	2 034	2 283	1 380	1 152	1 824	141	1 107	576	285
RAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	7 853	5 438	2 173	3 265	1 109	1 935	1 065	1 330	2 414	228	1 536	650	360
PERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	6 652	4 264	1 976	2 288	1 064	1 225	912	1 063	2 388	229	1 567	592	331
RANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	2 034	1 368	655	713	366	413	289	300	666	70	437	159	87
ABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	1 841	1 205	618	587	344	342	274	245	637	79	413	145	81
ARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	1 181	206	22	185	9	50	12	135	975	229	641	105	55
ARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	444	134	26	108	10	33	16	75	310	58	205	46	26
ERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	4 178	2 969	1 644	1 325	933	811	710	514	1 210	108	771	330	155
RIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	466	294	192	102	100	57	92	45	171	18	113	41	20
MALE													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	46 104	32 273	14 308	17 965	7 871	11 154	6 438	6 811	13 831	1 547	8 714	3 570	1 902
ROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS.	6 660	5 218	2 150	3 068	1 189	2 093	961	975	1 442	116	822	505	251
ANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	5 257	3 826	1 525	2 301	770	1 527	755	774	1 431	145	886	401	212
ALES WORKERS	3 251	2 524	1 102	1 422	588	963	514	460	727	56	445	226	116
LERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	3 550	2 813	1 437	1 377	886	918	551	458	737	61	439	237	121
RAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	9 850	6 842	2 787	4 055	1 459	2 426	1 328	1 629	3 008	300	1 913	795	445
PERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	6 316	4 179	1 920	2 259	1 044	1 250	876	1 009	2 137	216	1 393	528	290
RANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	2 757	1 876	918	957	520	563	399	395	881	102	575	205	116
ABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	2 988	1 966	987	979	551	576	436	403	1 022	131	662	230	128
ARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	1 306	229	22	206	7	55	15	151	1 078	256	707	115	62
ARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	731	225	48	177	17	52	31	124	506	89	340	78	41
ERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	3 404	2 552	1 398	1 154	832	725	566	429	852	76	527	249	119
RIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	34	24	14	10	8	6	7	4	9	1	6	3	1
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	34 595	24 135	10 385	13 750	5 599	8 531	4 786	5 219	10 460	1 138	6 582	2 740	1 460
ROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS.	5 126	4 028	1 581	2 447	853	1 671	728	777	1 098	84	617	397	204
ANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	4 648	3 384	1 328	2 056	655	1 364	673	692	1 264	124	783	356	186
ALES WORKERS	2 544	1 952	835	1 117	437	754	399	363	592	46	364	183	94
LERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	2 723	2 136	1 062	1 074	644	713	417	361	588	49	350	188	96
RAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	7 523	5 218	2 069	3 149	1 053	1 868	1 016	1 281	2 304	216	1 465	623	346
PERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	4 508	2 946	1 325	1 621	706	881	619	740	1 562	147	1 020	395	218
RANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	1 993	1 341	643	698	360	403	283	294	652	68	428	156	85
ABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	1 703	1 119	571	548	319	320	252	228	584	73	380	132	75
ARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	1 136	193	18	175	6	46	11	130	943	224	619	101	53
ARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	411	121	24	98	8	29	15	69	290	55	192	43	24
ERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	2 264	1 686	924	763	554	479	370	284	578	53	361	164	80
RIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	17	12	7	5	3	4	3	2	5	-	3	2	1
FEMALE													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	26 845	19 388	9 606	9 783	5 349	6 130	4 257	3 653	7 457	704	4 687	2 066	1 042
ROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS.	4 431	3 271	1 573	1 699	831	1 087	742	612	1 160	110	701	349	168
ANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	1 014	721	358	363	204	235	154	128	293	34	182	77	38
ALES WORKERS	1 951	1 471	672	799	354	522	319	276	480	42	300	138	70
LERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	9 524	7 534	3 707	3 827	2 198	2 547	1 509	1 280	1 990	150	1 206	634	311
RAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	505	339	164	176	87	101	77	75	166	17	108	41	22
PERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	3 819	2 382	1 191	1 191	677	626	514	566	1 437	150	942	345	201
RANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	124	82	27	56	14	33	13	23	42	6	25	11	8
ABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	265	165	85	80	45	47	40	34	100	11	64	25	14
ARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	55	17	5	12	3	6	1	7	38	7	27	5	3
ARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	104	44	11	33	4	13	7	20	60	8	39	13	6
ERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	4 049	2 727	1 422	1 305	729	776	693	530	1 322	129	848	345	161
RIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	1 004	634	392	242	205	139	188	103	370	42	245	84	42

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 14. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1973 AND 1969 BY OCCUPATION--EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. MEAN EARNINGS IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS)

CURRENT OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS--CONTINUED													
FEMALE--CONTINUED													
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	19 723	14 231	6 673	7 558	3 512	4 662	3 161	2 896	5 493	510	3 497	1 485	766
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS.	3 512	2 569	1 116	1 453	587	893	528	560	943	84	583	277	116
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	1 217	912	411	501	223	325	188	176	306	33	184	89	41
SALES WORKERS	1 053	783	358	425	166	264	192	161	269	15	188	66	34
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	7 366	5 710	2 639	3 071	1 470	2 054	1 169	1 017	1 656	101	1 035	520	299
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	371	260	125	134	50	86	75	49	111	13	71	27	16
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	2 348	1 442	719	723	358	354	362	369	906	102	606	198	105
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	49	26	7	19	6	8	2	11	23	2	13	8	5
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	141	83	35	48	16	23	19	25	58	3	36	18	11
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	78	18	-	18	-	8	-	10	60	14	38	9	9
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	77	27	10	17	3	7	7	10	49	12	26	11	7
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	2 967	2 060	1 047	1 013	523	565	524	448	906	111	578	217	100
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	545	342	205	137	110	75	95	61	203	20	139	44	25
MEAN EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	$8 290	$8 800	$8 113	$9 314	$8 423	$9 860	$7 764	$8 466	$7 125	$6 273	$7 029	$7 707	$7 977
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS.	11 557	12 027	11 138	12 607	11 811	13 066	10 363	11 742	10 068	9 526	9 799	10 656	11 250
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	13 811	14 642	13 437	15 390	13 737	16 335	13 125	13 591	11 474	9 904	11 338	12 181	13 070
SALES WORKERS	8 126	8 650	7 916	9 154	8 036	9 647	7 809	8 226	6 532	6 361	6 254	7 197	7 880
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	5 871	6 038	6 063	6 016	6 346	6 232	5 682	5 594	5 294	4 966	5 341	5 272	5 580
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	10 027	10 446	9 903	10 793	10 208	11 233	9 580	10 200	9 141	8 336	8 891	10 043	9 984
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	6 628	6 978	6 605	7 286	6 703	7 446	6 493	7 105	6 036	5 063	6 121	6 269	6 213
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	8 745	9 200	8 509	9 747	8 801	10 530	8 119	8 812	7 900	7 112	8 085	7 777	9 328
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	5 883	6 384	6 368	6 402	6 670	6 551	6 050	6 213	5 015	4 515	5 095	5 113	4 967
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	8 528	8 632	(B)	8 458	(B)	(B)	(B)	8 863	8 508	7 401	8 950	8 719	6 433
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	3 686	4 670	(B)	4 592	(B)	(B)	(B)	3 815	3 314	2 568	3 369	3 786	(B)
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	4 554	4 862	4 950	4 777	5 409	5 133	4 444	4 282	3 829	3 128	3 812	4 126	4 458
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	1 480	1 682	1 848	1 475	2 403	1 698	1 343	1 170	1 175	(B)	1 177	1 200	(B)
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	9 818	10 416	9 552	11 057	9 836	11 716	9 232	10 031	8 420	7 243	8 297	9 198	9 576
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS.	13 074	13 656	12 618	14 327	13 477	14 950	11 673	13 202	11 212	9 411	11 040	11 903	12 660
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	14 695	15 563	14 315	16 329	14 753	17 345	13 866	14 396	12 205	10 335	12 068	12 983	13 792
SALES WORKERS	10 208	10 742	9 605	11 540	9 547	12 256	9 656	10 228	8 487	8 013	8 157	9 327	10 347
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	7 092	7 291	7 246	7 332	7 558	7 547	6 829	6 899	6 395	6 249	6 437	6 330	6 904
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	10 832	11 301	10 762	11 640	11 084	12 066	10 427	11 064	9 840	8 997	9 513	10 921	10 771
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	7 838	8 176	7 649	8 607	7 681	8 862	7 612	8 330	7 256	6 215	7 265	7 696	7 540
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	9 766	10 309	9 541	10 904	9 821	12 066	9 169	9 599	8 745	7 939	9 003	8 340	10 678
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	7 356	8 034	8 070	8 004	8 612	8 142	7 537	7 830	6 160	5 501	6 275	6 235	6 138
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	8 635	8 981	(B)	8 821	(B)	(B)	(B)	9 142	8 569	7 894	8 745	9 243	(B)
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	4 257	5 534	(B)	5 465	(B)	(B)	(B)	4 289	3 783	(B)	3 985	(B)	(B)
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	5 941	6 285	6 194	6 379	6 498	6 795	5 818	5 787	5 054	3 808	4 961	5 788	6 454
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	2 090	2 344	2 354	2 345	2 730	2 876	1 893	(B)	1 664	(B)	1 702	(B)	(B)
MALE													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	10 459	11 164	10 197	11 839	10 379	12 582	9 988	10 704	8 912	7 664	8 815	9 698	9 951
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS.	14 583	15 014	13 878	15 694	14 751	16 124	12 916	14 836	13 090	14 411	13 042	12 910	13 300
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	15 336	16 236	14 932	17 001	15 294	17 974	14 567	15 166	12 806	11 108	12 652	13 591	14 237
SALES WORKERS	11 394	12 032	10 925	12 759	11 107	13 361	10 765	11 575	9 330	(B)	9 384	9 585	11 357
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	8 870	8 923	8 354	9 499	8 054	9 766	8 869	8 971	8 671	(B)	8 798	8 375	8 159
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	10 273	10 708	10 157	11 054	10 415	11 486	9 877	10 475	9 359	8 579	9 097	10 271	10 189
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	8 077	8 333	7 968	8 603	8 000	8 786	7 928	8 391	7 603	6 456	7 779	7 645	7 597
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	9 017	9 495	8 666	10 175	8 937	11 085	8 304	9 117	8 118	7 350	8 277	8 084	9 755
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	6 043	6 562	6 493	6 615	6 760	6 764	6 220	6 420	5 145	4 698	5 211	5 253	5 149
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	8 867	9 231	(B)	9 072	(B)	(B)	(B)	9 356	8 799	7 570	9 284	9 021	7 094
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	3 936	5 002	(B)	4 985	(B)	(B)	(B)	3 988	3 558	2 893	3 560	4 173	(B)
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	6 483	6 724	6 477	6 975	6 932	7 203	5 887	6 597	5 800	(B)	5 669	6 401	6 976
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	11 686	12 495	11 488	13 179	11 647	14 019	11 310	11 892	9 884	8 357	9 737	10 909	11 248
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS.	15 598	16 107	14 946	16 788	15 749	17 337	14 067	15 735	13 812	12 161	13 806	14 101	14 667
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	16 030	16 979	15 716	17 711	16 308	18 740	15 131	15 726	13 339	11 603	13 153	14 182	14 783
SALES WORKERS	12 687	13 288	12 165	14 018	12 018	14 831	12 297	12 501	10 646	(B)	10 676	11 066	12 280
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	9 998	10 140	9 552	10 726	9 375	11 021	9 829	10 141	9 484	(B)	9 511	9 415	9 985
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	11 032	11 516	11 014	11 827	11 282	12 253	10 728	11 257	10 013	9 275	9 671	11 087	10 947
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	9 114	9 434	8 874	9 843	8 774	10 087	8 996	9 564	8 543	7 457	8 650	8 697	8 600
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	9 890	10 402	9 562	11 062	9 855	12 160	9 208	9 788	8 904	8 016	9 162	8 590	11 014
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	7 523	8 205	8 179	8 227	8 667	8 343	7 693	8 077	6 313	5 628	6 436	6 403	6 485
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	8 965	9 540	(B)	9 393	(B)	(B)	(B)	9 543	8 858	8 060	9 075	9 632	(B)
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	4 497	5 814	(B)	5 795	(B)	(B)	(B)	4 460	4 025	(B)	4 134	(B)	(B)
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	7 809	8 106	7 774	8 453	7 928	8 747	7 548	8 004	6 934	(B)	6 558	8 244	8 730
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

TABLE 14. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1973 AND 1969 BY OCCUPATION--EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. MEAN EARNINGS IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS)

CURRENT OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS--CONTINUED													
FEMALE--CONTINUED													
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	14 650	10 622	5 417	5 206	3 043	3 270	2 373	1 936	4 028	366	2 549	1 112	558
ROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS.	1 891	1 429	731	698	400	455	331	243	462	41	277	144	70
ANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	755	534	269	265	153	172	116	92	221	25	139	57	28
ALES WORKERS	962	704	339	365	176	236	163	129	258	25	162	72	36
LERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	5 949	4 713	2 352	2 361	1 390	1 570	962	792	1 236	92	757	388	189
RAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	330	220	105	116	56	67	49	49	110	12	71	27	14
PERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	2 144	1 318	651	667	358	344	293	324	826	83	547	197	114
RANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	41	27	12	16	6	10	6	6	14	1	9	3	2
ABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	138	86	47	39	24	22	22	17	52	6	33	13	7
ARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	44	13	4	9	3	4	1	5	31	5	22	4	2
ARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	33	13	2	10	1	4	1	6	20	3	14	3	2
ERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	1 914	1 283	720	563	380	333	340	230	632	56	410	166	75
RIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	449	282	186	97	97	54	89	43	166	18	109	39	19
MEAN EARNINGS													
BOTH SEXES													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	$8 373	$8 933	$8 201	$9 563	$8 506	10 148	$7 825	$8 596	$7 013	$6 187	$6 840	$7 755	$7 900
ROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS.	11 805	12 412	11 505	13 118	12 121	13 790	10 780	11 773	9 826	8 568	9 462	10 818	11 339
ANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	14 726	15 857	14 543	16 785	15 051	17 824	13 999	14 756	11 745	9 614	11 472	13 147	13 338
ALES WORKERS	8 721	9 174	8 392	9 799	8 865	10 327	7 847	8 733	7 219	6 308	6 997	7 918	8 156
ERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	6 078	6 276	6 187	6 363	6 480	6 590	5 751	5 911	5 329	5 197	5 216	5 576	5 795
RAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	9 818	10 380	9 653	10 887	9 966	11 329	9 309	10 232	8 544	7 382	8 428	9 267	9 364
ERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	6 707	7 096	6 717	7 437	6 807	7 718	6 606	7 102	5 995	5 403	5 892	6 520	6 391
RANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	8 214	8 594	8 103	9 052	8 398	9 389	7 740	8 571	7 407	6 596	7 372	7 906	7 768
ABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	5 843	6 164	6 064	6 265	6 526	6 553	5 485	5 842	5 234	4 822	5 246	5 431	5 341
ARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	7 295	7 828	6 735	7 927	(B)	8 129	(B)	7 849	7 178	6 636	7 276	7 772	7 087
ARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	3 815	4 386	3 913	4 519	(B)	4 405	3 665	4 571	3 543	3 486	3 460	3 950	3 932
ERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	4 755	5 101	5 103	5 099	5 640	5 405	4 438	4 620	3 914	3 640	3 811	4 249	4 383
RIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	1 734	2 024	2 094	1 910	2 492	2 151	1 670	1 583	1 230	1 115	1 199	1 364	1 363
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	9 990	10 684	9 774	11 442	10 074	12 182	9 412	10 221	8 326	7 269	8 092	9 296	9 442
ROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS.	14 089	14 731	13 763	15 437	14 378	16 161	13 048	13 929	11 842	10 185	11 309	13 106	13 566
NAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	15 560	16 763	15 455	17 663	16 082	18 754	14 813	15 549	12 376	10 078	12 062	13 911	14 033
LES WORKERS	10 941	11 588	10 539	12 419	11 174	13 183	9 846	10 909	8 919	7 637	8 638	9 851	10 230
ERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	7 425	7 655	7 453	7 855	7 745	8 136	7 024	7 297	6 559	6 321	6 371	6 978	7 241
RAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	10 610	11 199	10 521	11 650	10 884	12 148	10 134	10 925	9 286	8 172	9 158	9 979	10 097
ERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	7 822	8 291	7 802	8 714	7 919	9 117	7 665	8 249	6 985	6 328	6 864	7 562	7 451
RANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	9 219	9 642	8 975	10 254	9 260	10 713	8 614	9 622	8 352	7 660	8 268	8 889	8 870
BORERS, EXCEPT FARM	7 291	7 696	7 306	8 107	7 738	8 580	6 763	7 446	6 513	5 911	6 502	6 871	6 942
RMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	7 613	8 289	(B)	8 405	(B)	8 409	(B)	8 403	7 470	6 960	7 550	8 094	7 614
RM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	4 927	5 485	5 701	5 433	(B)	6 192	(B)	5 099	4 685	4 406	4 603	5 507	5 195
RVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	6 366	6 795	6 496	7 166	6 990	7 597	5 855	6 486	5 309	5 005	5 156	5 782	5 973
RIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	2 172	2 511	2 488	2 555	2 860	2 826	2 084	2 212	1 602	(B)	1 571	1 715	(B)
MALE													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	10 395	11 183	10 204	11 962	10 461	12 764	9 887	10 650	8 558	7 255	8 331	9 676	9 767
OF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS.	14 870	15 498	14 395	16 271	14 828	16 958	13 858	14 796	12 597	10 862	12 105	13 773	14 500
NAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	16 084	17 298	15 992	18 163	16 642	19 260	15 329	15 999	12 840	10 503	12 495	14 415	14 461
LES WORKERS	11 858	12 413	11 250	13 314	11 782	13 941	10 642	11 972	9 932	8 700	9 681	10 730	11 062
ERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	8 854	9 022	8 379	9 687	8 450	9 988	8 265	9 104	8 212	7 983	8 079	8 516	8 730
AFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	10 022	10 593	9 875	11 087	10 182	11 524	9 537	10 437	8 721	7 511	8 599	9 470	9 541
ERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	8 050	8 454	8 011	8 831	8 149	9 101	7 846	8 497	7 260	6 517	7 143	7 874	7 839
ANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	8 405	8 785	8 196	9 359	8 462	9 684	7 828	8 872	7 595	6 768	7 540	8 124	8 056
RORERS, EXCEPT FARM	6 024	6 340	6 228	6 452	6 707	6 752	5 624	6 024	5 415	4 965	5 425	5 618	5 546
RMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	7 415	8 014	(B)	8 120	(B)	8 387	(B)	8 023	7 281	6 707	7 391	7 877	7 218
RM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	3 924	4 372	4 178	4 424	(B)	4 983	4 018	4 226	3 724	3 623	3 618	4 257	4 137
RVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE OUSEHOLD.	6 550	6 848	6 602	7 145	7 049	7 518	5 946	6 515	5 659	5 569	5 545	5 928	6 277
IVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	3 386	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	11 664	12 569	11 566	13 327	11 865	14 247	11 216	11 823	9 577	8 122	9 301	10 842	10 905
OF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED ORKERS.	16 130	16 779	15 985	17 292	16 546	18 018	15 329	15 710	13 748	11 871	13 182	15 024	15 504
NAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	16 714	17 986	16 734	18 795	17 572	19 933	15 918	16 552	13 306	10 941	12 944	14 964	15 015
LES WORKERS	13 259	13 945	12 791	14 808	13 502	15 611	11 979	13 141	10 997	9 618	10 664	11 947	12 366
ERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	10 072	10 307	9 632	10 975	9 684	11 339	9 574	10 257	9 199	8 871	9 003	9 698	9 868
AFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	10 774	11 371	10 704	11 809	11 077	12 306	10 316	11 085	9 429	8 310	9 290	10 142	10 220
ERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	8 991	9 468	8 935	9 903	9 077	10 311	8 774	9 417	8 093	7 367	7 953	8 724	8 621
ANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	9 278	9 703	9 025	10 327	9 290	10 817	8 689	9 689	8 406	7 788	8 322	8 906	8 905
BORERS, EXCEPT FARM	7 486	7 890	7 479	8 318	7 932	8 796	6 907	7 648	6 711	6 061	6 683	7 100	7 077
RMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	7 736	8 537	(B)	8 639	(B)	8 715	(B)	8 546	7 572	6 995	7 658	8 244	7 672
RM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	5 060	5 695	(B)	5 641	(B)	6 437	(B)	5 307	4 796	4 486	4 697	5 632	(B)
RVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE OUSEHOLD.	8 056	8 431	7 954	8 996	8 334	9 469	7 386	8 198	6 962	6 545	6 769	7 523	7 691
IVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1974

TABLE 14. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1973 AND 1969 BY OCCUPATION--EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. MEAN EARNINGS IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS)

CURRENT OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
MEAN EARNINGS--CONTINUED													
FEMALE													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	$4 720	$5 034	$5 110	$4 970	$5 547	$5 259	$4 629	$4 509	$3 952	$3 361	$3 889	$4 314	$4 398
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS.	7 235	7 533	7 508	7 551	8 126	7 806	6 742	7 099	6 396	5 252	6 288	7 014	7 417
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	6 763	7 301	7 581	7 084	8 064	7 850	6 970	5 704	5 222	(B)	4 950	5 692	(B)
SALES WORKERS	3 115	3 264	3 359	3 200	3 456	3 260	3 271	3 084	2 700	(B)	2 618	3 087	2 484
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	4 945	5 126	5 259	5 015	5 659	5 212	4 770	4 631	4 335	3 752	4 319	4 488	4 973
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	5 119	5 378	5 721	5 091	(B)	5 926	5 627	3 864	4 527	(B)	4 456	(B)	(B)
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	4 308	4 601	4 577	4 629	4 596	4 567	4 549	4 693	3 880	3 347	3 871	4 198	4 418
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	2 989	3 214	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	3 612	3 805	(B)	3 482	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	3 265	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	2 713	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	2 205	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	1 665	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	3 088	3 305	3 592	3 049	3 863	3 291	3 333	2 750	2 641	2 526	2 686	2 571	2 566
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	1 452	1 641	1 768	1 482	2 328	1 716	1 268	1 170	1 167	(B)	1 165	1 190	(B)
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	5 968	6 317	6 258	6 369	6 718	6 723	5 747	5 800	5 062	4 271	4 979	5 534	5 672
PROF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS.	8 657	9 088	8 921	9 216	9 892	9 647	7 860	8 528	7 483	6 629	7 382	7 928	8 198
MANAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	7 540	8 073	8 280	7 904	8 619	8 680	7 877	6 470	5 928	(B)	5 615	6 619	(B)
SALES WORKERS	4 242	4 391	4 099	4 637	4 172	4 733	4 035	4 480	3 823	(B)	3 640	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	6 021	6 230	6 320	6 154	6 758	6 349	5 769	5 758	5 299	4 751	5 261	5 481	6 131
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	6 148	6 427	6 329	6 566	(B)	7 400	6 222	(B)	5 493	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	5 316	5 578	5 502	5 653	5 546	5 685	5 444	5 622	4 898	4 193	4 793	5 583	5 640
TRANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	4 655	5 079	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	2 784	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FARM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	2 470	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
SERVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD.	4 103	4 360	4 515	4 201	4 687	4 548	4 343	3 762	3 521	3 002	3 598	3 581	3 769
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	2 052	2 288	2 240	2 360	2 668	2 948	1 745	(B)	1 654	(B)	1 688	(B)	(B)

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.　　B BASE LESS THAN 75,000.

1970

TABLE 14. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1973 AND 1969 BY OCCUPATION--EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. MEAN EARNINGS IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS)

CURRENT OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
MEAN EARNINGS--CONTINUED													
FEMALE													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	$4 900	$5 188	$5 219	$5 157	$5 629	$5 389	$4 705	$4 768	$4 149	$3 849	$4 068	$4 434	$4 491
OF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED ORKERS.	7 202	7 490	7 555	7 426	8 248	7 690	6 780	6 957	6 388	6 071	6 362	6 541	6 617
NAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	7 686	8 210	8 371	8 050	9 045	8 494	7 478	7 237	6 397	5 539	6 494	6 546	6 718
LES WORKERS	3 489	3 617	3 705	3 543	4 020	3 660	3 344	3 335	3 096	2 969	3 015	3 313	3 342
ERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	5 044	5 251	5 338	5 167	5 684	5 365	4 834	4 772	4 262	4 064	4 173	4 477	4 654
AFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	5 840	6 105	5 887	6 274	6 332	6 644	5 384	5 776	5 297	(B)	5 316	5 327	(B)
ERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	4 487	4 712	4 631	4 793	4 737	4 946	4 492	4 616	4 113	3 799	4 047	4 429	4 300
ANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	3 970	4 228	4 957	3 801	(B)	4 076	(B)	(B)	3 466	(B)	3 514	(B)	(B)
BORERS, EXCEPT FARM	3 811	4 067	4 151	3 978	4 311	4 108	3 972	3 681	3 387	(B)	3 392	3 493	(B)
RMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	4 441	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	4 256	(B)	4 243	(B)	(B)
RM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	3 048	4 459	(B)	5 024	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	2 014	(B)	1 994	(B)	(B)
RVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE OUSEHOLD.	3 246	3 467	3 630	3 290	4 032	3 430	3 207	3 078	2 790	2 503	2 734	3 037	2 984
IVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	1 678	1 960	2 037	1 835	2 420	2 048	1 608	1 548	1 195	1 100	1 171	1 299	1 284
WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS													
EMPLOYED, TOTAL	6 037	6 400	6 339	6 463	6 781	6 795	5 774	5 902	5 078	4 616	4 968	5 486	5 633
OF., TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED ORKERS.	8 549	8 957	8 956	8 957	9 720	9 342	8 033	8 236	7 287	6 481	7 179	7 725	7 920
NAGERS AND ADMIN., EX. FARM	8 439	9 013	9 142	8 883	9 704	9 404	8 401	8 004	7 051	6 198	7 090	7 332	7 511
LES WORKERS	4 811	5 053	4 994	5 108	5 391	5 370	4 564	4 628	4 152	3 686	4 034	4 522	4 650
ERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS.	6 214	6 453	6 470	6 436	6 846	6 682	5 925	5 939	5 303	4 964	5 154	5 660	5 906
AFT AND KINDRED WORKERS . .	6 851	7 129	6 830	7 337	7 248	7 764	6 353	6 753	6 296	(B)	6 430	6 215	(B)
ERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT.	5 365	5 661	5 495	5 824	5 635	6 059	5 324	5 557	4 891	4 410	4 832	5 231	5 148
ANSPORT EQUIP. OPERATIVES .	6 347	6 608	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
BORERS, EXCEPT FARM	4 884	5 167	5 193	5 136	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	4 416	(B)	4 426	(B)	(B)
RMERS AND FARM MANAGERS . .	4 610	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	4 606	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
RM LABORERS AND SUPERVISORS	3 260	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
RVICE WORKERS, EX. PRIVATE OUSEHOLD.	4 368	4 646	4 624	4 673	5 014	4 882	4 189	4 371	3 796	3 458	3 735	4 061	4 141
IVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS . .	2 091	2 423	2 414	2 414	2 799	2 607	1 995	2 173	1 540	(B)	1 523	1 655	(B)

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO. B BASE LESS THAN 25,000.

TABLE 15. INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION--EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF 1,000,000 OR MORE		METROPOLITAN AREAS OF LESS THAN 1,000,000		NONMETROPOLITAN				
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
BOTH SEXES													
TOTAL	84 879	58 940	25 285	33 655	13 453	20 453	11 832	13 202	25 939	2 787	16 480	6 672	3 656
AGRI.,FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	4 832	1 730	604	1 127	261	495	343	631	3 102	643	1 994	465	275
MINING.	656	261	73	188	27	61	46	127	395	59	263	73	22
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL	5 224	3 343	1 186	2 158	577	1 240	608	918	1 881	252	1 167	462	319
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	767	550	170	380	86	220	84	160	217	19	131	68	43
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	351	244	88	156	35	91	53	65	107	6	59	43	21
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	3 121	1 988	694	1 293	327	733	367	560	1 133	157	713	264	184
OTHER WORKERS	985	561	233	329	129	197	104	132	423	71	265	87	71
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL.	20 700	14 200	5 787	8 413	3 116	4 846	2 671	3 568	6 500	584	4 213	1 703	893
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	3 325	2 648	831	1 817	451	1 230	380	587	678	24	394	260	154
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	2 861	2 263	938	1 325	551	859	387	466	597	35	396	166	88
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	12 265	8 005	3 453	4 552	1 838	2 432	1 616	2 119	4 260	408	2 771	1 081	534
OTHER WORKERS	2 248	1 264	564	720	276	325	288	395	964	116	652	196	118
DURABLE GOODS	12 240	8 742	3 339	5 403	1 766	3 194	1 573	2 209	3 498	308	2 267	923	489
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	2 025	1 649	480	1 169	248	782	232	387	376	8	218	150	87
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 545	1 220	451	770	241	508	210	262	324	19	208	97	48
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	7 365	5 137	2 103	3 033	1 131	1 710	973	1 323	2 228	190	1 453	585	288
OTHER WORKERS	1 306	736	304	431	146	194	159	237	570	91	388	91	65
NONDURABLE GOODS.	8 460	5 458	2 448	3 010	1 350	1 652	1 098	1 359	3 001	275	1 946	760	405
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	1 301	999	351	648	202	448	149	200	302	16	175	110	67
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 316	1 043	488	555	311	352	177	204	273	15	169	69	40
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	4 901	2 868	1 350	1 518	707	722	643	796	2 033	219	1 318	495	245
OTHER WORKERS	943	548	260	289	130	130	129	158	395	25	264	105	53
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES . .	5 665	4 179	1 814	2 365	1 047	1 594	767	771	1 486	141	951	394	231
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	870	698	234	464	122	339	112	125	172	8	113	51	32
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 368	1 062	536	526	306	392	230	133	307	18	187	102	48
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	1 452	1 038	422	616	250	400	173	216	414	47	267	101	53
OTHER WORKERS	1 974	1 380	621	759	370	462	251	297	594	68	385	140	98
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL. . . .	3 296	2 647	1 179	1 468	651	993	529	475	649	52	387	210	113
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	759	627	239	368	132	274	107	114	132	12	77	42	19
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 440	1 210	534	676	283	470	251	206	230	11	132	87	48
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	465	356	176	180	101	113	75	68	109	12	55	42	21
OTHER WORKERS	633	454	231	224	135	136	96	88	178	16	123	39	24
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL	13 609	9 508	4 079	5 429	2 108	3 356	1 972	2 072	4 101	358	2 612	1 131	630
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	2 937	2 022	815	1 207	428	746	387	461	916	84	564	268	150
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	5 256	3 763	1 631	2 132	821	1 371	809	761	1 493	115	955	423	245
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	1 749	1 096	424	672	211	385	214	288	652	61	425	166	78
OTHER WORKERS	3 667	2 627	1 210	1 417	648	854	562	563	1 040	98	669	274	156
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL.	4 649	3 770	1 804	1 966	1 042	1 319	762	647	879	60	515	304	186
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	1 178	944	427	517	244	354	182	163	235	8	136	90	45
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	3 120	2 535	1 202	1 333	659	887	543	447	585	49	338	198	130
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	73	61	32	28	25	15	8	13	12	-	10	2	5
OTHER WORKERS	279	231	143	88	115	64	29	24	47	3	30	14	7
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES.	2 800	2 223	996	1 228	609	840	387	388	577	39	365	173	93
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	638	551	220	331	130	242	90	89	87	5	51	32	17
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	671	576	274	302	184	209	90	93	95	3	61	30	15
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	1 061	748	300	448	176	281	124	166	313	25	198	91	50
OTHER WORKERS	429	348	201	148	118	108	82	39	81	6	55	20	11
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL. . .	2 200	1 522	739	763	393	456	346	327	678	65	419	194	85
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	310	208	103	105	42	72	61	33	102	13	54	35	18
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	271	204	95	109	56	68	39	41	67	4	49	14	7
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	320	228	139	89	83	57	56	32	92	5	55	33	11
OTHER WORKERS	1 299	883	402	481	212	259	190	222	416	42	261	113	49
ENTERTAINMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	717	559	248	312	155	192	93	119	158	14	101	44	26
PROF'L & RELATED SER., TOTAL.	15 993	11 607	5 193	6 414	2 648	3 896	2 545	2 518	4 385	417	2 735	1 233	563
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	8 554	6 304	2 645	3 659	1 378	2 308	1 267	1 351	2 250	189	1 374	686	291
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	3 044	2 266	1 026	1 241	568	769	457	451	778	73	490	215	105
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	490	343	177	166	65	100	92	66	147	14	92	42	24
OTHER WORKERS	3 904	2 694	1 345	1 349	616	699	729	650	1 210	142	779	290	143
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL.	4 539	3 389	1 584	1 805	820	1 164	764	641	1 150	103	760	287	221
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	1 338	998	391	607	193	405	197	203	340	45	197	99	63
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 697	1 310	670	640	379	424	290	216	387	30	266	90	79
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	337	254	130	123	39	58	92	65	84	9	55	20	29
OTHER WORKERS	1 167	828	394	434	208	277	185	157	339	20	241	78	50
MALE													
TOTAL	51 681	35 522	14 663	20 859	7 867	12 621	6 796	8 238	16 159	1 827	10 238	4 094	2 290
AGRI.,FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	2 959	767	162	605	64	220	98	385	2 191	504	1 406	281	172
MINING.	593	220	55	166	17	47	38	119	373	56	250	67	19
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL	4 906	3 123	1 111	2 012	547	1 157	564	856	1 782	247	1 109	427	301
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	751	535	164	371	80	216	84	155	215	19	129	68	43
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	91	61	27	34	13	16	14	18	30	3	16	11	5
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	3 097	1 972	689	1 283	327	731	362	552	1 125	155	705	264	182
OTHER WORKERS	968	555	231	324	127	193	104	131	413	70	259	84	70
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL.	14 806	10 325	4 045	6 280	2 165	3 618	1 880	2 662	4 481	371	2 893	1 218	638
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	2 995	2 389	725	1 664	373	1 121	352	543	605	15	355	235	137
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 278	987	427	560	254	350	173	210	291	21	200	70	43
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	8 451	5 753	2 366	3 387	1 279	1 844	1 087	1 543	2 698	220	1 741	738	350
OTHER WORKERS	2 082	1 196	527	669	258	303	268	366	887	115	597	175	108
DURABLE GOODS	9 528	6 797	2 574	4 224	1 384	2 491	1 190	1 732	2 730	246	1 783	701	375
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	1 893	1 532	439	1 093	223	729	216	364	361	7	212	142	83
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	702	522	199	323	111	205	88	118	180	14	124	42	22
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	5 725	4 064	1 655	2 409	910	1 380	744	1 029	1 661	136	1 088	438	212
OTHER WORKERS	1 208	679	281	398	139	177	142	220	529	90	360	80	58
NONDURABLE GOODS.	5 278	3 527	1 471	2 057	781	1 127	690	930	1 751	125	1 110	517	263
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	1 102	857	286	571	150	392	136	179	245	8	143	94	54
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	576	464	228	236	143	145	85	92	112	7	76	28	21
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	2 726	1 689	711	978	369	464	343	514	1 037	84	654	300	138
OTHER WORKERS	874	517	246	271	119	126	127	145	358	25	238	95	50

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

TABLE 15. INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION--EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
BOTH SEXES													
TOTAL	75 260	53 119	24 629	28 490	13 609	17 710	11 020	10 781	22 140	2 359	13 944	5 838	3 046
RI.,FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	2 818	805	182	623	78	223	105	400	2 012	415	1 319	278	143
NING.	613	246	98	148	38	56	60	92	367	50	272	46	17
NSTRUCTION, TOTAL	4 487	2 960	1 210	1 750	607	1 052	603	698	1 527	190	963	374	222
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	623	436	164	272	73	172	90	100	187	19	114	54	32
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	329	259	113	146	57	98	55	48	70	7	42	21	10
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	2 727	1 770	692	1 078	348	640	344	438	957	116	607	234	137
OTHER WORKERS	809	496	242	254	129	142	114	112	313	48	200	65	42
NUFACTURING, TOTAL.	19 650	13 793	5 853	7 940	3 255	4 773	2 598	3 167	5 857	525	3 717	1 616	933
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	2 987	2 410	809	1 601	456	1 102	354	499	576	32	311	233	138
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	2 982	2 355	1 000	1 355	589	915	412	439	627	36	372	220	124
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	11 762	7 853	3 480	4 373	1 918	2 427	1 562	1 946	3 908	369	2 536	1 003	581
OTHER WORKERS	1 919	1 174	563	612	292	329	270	283	745	88	497	160	90
DURABLE GOODS	11 647	8 606	3 430	5 176	1 857	3 207	1 573	1 970	3 041	248	1 914	878	500
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	1 946	1 614	505	1 109	280	773	225	336	332	18	171	144	87
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 604	1 297	503	794	281	541	222	254	307	16	173	118	64
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	6 979	5 013	2 107	2 906	1 134	1 691	974	1 215	1 966	158	1 276	532	302
OTHER WORKERS	1 118	682	315	367	163	203	151	165	436	58	294	85	48
NONDURABLE GOODS.	8 003	5 187	2 423	2 764	1 398	1 567	1 025	1 197	2 817	276	1 803	738	433
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	1 040	796	304	492	176	329	129	163	244	14	140	89	51
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 379	1 058	498	560	308	375	190	186	321	20	199	102	60
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	4 783	2 840	1 373	1 467	785	736	588	731	1 943	211	1 260	471	279
OTHER WORKERS	802	493	248	245	129	127	119	118	309	31	203	75	42
ANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES . .	5 091	3 818	1 819	1 999	1 079	1 312	740	688	1 273	122	797	355	192
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	770	603	249	354	134	245	115	109	167	13	101	53	27
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 312	1 052	531	522	321	362	210	159	260	20	157	83	43
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	1 298	918	396	522	219	331	176	191	380	36	241	103	55
OTHER WORKERS	1 712	1 245	644	601	405	373	239	228	467	53	298	116	67
OLESALE TRADE, TOTAL. . . .	3 095	2 472	1 168	1 304	662	884	505	420	623	54	374	195	94
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	602	490	203	287	106	206	97	82	111	10	63	38	17
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 343	1 126	534	592	315	420	219	172	217	17	124	76	36
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	589	448	214	234	119	141	94	93	141	13	85	42	22
OTHER WORKERS	561	408	217	191	122	118	95	73	154	15	101	38	19
TAIL TRADE, TOTAL	12 001	8 497	3 968	4 529	2 110	2 847	1 858	1 683	3 504	343	2 210	950	471
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	2 070	1 398	618	779	306	489	313	290	673	73	428	171	87
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	5 064	3 743	1 746	1 997	944	1 279	802	718	1 321	117	829	375	188
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	1 892	1 265	575	690	298	418	277	272	627	69	400	158	83
OTHER WORKERS	2 974	2 092	1 029	1 063	563	661	466	403	883	84	553	245	113
NANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL STATE, TOTAL.	3 815	3 143	1 610	1 533	1 007	1 049	603	484	672	53	396	224	115
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	819	675	314	361	188	259	126	102	144	12	82	50	27
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	2 679	2 204	1 117	1 087	691	732	425	355	475	36	281	158	81
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	84	71	38	33	26	22	12	11	13	2	7	5	3
OTHER WORKERS	233	194	142	53	102	36	39	17	39	3	25	11	5
SINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES.	2 343	1 892	920	972	577	681	343	291	451	39	268	144	79
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	542	469	200	269	122	200	78	69	73	4	37	33	19
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	612	534	272	262	185	197	87	65	78	4	43	32	18
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	861	604	275	329	158	206	118	123	257	29	163	65	35
OTHER WORKERS	329	285	173	113	112	79	61	34	43	3	26	15	8
RSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL. . .	3 399	2 313	1 327	986	704	581	623	405	1 087	113	697	277	132
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	317	215	112	103	58	66	54	37	103	11	66	27	11
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	311	244	128	116	70	70	58	46	67	6	40	21	10
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	422	313	198	115	115	70	83	45	109	8	69	32	14
OTHER WORKERS	2 349	1 541	890	651	461	375	429	276	807	88	522	197	97
TERTAINMENT & RECREATION ERVICES	601	473	241	232	146	151	95	81	128	9	79	40	21
OF'L & RELATED SER., TOTAL.	13 225	9 573	4 677	4 896	2 493	3 106	2 184	1 790	3 651	332	2 251	1 069	476
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	7 354	5 385	2 523	2 863	1 334	1 848	1 189	1 014	1 968	186	1 193	590	266
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	2 524	1 924	977	947	551	619	426	328	600	43	369	188	78
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	434	316	151	164	79	102	73	63	119	12	69	38	17
OTHER WORKERS	2 913	1 948	1 026	922	530	538	496	385	965	92	621	252	116
BLIC ADMIN., TOTAL.	4 124	3 135	1 556	1 578	852	996	704	583	989	115	600	274	151
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	1 133	855	362	493	182	324	180	169	279	37	167	74	43
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 660	1 279	675	604	397	381	279	223	381	44	235	103	54
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	350	259	125	134	47	63	77	71	91	10	57	24	16
OTHER WORKERS	981	743	395	348	226	227	168	121	238	25	142	72	39
MALE													
TOTAL	46 847	32 742	14 559	18 183	8 019	11 280	6 540	6 903	14 105	1 587	8 883	3 636	1 936
RI.,FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	2 503	678	148	530	62	183	86	347	1 825	387	1 196	242	125
NING.	564	213	77	136	28	49	49	88	351	48	261	42	16
NSTRUCTION, TOTAL	4 220	2 758	1 119	1 639	562	982	557	657	1 462	183	924	355	212
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	601	419	155	264	70	167	86	97	182	19	111	52	31
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	137	108	45	62	23	44	22	19	29	3	18	9	5
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	2 691	1 748	683	1 065	344	632	339	432	943	114	599	231	135
OTHER WORKERS	791	483	235	248	125	139	110	109	308	48	197	63	41
NUFACTURING, TOTAL.	13 988	10 027	4 102	5 925	2 234	3 590	1 869	2 335	3 961	341	2 488	1 132	645
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	2 688	2 180	706	1 474	391	1 016	316	458	508	26	272	209	125
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 370	1 084	457	627	259	422	197	205	286	16	169	102	54
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	8 177	5 685	2 425	3 260	1 317	1 850	1 109	1 409	2 492	218	1 595	679	386
OTHER WORKERS	1 753	1 079	515	564	267	302	247	262	675	81	452	142	80
DURABLE GOODS	9 157	6 774	2 647	4 128	1 427	2 546	1 220	1 582	2 383	204	1 499	680	391
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	1 812	1 504	462	1 042	255	726	207	316	308	16	158	135	82
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	759	610	235	374	127	252	108	122	149	8	86	56	30
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	5 550	4 029	1 659	2 370	894	1 380	765	990	1 521	127	983	411	235
OTHER WORKERS	1 037	633	291	342	151	188	140	154	404	54	273	78	45
NONDURABLE GOODS.	4 831	3 253	1 456	1 797	807	1 044	649	753	1 579	137	989	452	253
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	876	677	244	432	136	290	108	142	200	11	114	75	43
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	612	474	222	253	132	170	90	83	137	8	83	46	25
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	2 627	1 656	766	890	423	470	343	419	971	91	612	268	150
OTHER WORKERS	716	446	224	222	116	114	108	108	270	27	179	64	35

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 15. INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION--EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
MALE--CONTINUED													
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES . .	4 448	3 247	1 380	1 867	793	1 235	587	632	1 201	125	772	304	176
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	767	614	210	404	102	293	107	111	153	8	100	46	26
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	464	366	178	188	105	153	74	35	97	8	57	32	14
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	1 425	1 018	416	602	246	390	170	212	407	44	262	101	52
OTHER WORKERS	1 793	1 249	576	673	340	400	236	273	544	65	354	125	85
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL. . . .	2 597	2 080	943	1 137	514	761	429	376	517	41	311	165	89
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	675	552	216	336	117	231	99	106	123	12	71	39	17
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	915	778	344	434	177	301	168	132	137	6	75	55	30
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	404	315	162	154	91	102	70	52	89	7	47	34	20
OTHER WORKERS	603	434	222	213	129	126	93	86	169	15	117	36	21
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL	7 041	4 873	2 097	2 777	1 103	1 705	994	1 071	2 167	202	1 365	600	320
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	2 205	1 532	617	916	312	568	305	347	672	55	421	197	120
CLERICAL & SALES WKRS . .	1 459	1 016	462	553	247	348	215	206	443	45	266	132	59
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	1 471	904	328	576	160	329	168	247	567	54	375	138	64
OTHER WORKERS	1 906	1 421	689	732	384	460	306	272	485	48	303	134	76
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL.	2 212	1 789	798	991	456	672	342	319	422	27	254	140	77
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	862	691	292	399	162	266	130	133	171	5	100	66	28
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 070	864	370	494	189	338	181	157	207	20	124	63	38
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	67	55	26	28	20	15	6	13	12	-	10	2	5
OTHER WORKERS	213	180	110	69	86	53	25	17	33	3	21	9	6
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES.	1 994	1 537	676	861	413	583	263	278	456	33	278	145	78
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	498	424	163	261	95	200	68	61	74	5	40	30	15
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	167	144	77	67	60	42	17	24	24	2	11	11	6
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	987	692	273	419	164	259	109	160	295	24	184	88	49
OTHER WORKERS	341	278	163	115	94	82	69	33	63	3	44	16	8
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL. . .	711	523	292	231	181	141	111	90	188	15	114	59	28
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	211	141	81	61	36	49	44	12	69	9	38	22	8
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	37	31	15	16	10	13	5	4	6	-	4	1	-
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	116	90	53	37	38	19	15	18	27	-	15	11	6
OTHER WORKERS	347	261	144	117	97	61	47	57	86	6	56	24	14
ENTERTAINMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	474	369	165	204	101	128	64	76	105	9	63	32	22
PROF'L & RELATED SER., TOTAL.	5 721	4 268	1 853	2 415	965	1 494	889	921	1 453	120	878	456	219
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	3 915	2 914	1 186	1 728	616	1 092	571	636	1 001	78	587	336	158
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	264	219	104	115	75	72	29	43	46	6	28	11	6
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	352	257	121	136	66	86	55	51	95	9	60	26	16
OTHER WORKERS	1 190	878	442	436	209	245	234	191	311	27	203	82	39
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL.	3 221	2 399	1 086	1 313	549	860	537	453	822	79	543	200	152
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	1 079	805	302	503	147	349	155	154	274	36	162	76	55
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	750	597	311	286	182	196	129	90	154	16	107	31	21
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	324	245	125	120	37	56	88	64	79	9	51	20	29
OTHER WORKERS	1 066	752	348	404	183	258	166	145	315	18	223	74	47
FEMALE													
TOTAL	33 198	23 418	10 622	12 797	5 586	7 832	5 036	4 964	9 780	959	6 243	2 578	1 368
AGRI.,FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	1 873	963	442	521	197	275	245	246	910	139	587	184	103
MINING.	63	40	18	23	10	14	8	9	23	3	13	6	3
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL	318	220	75	145	30	84	45	62	98	6	57	35	18
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	16	14	6	8	6	3	-	5	2	-	2	-	-
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	261	183	61	122	22	76	39	46	77	3	43	32	15
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	25	16	5	10	-	2	5	9	9	1	7	-	2
OTHER WORKERS	17	6	2	5	2	3	-	1	10	1	6	3	1
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL.	5 893	3 875	1 742	2 133	951	1 228	790	906	2 018	213	1 320	485	255
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	331	259	106	153	78	108	28	44	72	9	39	24	17
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 582	1 276	511	765	297	509	214	256	306	13	196	97	45
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	3 814	2 252	1 087	1 165	559	588	529	576	1 562	189	1 030	343	184
OTHER WORKERS	166	88	37	51	18	21	19	30	78	1	55	21	9
DURABLE GOODS	2 712	1 944	765	1 180	382	703	383	477	768	62	484	222	114
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	132	117	41	76	25	53	16	23	15	2	6	8	5
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	843	698	252	446	130	302	122	144	145	6	84	55	26
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	1 640	1 073	449	624	220	331	228	294	567	54	365	147	76
OTHER WORKERS	98	57	23	33	6	17	17	16	41	1	28	11	7
NONDURABLE GOODS.	3 181	1 931	977	954	570	525	408	429	1 250	150	837	263	142
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	199	142	65	77	53	55	13	22	57	8	33	16	12
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	740	578	259	319	167	207	92	112	161	8	112	41	19
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	2 174	1 179	638	540	338	258	300	282	996	135	665	196	108
OTHER WORKERS	69	32	14	18	12	5	3	13	37	-	27	10	3
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES . .	1 216	932	434	498	254	359	180	139	285	15	179	90	54
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	103	85	25	60	20	47	5	13	18	-	13	6	6
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	905	695	357	338	201	239	156	98	210	10	130	70	34
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	28	20	7	14	3	10	3	4	7	3	5	-	2
OTHER WORKERS	181	131	45	86	30	63	15	23	49	3	32	15	13
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL. . . .	699	567	236	331	137	232	99	99	132	11	76	46	24
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	84	75	23	52	15	43	8	8	9	-	6	3	2
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	525	432	190	242	106	169	83	74	93	5	57	32	18
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	60	41	14	27	9	11	5	16	20	5	8	8	2
OTHER WORKERS	30	20	9	11	6	9	3	2	10	2	5	3	3
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL	6 568	4 635	1 983	2 652	1 005	1 651	978	1 001	1 934	157	1 246	531	310
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	733	489	198	291	116	178	82	113	243	29	142	72	30
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	3 797	2 747	1 168	1 579	574	1 023	594	555	1 050	71	688	291	186
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	278	193	96	97	51	56	46	41	85	7	50	28	14
OTHER WORKERS	1 761	1 206	520	686	264	394	256	291	555	50	366	140	81
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL.	2 438	1 981	1 006	975	586	648	420	328	456	32	261	163	109
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	316	252	135	118	83	87	52	30	64	3	37	24	17
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	2 049	1 671	832	839	470	549	362	290	378	29	214	135	91
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	6	6	6	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER WORKERS	66	52	33	19	29	11	4	7	15	-	10	5	2

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

TABLE 15. INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION--EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
MALE--CONTINUED													
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES . .	3 994	2 951	1 385	1 566	815	1 015	570	551	1 043	104	657	282	154
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	684	534	212	322	111	223	101	99	151	12	92	47	24
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	480	386	188	198	115	138	73	61	94	9	56	29	16
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	1 262	894	383	511	211	324	172	187	369	34	235	100	53
OTHER WORKERS	1 567	1 138	602	535	378	330	225	206	429	49	275	106	61
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL. . . .	2 360	1 865	859	1 005	472	680	388	326	496	42	300	154	75
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	546	443	180	263	92	187	88	76	104	9	59	36	16
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	817	678	307	371	172	264	135	107	139	10	78	51	24
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	469	363	171	192	93	118	78	74	106	8	66	32	17
OTHER WORKERS	528	380	202	179	114	110	88	69	147	14	98	36	18
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL	6 542	4 597	2 158	2 438	1 164	1 534	995	904	1 945	196	1 233	516	263
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	1 610	1 084	469	615	230	388	239	227	526	56	335	135	68
CLERICAL & SALES WKRS . .	1 712	1 258	613	645	339	413	273	233	454	42	285	127	66
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	1 612	1 060	472	588	242	358	230	230	552	61	354	137	72
OTHER WORKERS	1 609	1 196	605	590	352	375	253	215	413	37	259	117	56
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL.	1 917	1 571	779	792	487	551	292	241	346	26	203	118	62
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	628	514	230	284	134	206	96	79	114	9	64	41	22
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 042	850	411	439	252	299	159	140	192	13	115	65	33
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	72	61	33	28	22	19	11	9	11	2	5	4	2
OTHER WORKERS	175	145	104	41	78	28	26	13	29	2	19	8	4
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES.	1 669	1 306	611	695	368	479	243	217	363	33	221	110	62
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	427	368	148	220	88	163	61	57	59	3	30	27	16
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	169	146	75	70	50	55	26	15	23	1	13	9	6
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	804	561	252	309	143	193	109	116	243	27	155	61	34
OTHER WORKERS	269	231	135	96	87	67	48	29	38	2	23	13	7
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL. . .	972	706	401	305	233	190	168	115	267	27	167	72	34
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	212	146	74	73	39	48	35	25	66	7	42	16	7
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	65	52	31	21	18	12	13	9	13	1	7	4	2
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	163	126	79	47	52	31	27	16	37	3	24	10	5
OTHER WORKERS	533	381	217	164	124	99	93	65	152	16	95	41	20
ENTERTAINMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	393	309	158	152	99	100	59	52	83	6	51	26	14
PROF'L & RELATED SER., TOTAL.	4 831	3 563	1 697	1 867	925	1 216	772	650	1 267	115	761	391	165
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	3 340	2 491	1 135	1 355	619	903	516	453	849	77	510	262	112
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	273	217	123	94	73	64	50	30	56	3	33	20	7
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	319	233	108	124	56	78	52	47	86	9	48	29	12
OTHER WORKERS	900	623	330	293	176	172	154	121	276	26	170	80	35
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL.	2 896	2 199	1 066	1 133	572	713	494	420	697	79	420	198	109
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	913	692	282	410	137	267	145	142	222	29	132	61	35
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	762	587	312	275	187	176	125	100	175	20	106	49	24
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	331	246	117	129	44	61	73	68	85	9	53	23	15
OTHER WORKERS	889	674	354	320	204	209	150	110	215	22	129	65	35
FEMALE													
TOTAL	28 413	20 377	10 071	10 307	5 590	6 430	4 481	3 877	8 035	772	5 061	2 202	1 110
AGRI.,FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	315	127	34	93	16	40	18	53	188	29	123	36	18
MINING.	50	33	22	11	10	7	11	4	17	1	11	4	1
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL	267	203	92	111	45	70	46	41	65	7	39	19	10
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	21	16	8	8	4	5	5	3	5	-	3	2	1
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	192	151	67	84	34	54	33	30	41	5	24	13	6
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	36	23	9	14	4	8	5	6	13	2	9	3	2
OTHER WORKERS	18	12	7	5	4	3	4	2	5	-	4	2	1
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL.	5 661	3 765	1 750	2 015	1 021	1 183	729	832	1 896	184	1 229	484	288
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	298	230	103	127	65	86	38	41	69	6	39	24	14
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 612	1 271	544	727	330	493	214	234	341	20	203	118	70
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	3 585	2 169	1 055.	1 114	602	577	454	537	1 416	151	942	324	195
OTHER WORKERS	166	96	48	48	25	27	23	21	71	7	45	18	10
DURABLE GOODS	2 489	1 832	783	1 048	431	661	353	388	658	44	415	199	109
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	134	110	43	67	25	47	18	20	24	2	13	9	5
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	845	688	268	420	153	288	114	132	158	8	87	62	34
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	1 429	985	449	536	240	311	209	225	445	31	294	121	66
OTHER WORKERS	81	49	24	25	12	15	12	11	32	4	21	7	3
NONDURABLE GOODS.	3 172	1 934	967	967	591	522	376	445	1 238	139	814	285	180
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	164	120	60	60	40	39	20	21	45	4	26	15	8
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	767	584	276	307	176	205	100	103	183	12	116	56	36
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	2 156	1 184	606	578	362	266	245	312	971	120	648	203	129
OTHER WORKERS	85	47	24	22	13	12	11	10	39	4	24	11	7
RANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES . .	1 098	867	434	433	264	297	170	136	231	18	140	73	39
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	85	69	37	33	23	22	14	10	16	1	10	6	3
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	832	666	343	324	206	225	136	99	166	11	101	54	27
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	35	25	13	12	8	7	5	5	11	1	6	4	2
OTHER WORKERS	145	107	42	66	27	43	15	23	38	5	23	10	6
HOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL. . . .	735	607	308	299	191	204	118	95	127	12	74	41	20
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	55	47	23	25	14	19	9	6	8	1	5	3	1
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	526	448	228	220	143	155	85	65	78	6	46	26	12
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	120	85	43	42	26	23	17	19	35	4	20	11	5
OTHER WORKERS	34	27	15	12	9	7	7	5	6	1	4	2	1
ETAIL TRADE, TOTAL	5 459	3 901	1 810	2 091	946	1 313	863	778	1 559	147	978	434	208
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	461	314	150	165	75	101	74	63	147	17	93	37	19
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	3 352	2 485	1 133	1 352	605	867	529	485	867	76	544	248	122
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	280	205	103	102	56	59	48	43	75	8	46	21	11
OTHER WORKERS	1 366	896	424	473	211	286	213	187	469	47	295	128	56
INANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL.	1 898	1 573	832	741	520	497	312	243	325	27	192	106	53
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	191	161	84	76	54	53	30	23	31	3	18	10	4
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 637	1 354	705	649	439	433	267	216	283	23	167	93	48
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	12	9	5	5	3	3	2	1	2	-	1	1	-
OTHER WORKERS	58	49	37	11	24	8	13	4	9	1	6	2	1

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 15. INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION--EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
FEMALE--CONTINUED													
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES.	807	686	320	366	196	257	124	110	120	7	86	28	15
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	140	127	58	70	35	41	23	28	13	-	11	2	2
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	504	432	197	235	124	166	74	69	72	2	51	19	9
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	74	56	27	29	13	22	15	6	18	1	14	3	2
OTHER WORKERS	89	70	38	33	25	27	13	6	18	3	11	4	3
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL. . .	1 489	1 000	447	553	212	315	234	238	490	50	305	135	57
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	99	66	22	44	6	23	16	21	33	5	16	12	10
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	234	173	80	93	45	55	34	38	62	4	45	12	7
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	203	138	86	52	46	39	41	14	65	5	39	21	5
OTHER WORKERS	952	622	258	363	115	198	143	165	330	36	205	89	36
ENTERTAINMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	244	190	83	107	54	64	29	43	54	5	38	11	5
PROF'L & RELATED SER., TOTAL.	10 272	7 339	3 340	3 999	1 683	2 402	1 657	1 597	2 933	297	1 858	778	344
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	4 639	3 390	1 459	1 931	762	1 216	697	715	1 249	112	788	350	133
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	2 780	2 048	922	1 126	493	718	428	409	732	66	462	204	99
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	138	86	56	29	20	14	37	15	52	4	32	16	8
OTHER WORKERS	2 714	1 816	903	913	407	454	495	459	899	115	576	208	103
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL.	1 318	990	498	492	271	304	227	189	328	25	216	87	69
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	259	192	88	104	46	55	43	48	66	9	35	23	9
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	946	714	359	355	197	228	161	127	233	14	159	59	58
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	13	9	6	3	2	1	4	2	4	-	4	-	-
OTHER WORKERS	100	76	45	31	26	19	20	12	25	2	19	4	3

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.

TABLE 15. INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION--EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
FEMALE--CONTINUED													
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES.	674	586	309	277	209	203	100	74	88	6	48	34	17
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	114	101	52	49	35	38	17	12	14	1	7	6	3
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	443	388	197	192	135	141	61	50	55	3	30	23	12
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	56	43	23	20	15	13	9	7	13	2	8	3	1
OTHER WORKERS	60	54	38	17	25	11	13	5	6	-	3	2	1
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL. . .	2 427	1 607	926	681	471	391	456	290	820	86	530	205	98
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	106	68	38	31	19	18	19	12	37	3	24	10	4
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	246	192	96	95	52	58	44	37	54	5	33	17	8
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	259	187	119	68	63	39	56	29	73	6	45	22	9
OTHER WORKERS	1 816	1 160	673	487	337	276	337	211	656	73	427	156	76
ENTERTAINMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	208	164	83	81	47	51	36	29	45	3	28	14	6
PROF'L & RELATED SER., TOTAL.	8 394	6 010	2 980	3 030	1 569	1 890	1 412	1 140	2 384	216	1 490	678	311
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	4 014	2 895	1 387	1 508	714	946	673	562	1 119	109	683	328	154
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	2 251	1 707	854	853	478	555	376	299	544	40	336	168	71
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	116	83	43	40	23	24	21	16	33	3	21	10	5
OTHER WORKERS	2 013	1 325	696	629	354	366	342	263	688	65	451	172	81
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL.	1 228	936	491	445	280	283	211	162	292	36	181	76	43
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	220	163	80	83	45	57	35	26	57	9	36	13	8
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	898	692	364	328	210	205	154	123	206	24	128	54	30
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	18	13	7	5	3	3	4	3	6	1	4	1	1
OTHER WORKERS	92	69	40	29	22	18	18	11	23	3	13	8	4

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.

TABLE 16. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1973 AND 1969 BY INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION--EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. MEAN EARNINGS IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS													
MALE													
TOTAL	50 800	34 896	14 355	20 541	7 680	12 422	6 675	8 118	15 904	1 776	10 078	4 051	2 266
AGRI.,FORESTRY, & FISHERIES .	2 837	735	157	578	62	207	95	370	2 103	469	1 367	267	162
MINING.	589	219	55	164	17	45	38	119	370	56	247	67	19
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL	4 824	3 066	1 091	1 975	539	1 125	551	850	1 759	242	1 094	422	299
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	746	531	164	367	80	215	84	152	215	19	129	68	43
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	87	58	27	31	13	12	14	18	30	3	16	11	5
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	3 059	1 946	677	1 269	323	719	355	550	1 112	154	698	261	181
OTHER WORKERS	932	531	222	309	124	179	99	129	401	66	252	83	70
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL.	14 669	10 235	4 010	6 225	2 148	3 584	1 861	2 642	4 434	367	2 857	1 210	637
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	2 981	2 378	720	1 658	372	1 115	349	543	602	15	352	235	135
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 264	978	422	555	253	348	170	207	286	21	195	70	43
CRAFT WKS AND OPERATIVES.	8 377	5 698	2 343	3 355	1 266	1 825	1 077	1 531	2 678	217	1 728	733	350
OTHER WORKERS	2 048	1 180	524	656	258	295	266	361	868	113	583	172	108
DURABLE GOODS	9 448	6 747	2 555	4 192	1 371	2 472	1 184	1 720	2 701	245	1 758	698	375
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	1 887	1 528	438	1 090	222	726	216	364	359	7	211	142	83
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	697	518	197	320	109	205	88	115	180	14	124	42	22
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	5 675	4 029	1 639	2 390	901	1 367	739	1 023	1 646	135	1 074	436	212
OTHER WORKERS	1 189	672	281	391	139	174	142	217	516	90	348	78	58
NONDURABLE GOODS.	5 221	3 488	1 454	2 033	777	1 112	677	922	1 734	122	1 100	512	261
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	1 094	850	282	568	150	389	132	179	243	8	141	94	53
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	566	460	225	235	143	143	82	92	106	7	71	28	21
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	2 702	1 669	704	965	366	458	339	508	1 032	82	653	296	138
OTHER WORKERS	859	508	243	265	119	122	124	144	351	24	234	94	50
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES . .	4 408	3 214	1 360	1 854	779	1 225	581	629	1 194	124	766	304	176
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	761	609	208	401	101	291	107	110	152	8	98	46	26
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	458	361	175	186	101	151	74	35	96	7	57	32	14
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	1 415	1 011	413	599	244	386	168	212	404	44	259	101	52
OTHER WORKERS	1 775	1 232	564	668	332	396	232	272	543	65	352	125	85
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL. . . .	2 566	2 052	925	1 127	495	752	429	375	514	41	308	165	89
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	672	549	216	333	117	228	99	106	123	12	71	39	17
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	900	763	331	432	164	300	168	132	137	6	75	55	30
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	400	312	162	150	91	98	70	52	89	7	47	34	20
OTHER WORKERS	593	427	216	212	123	126	93	85	165	15	114	36	21
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL	6 822	4 700	2 020	2 680	1 057	1 652	963	1 028	2 123	195	1 336	592	313
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	2 177	1 511	609	902	306	563	304	338	666	55	415	197	120
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 419	986	454	532	241	333	213	198	433	45	258	130	58
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	1 445	886	315	571	152	328	163	244	559	53	368	138	64
OTHER WORKERS	1 781	1 317	641	675	358	427	283	248	464	43	294	127	71
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL.	2 190	1 768	780	988	439	672	341	316	422	27	254	140	77
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	850	679	282	398	151	265	130	133	171	5	100	66	28
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 062	856	363	492	184	336	180	157	207	20	124	63	38
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	67	55	26	28	20	15	6	13	12	-	10	2	5
OTHER WORKERS	211	178	109	69	84	56	25	13	33	3	21	9	6
BUSINESS, AND REPAIR SERVICES	1 946	1 499	660	838	404	566	257	272	447	33	271	144	78
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	495	421	161	260	94	199	68	61	74	5	40	30	15
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	162	139	72	67	57	42	16	24	24	2	11	11	6
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	962	676	271	405	162	249	109	155	286	24	177	86	49
OTHER WORKERS	326	263	155	107	91	76	64	31	63	3	44	16	8
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL. . .	698	514	288	226	180	138	108	88	184	15	109	59	27
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	208	140	81	59	36	48	44	12	68	9	37	22	8
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	37	31	15	16	10	13	5	4	6	-	4	1	-
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	116	90	53	37	38	19	15	18	27	-	15	11	6
OTHER WORKERS	337	254	139	114	95	59	44	55	83	6	53	24	12
ENTERTAINMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	459	355	160	195	101	122	59	73	105	9	63	32	22
PROF'L & RELATED SER., TOTAL.	5 613	4 181	1 795	2 386	925	1 479	870	908	1 433	120	863	450	216
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	3 868	2 872	1 155	1 717	594	1 086	561	631	996	78	584	335	156
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	249	206	98	108	69	68	29	40	42	6	25	11	6
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	343	251	115	136	63	86	52	51	92	9	58	24	16
OTHER WORKERS	1 153	851	426	425	199	239	228	186	302	27	196	79	38
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL.	3 178	2 360	1 055	1 305	534	855	521	450	818	79	540	199	152
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	1 069	798	297	500	146	347	151	153	271	36	159	76	55
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	732	578	296	283	173	193	122	90	154	16	107	31	21
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	321	243	123	120	37	56	86	64	78	9	51	18	29
OTHER WORKERS	1 056	742	340	402	178	258	162	144	315	18	223	74	47
FEMALE													
TOTAL	30 863	21 903	9 962	11 942	5 224	7 350	4 738	4 592	8 959	848	5 733	2 379	1 25
AGRI.,FORESTRY, & FISHERIES .	1 521	827	403	425	183	233	220	192	694	90	455	148	8
MINING.	61	40	18	23	10	14	8	8	21	3	12	6	
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL	275	195	68	127	27	76	41	51	80	4	46	30	1
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	14	13	6	7	6	3	-	3	2	-	2	-	
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	223	162	55	107	19	70	36	37	61	1	32	27	1
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	23	16	5	10	-	2	5	9	7	1	6	-	
OTHER WORKERS	15	5	2	3	2	2	-	1	10	1	6	3	
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL.	5 633	3 694	1 650	2 044	885	1 174	765	869	1 940	205	1 271	464	24
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	314	249	100	149	72	107	28	43	65	8	34	23	1
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 508	1 218	486	732	279	484	207	248	290	12	188	90	4
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	3 648	2 141	1 028	1 113	517	564	511	549	1 507	184	993	329	17
OTHER WORKERS	163	85	36	49	18	20	18	30	78	1	55	21	
DURABLE GOODS	2 603	1 862	730	1 132	357	675	373	457	740	58	473	210	11
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	124	112	39	73	24	52	16	21	12	-	6	7	
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	806	669	238	431	121	291	117	141	137	4	82	50	2
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	1 578	1 028	432	596	206	317	226	279	550	52	356	142	7
OTHER WORKERS	94	54	22	32	6	15	15	16	41	1	28	11	

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

TABLE 16. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1973 AND 1969 BY INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION--EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. MEAN EARNINGS IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS													
MALE													
TOTAL	46 104	32 273	14 308	17 965	7 871	11 154	6 438	6 811	13 831	1 547	8 714	3 570	1 902
AGRI.,FORESTRY, & FISHERIES .	2 411	649	143	506	60	174	83	332	1 762	373	1 158	231	121
MINING.	556	211	76	135	28	49	48	86	345	48	257	41	16
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL	4 160	2 721	1 098	1 623	551	973	547	649	1 439	180	910	349	209
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	597	417	154	263	69	166	85	97	181	19	111	51	31
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	136	107	45	62	23	43	22	19	29	3	18	9	5
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	2 656	1 726	671	1 055	338	627	334	428	930	112	591	227	134
OTHER WORKERS	770	471	228	243	121	137	106	106	299	47	191	61	40
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL.	13 840	9 930	4 049	5 881	2 200	3 565	1 849	2 317	3 910	334	2 456	1 120	638
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	2 679	2 173	703	1 470	388	1 013	315	457	506	26	271	209	124
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 355	1 072	450	622	255	419	195	204	283	15	167	100	54
CRAFT WKS AND OPERATIVES.	8 091	5 628	2 393	3 236	1 296	1 836	1 097	1 400	2 462	214	1 576	672	382
OTHER WORKERS	1 715	1 056	504	553	261	296	242	257	659	79	442	139	79
DURABLE GOODS	9 071	6 717	2 616	4 101	1 407	2 529	1 209	1 572	2 354	199	1 482	673	387
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	1 807	1 500	460	1 040	254	724	207	315	307	16	157	135	81
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	753	605	232	373	125	251	107	122	148	7	86	55	29
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	5 497	3 992	1 639	2 354	880	1 370	758	984	1 504	124	973	407	232
OTHER WORKERS	1 015	620	284	335	147	184	137	151	395	52	266	76	44
NONDURABLE GOODS.	4 769	3 214	1 433	1 780	793	1 036	640	745	1 555	134	974	447	251
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	872	674	243	431	135	289	108	142	199	11	114	74	43
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	602	467	217	250	129	168	88	82	134	8	82	45	24
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	2 594	1 636	754	882	415	467	339	416	958	90	604	265	149
OTHER WORKERS	701	437	219	218	114	112	105	105	264	27	175	63	35
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES . .	3 952	2 921	1 368	1 554	803	1 007	564	547	1 031	102	649	280	151
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	681	531	211	321	111	222	100	98	150	12	91	47	24
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	476	383	186	197	114	137	73	60	93	8	56	29	16
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	1 253	887	379	508	209	323	170	185	366	34	233	99	52
OTHER WORKERS	1 543	1 120	592	528	371	326	221	203	423	48	270	105	30
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL. . . .	2 335	1 847	850	997	465	674	384	323	488	41	296	151	74
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	544	441	179	262	92	186	88	76	103	9	59	35	16
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	812	674	304	369	170	262	134	107	138	10	78	51	24
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	462	359	169	190	92	117	77	73	103	8	64	31	17
OTHER WORKERS	518	374	197	177	111	109	86	68	144	14	96	35	17
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL	6 366	4 477	2 098	2 379	1 130	1 497	968	882	1 889	190	1 198	500	254
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	1 597	1 075	464	610	228	385	237	226	522	56	333	134	68
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 676	1 231	597	634	331	405	266	229	444	41	279	125	65
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	1 569	1 034	460	575	235	350	225	225	534	59	342	133	69
OTHER WORKERS	1 525	1 137	576	561	336	358	240	203	388	35	244	110	52
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL.	1 896	1 553	767	786	479	547	288	239	343	25	201	116	62
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	625	512	228	283	133	205	95	79	113	9	64	40	22
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 029	839	404	435	247	297	157	139	190	13	114	64	33
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	72	60	33	28	22	18	11	9	11	2	5	4	2
OTHER WORKERS	170	142	102	40	76	27	26	13	29	2	19	8	4
BUSINESS, AND REPAIR SERVICES	1 637	1 282	597	685	359	472	238	213	355	32	216	107	62
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	423	364	147	218	87	162	60	56	58	3	29	27	16
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	166	143	73	70	48	55	25	15	23	1	13	9	6
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	790	552	247	305	140	191	107	114	238	26	152	60	33
OTHER WORKERS	259	223	130	93	84	65	46	28	36	2	22	12	7
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL. . .	943	686	389	297	227	184	162	112	257	26	162	69	33
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	209	144	72	72	38	47	34	25	65	7	42	16	7
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	63	51	30	20	18	12	13	9	12	1	7	4	2
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	157	122	76	46	51	30	26	16	35	3	23	10	5
OTHER WORKERS	514	369	210	158	121	96	89	63	145	15	91	40	20
ENTERTAINMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	381	300	153	147	96	98	57	50	81	6	50	25	14
PROF'L & RELATED SER., TOTAL.	4 754	3 511	1 665	1 846	907	1 205	759	641	1 243	113	746	384	163
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	3 303	2 466	1 120	1 346	611	897	509	449	837	76	503	259	111
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	264	210	119	91	71	63	48	29	54	3	32	19	6
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	314	229	107	123	55	77	52	46	84	9	47	28	12
OTHER WORKERS	874	607	321	286	171	168	150	118	267	25	164	78	33
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL.	2 874	2 185	1 057	1 129	566	710	490	419	689	78	414	197	108
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	910	690	281	409	136	267	145	142	220	28	131	61	35
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	753	581	308	273	184	174	124	99	173	19	105	49	24
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	330	245	117	128	44	61	73	68	85	9	53	23	15
OTHER WORKERS	881	670	352	318	203	209	149	110	211	21	126	64	34
FEMALE													
TOTAL	26 845	19 388	9 606	9 783	5 349	6 130	4 257	3 653	7 457	704	4 687	2 066	1 042
AGRI.,FORESTRY, & FISHERIES .	240	103	30	74	13	33	16	40	137	19	91	27	13
MINING.	47	32	21	11	10	7	11	4	15	1	10	4	1
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL	250	192	88	104	44	66	44	38	58	6	35	16	9
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	21	16	8	8	4	5	5	3	5	-	3	2	1
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	178	142	64	78	33	51	31	27	36	4	21	11	5
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	34	22	9	13	4	8	5	6	12	2	8	3	2
OTHER WORKERS	17	12	7	5	3	3	3	2	5	-	3	1	1
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL.	5 441	3 627	1 677	1 950	977	1 147	700	803	1 814	174	1 174	467	277
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	291	224	100	124	64	84	37	40	66	5	38	23	13
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 558	1 232	525	707	318	480	207	227	326	19	194	113	66
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	3 434	2 079	1 006	1 074	572	557	434	517	1 355	142	900	313	188
OTHER WORKERS	159	92	46	46	24	26	22	20	67	7	43	17	10
DURABLE GOODS	2 405	1 774	754	1 020	413	644	341	376	631	42	398	191	104
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	132	108	43	66	25	46	18	20	23	2	13	9	5
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	820	670	260	410	148	282	111	128	151	8	84	60	32
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	1 376	949	430	520	229	303	201	217	427	29	282	116	64
OTHER WORKERS	77	47	22	25	11	14	11	11	30	4	20	7	3

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 16. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1973 AND 1969 BY INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION--EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. MEAN EARNINGS IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS--CON.													
FEMALE--CONTINUED													
NONDURABLE GOODS.	3 031	1 831	919	912	528	500	391	412	1 199	147	798	254	137
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	190	137	61	77	48	55	13	22	52	8	28	16	12
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	702	549	248	301	158	193	90	107	153	8	106	40	19
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	2 070	1 113	597	517	311	247	286	270	957	132	637	188	104
OTHER WORKERS	69	32	14	18	12	5	3	13	37	-	27	10	3
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES . .	1 175	906	420	487	241	348	178	139	269	15	167	87	48
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	98	83	23	60	18	47	5	13	15	-	11	4	3
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	880	676	345	331	190	233	155	98	204	10	125	70	34
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	28	20	7	14	3	10	3	4	7	3	5	-	2
OTHER WORKERS	169	127	45	82	30	58	15	23	43	3	27	13	9
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL. . . .	653	530	215	315	125	219	90	96	123	11	70	42	22
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	82	75	23	52	15	43	8	8	8	-	4	3	2
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	485	398	169	229	95	158	74	71	87	5	52	30	18
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	59	39	14	25	9	9	5	16	20	5	8	8	2
OTHER WORKERS	27	18	9	9	6	8	3	2	8	2	5	1	1
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL	5 924	4 237	1 825	2 411	927	1 501	899	910	1 688	125	1 095	468	271
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	669	454	182	272	105	168	77	105	215	21	128	66	28
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	3 449	2 535	1 076	1 459	536	953	541	507	913	57	598	258	162
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	247	173	93	80	48	45	46	36	74	4	43	27	14
OTHER WORKERS	1 559	1 074	474	599	239	337	236	263	486	42	325	118	67
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL.	2 293	1 858	939	918	549	614	390	304	435	31	249	156	105
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	302	238	126	112	76	83	50	29	64	3	37	24	17
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 922	1 564	774	790	439	522	334	268	358	28	203	127	86
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	6	6	6	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER WORKERS	63	50	33	17	29	10	4	7	13	-	9	5	2
BUSINESS, AND REPAIR SERVICES	721	623	287	336	179	241	108	95	98	7	68	23	11
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	134	123	54	68	33	41	21	27	11	-	9	2	2
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	440	385	177	208	113	153	64	55	56	2	39	14	6
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	65	50	21	29	10	22	11	6	15	1	10	3	-
OTHER WORKERS	82	66	34	31	23	25	12	6	17	3	9	4	3
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL. . .	1 321	879	386	493	179	283	207	210	442	42	276	124	48
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	92	62	19	43	6	23	13	20	30	5	13	12	10
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	203	149	64	84	35	51	30	33	54	4	39	11	7
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	190	131	81	50	41	37	41	12	59	3	36	20	3
OTHER WORKERS	837	538	221	316	97	172	124	145	299	29	188	81	28
ENTERTAINMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	221	176	78	98	48	62	29	37	45	5	30	10	5
PROF'L & RELATED SER., TOTAL.	9 797	6 986	3 194	3 793	1 612	2 294	1 581	1 499	2 810	287	1 787	737	328
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	4 465	3 248	1 401	1 846	731	1 162	670	684	1 218	110	774	334	129
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	2 626	1 935	872	1 063	468	677	405	385	691	61	436	195	93
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	132	83	56	27	20	13	37	14	49	4	29	16	8
OTHER WORKERS	2 573	1 721	863	857	394	442	469	415	852	112	548	192	99
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL.	1 267	952	480	472	259	290	221	182	315	24	208	84	67
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	246	186	87	99	46	52	41	47	59	9	30	20	6
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	913	684	343	341	185	217	158	124	229	13	156	59	58
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	13	9	6	3	2	1	4	2	4	-	4	-	-
OTHER WORKERS	96	73	44	29	26	19	18	10	23	2	17	4	3
MEAN EARNINGS													
MALE													
TOTAL	$10 459	$11 164	$10 197	$11 839	$10 379	$12 582	$9 988	$10 704	$8 912	$7 664	$8 815	$9 698	$9 951
AGRI.,FORESTRY & FISHERIES. .	6 997	7 046	6 809	7 110	(8)	7 246	7 244	7 053	6 977	6 732	7 127	6 640	5 605
MINING.	10 789	12 313	(8)	11 154	(8)	(8)	(8)	11 016	9 887	(8)	9 967	(8)	(8)
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL	10 199	11 045	10 276	11 470	10 562	12 145	10 015	10 575	8 720	7 674	8 559	9 757	10 028
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	15 715	16 609	17 029	16 422	16 585	17 363	17 452	15 090	13 505	(8)	13 313	(8)	(8)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	10 740	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	9 868	10 473	9 657	10 908	10 063	11 677	9 262	9 902	8 818	8 116	8 653	9 638	9 607
OTHER WORKERS	6 822	7 544	7 460	7 604	8 242	7 736	6 406	7 481	5 867	(8)	5 890	6 378	(8)
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL.	10 839	11 553	10 428	12 278	10 608	12 938	10 225	11 376	9 191	7 218	9 039	10 149	10 709
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	16 370	16 983	15 785	17 503	16 495	17 818	14 984	16 857	13 976	(8)	13 445	14 781	16 273
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	11 047	11 408	10 208	12 341	10 129	12 571	10 267	11 955	9 810	(8)	10 028	(8)	(8)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	9 567	9 900	9 322	10 304	9 365	10 542	9 271	10 014	8 861	7 398	8 806	9 422	9 521
OTHER WORKERS	7 858	8 716	8 207	9 126	8 645	9 800	7 781	8 576	6 688	5 836	6 722	7 132	8 173
DURABLE GOODS	10 886	11 561	10 436	12 247	10 523	12 762	10 336	11 507	9 200	6 805	9 075	10 357	10 584
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	16 161	16 710	15 697	17 117	16 446	17 448	14 927	16 456	13 826	(8)	13 095	14 795	15 330
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	11 230	11 541	9 862	12 610	10 107	12 594	9 558	12 640	10 275	(8)	10 577	(8)	(8)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	9 727	10 067	9 470	10 476	9 447	10 656	9 485	10 236	8 894	7 029	8 859	9 578	9 469
OTHER WORKERS	7 849	8 832	8 277	9 230	8 368	9 951	8 188	8 652	6 583	5 498	6 794	6 898	(8)
NONDURABLE GOODS.	10 753	11 536	10 419	12 340	10 757	13 331	10 032	11 132	9 172	8 049	8 974	9 866	10 930
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	16 730	17 474	15 923	18 244	16 568	18 508	15 189	17 672	14 197	(8)	13 968	14 603	(8)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	10 840	11 259	10 512	11 974	10 216	12 538	11 028	11 098	9 021	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	9 231	9 499	8 977	9 879	9 138	10 202	8 777	9 568	8 808	8 007	8 733	9 224	9 601
OTHER WORKERS	7 870	8 568	8 125	8 973	8 969	9 503	7 315	8 462	6 861	(8)	6 645	7 326	(8)
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES . .	11 272	11 864	10 948	12 536	10 844	12 917	11 087	11 796	9 680	8 336	9 404	10 924	11 120
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	15 785	16 592	14 691	17 577	14 360	17 543	15 004	17 668	12 553	(8)	12 219	(8)	(8)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	10 323	10 561	10 006	11 082	9 948	11 076	(8)	(8)	9 535	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	11 476	11 777	11 622	11 863	11 329	12 210	12 118	11 287	10 724	(8)	10 031	12 746	(8)
OTHER WORKERS	9 414	9 990	9 365	10 518	9 723	10 939	8 852	9 906	8 107	(8)	8 206	8 386	9 352
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL. . . .	11 738	12 192	10 807	13 328	10 938	14 712	10 682	10 552	9 929	(8)	10 059	9 993	10 752
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	16 439	17 042	15 745	17 883	16 442	20 339	14 921	12 434	13 746	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	12 418	12 757	11 376	13 815	10 852	14 448	11 820	12 377	10 532	(8)	9 703	(8)	(8)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	8 798	8 677	8 061	9 342	9 129	9 955	(8)	(8)	9 123	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
OTHER WORKERS	7 384	7 542	7 059	7 998	7 158	8 857	6 928	6 819	7 019	(8)	7 744	(8)	(8)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 16. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1973 AND 1969 BY INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION--EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. MEAN EARNINGS IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
NUMBER WITH EARNINGS--CON.													
FEMALE--CONTINUED													
NONDURABLE GOODS.	3 036	1 853	922	930	564	503	359	428	1 183	131	776	276	173
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	159	116	58	58	39	38	19	20	43	4	25	14	8
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	737	562	265	297	170	199	96	98	175	11	110	54	34
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	2 058	1 130	576	554	342	255	233	300	928	113	618	197	124
OTHER WORKERS	82	44	24	21	13	11	10	10	37	4	23	11	7
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES . .	1 060	840	420	420	255	288	165	131	220	17	132	70	37
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	84	68	36	32	22	22	14	10	16	1	9	6	3
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	802	644	331	313	199	218	133	95	158	11	95	52	26
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	34	24	13	11	8	7	5	5	10	1	6	3	2
OTHER WORKERS	140	104	41	64	26	42	14	22	36	4	22	9	6
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL. . . .	699	582	298	284	185	194	113	89	117	11	67	39	18
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	53	46	22	24	13	18	9	6	8	-	4	3	1
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	501	430	220	210	138	148	82	61	72	6	42	24	12
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	113	81	41	40	25	21	16	18	32	4	18	10	5
OTHER WORKERS	32	26	15	11	8	7	7	4	6	1	4	2	1
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL	5 008	3 617	1 690	1 928	889	1 219	801	708	1 391	128	869	394	188
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	429	297	142	154	72	95	70	59	133	15	84	33	17
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	3 0R5	2 311	1 059	1 252	567	810	492	442	774	64	483	227	110
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	260	193	97	95	53	56	45	39	68	7	41	20	10
OTHER WORKERS	1 234	817	391	426	197	259	194	168	417	43	261	114	50
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL.	1 820	1 511	800	711	501	47R	298	233	309	26	182	101	50
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	186	156	82	75	52	52	29	22	30	3	18	9	4
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	1 568	1 300	679	622	423	416	255	206	268	22	158	89	45
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	11	9	5	4	3	3	1	1	2	-	1	1	-
OTHER WORKERS	54	45	35	11	23	7	12	3	9	1	6	2	1
BUSINESS, AND REPAIR SERVICES	623	548	291	257	200	191	91	66	75	5	40	30	15
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	108	96	49	46	34	36	15	10	12	1	6	5	3
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	409	363	185	178	130	133	55	45	46	2	24	20	11
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	51	40	22	18	14	12	8	6	11	2	7	3	1
OTHER WORKERS	55	50	35	15	23	11	12	4	5	-	2	2	1
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL. . .	2 221	1 491	864	626	443	362	422	265	730	76	472	183	88
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	98	64	36	28	19	17	17	11	34	3	21	10	4
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	224	177	90	87	48	53	41	34	47	4	28	15	7
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	239	173	111	62	5R	35	53	27	66	5	41	20	8
OTHER WORKERS	1 660	1 077	628	449	318	257	310	192	584	63	382	139	69
ENTERTAINMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	192	152	78	74	45	48	33	27	40	3	24	12	6
PROF'L & RELATED SER., TOTAL.	8 065	5 786	2 874	2 913	1 514	1 R21	1 359	1 092	2 279	206	1 423	650	299
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	3 895	2 814	1 348	1 466	695	921	653	545	1 081	105	659	318	149
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	2 146	1 634	819	815	460	532	360	283	512	36	317	159	67
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	110	78	41	38	21	22	19	15	31	3	19	9	4
OTHER WORKERS	1 914	1 260	665	595	338	346	328	249	654	62	428	164	78
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL.	1 180	907	475	432	272	276	203	156	273	34	167	72	40
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	216	160	78	82	44	56	34	26	56	9	35	13	8
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	859	668	351	317	203	200	148	118	191	22	117	51	28
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	18	12	7	5	3	3	4	3	5	1	4	1	1
OTHER WORKERS	88	67	39	28	22	17	17	10	21	3	12	7	4
MEAN EARNINGS													
MALE													
TOTAL	$10 395	$11 183	$10 204	$11 962	$10 461	$12 764	$9 887	$10 650	$8 558	$7 255	$8 331	$9 676	$9 767
AGRI.,FORESTRY & FISHERIES. .	6 458	6 933	6 582	7 033	6 925	7 821	6 335	6 619	6 283	6 000	6 312	6 600	6 125
MINING.	10 707	12 732	13 889	12 081	15 589	13 715	12 898	11 149	9 468	8 440	9 432	10 663	(B)
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL	10 057	10 940	10 052	11 540	10 402	12 215	9 699	10 546	8 388	6 971	8 237	9 512	9 382
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	15 181	16 281	15 870	16 522	16 921	17 408	15 017	15 007	12 561	(B)	12 266	14 324	13 642
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	12 622	13 135	11 461	14 350	(B)	14 801	(B)	(B)	10 730	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	9 746	10 536	9 743	11 041	10 156	11 599	9 296	10 223	8 279	7 181	8 132	9 201	9 235
OTHER WORKERS	6 718	7 190	6 755	7 599	7 281	7 927	6 217	7 175	5 975	5 286	5 983	6 479	6 019
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL.	10 697	11 449	10 298	12 242	10 522	13 007	10 031	11 060	8 787	7 096	8 472	9 983	10 102
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	16 539	17 122	15 807	17 751	16 103	18 324	15 444	16 482	14 033	11 417	13 531	15 009	15 524
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	10 879	11 355	10 313	12 108	10 643	12 789	9 882	10 650	9 077	(B)	8 711	10 010	10 018
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	9 423	9 938	9 248	10 444	9 360	10 837	9 116	9 929	8 249	7 089	8 091	8 991	8 966
OTHER WORKERS	7 442	7 939	7 562	8 269	7 874	8 623	7 256	7 860	6 646	5 610	6 641	7 201	7 010
DURABLE GOODS	10 843	11 510	10 404	12 215	10 587	12 823	10 191	11 236	8 941	6 999	8 586	10 296	10 273
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	16 396	16 845	15 703	17 349	15 966	17 821	15 305	16 321	14 203	(B)	13 708	15 101	15 509
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	11 079	11 402	10 539	11 939	10 632	12 402	10 432	10 985	9 756	(B)	9 198	10 713	10 841
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	9 604	10 066	9 373	10 545	9 476	10 R36	9 265	10 139	8 385	7 075	8 219	9 182	9 049
OTHER WORKERS	7 480	8 003	7 700	8 283	7 977	8 530	7 402	7 983	6 660	5 434	6 706	7 426	6 943
NONDURABLE GOODS.	10 420	11 319	10 103	12 304	10 406	13 456	9 729	10 687	8 561	7 293	8 300	9 511	9 838
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	16 835	17 715	16 005	18 679	16 241	19 583	15 709	16 839	13 770	(B)	13 286	14 840	15 553
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	10 629	11 293	10 118	12 313	10 736	13 368	9 213	10 151	8 395	(B)	8 093	9 151	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	9 037	9 623	8 977	10 176	9 136	10 817	8 782	9 432	8 036	7 107	7 871	8 697	8 898
OTHER WORKERS	7 376	7 831	7 418	8 246	7 742	8 777	7 066	7 758	6 624	5 947	6 580	6 930	7 094
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES . .	10 571	11 008	10 034	11 857	10 193	12 396	9 827	10 866	9 335	8 381	9 151	10 110	10 237
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	15 048	15 783	14 461	16 602	15 379	17 448	13 442	14 856	12 446	(B)	11 988	13 602	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	10 026	10 261	9 574	10 909	9 643	11 206	9 334	10 232	9 059	(B)	8 944	9 314	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	10 523	10 866	10 247	11 327	10 524	11 661	9 907	10 743	9 694	9 000	9 560	10 250	10 131
OTHER WORKERS	8 796	9 112	8 465	9 837	8 568	10 146	8 293	9 292	7 960	7 096	7 851	8 634	8 536
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL. . . .	11 709	12 309	10 977	13 444	11 233	14 341	10 696	11 572	9 441	8 305	9 119	10 381	10 370
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	17 446	18 313	16 779	19 361	17 358	20 403	15 983	16 811	13 732	(B)	12 998	15 346	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	12 019	12 418	11 316	13 361	11 494	13 922	11 089	11 987	10 071	(B)	9 879	10 384	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	9 144	9 446	8 676	10 131	8 848	10 696	8 470	9 225	8 093	(B)	8 010	8 648	(B)
OTHER WORKERS	7 464	7 746	7 214	8 338	7 733	8 915	6 543	7 413	6 733	(B)	6 763	6 651	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1974

TABLE 16. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1973 AND 1969 BY INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION--EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. MEAN EARNINGS IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
MEAN EARNINGS--CONTINUED													
MALE--CONTINUED													
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL	$8 052	$8 295	$7 661	$8 773	$7 888	$9 099	$7 412	$8 248	$7 511	$7 464	$7 591	$7 345	$8 177
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	12 321	12 813	11 916	13 419	12 199	13 751	11 592	12 906	11 202	(B)	11 354	10 547	10 832
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	6 722	6 762	6 253	7 196	6 769	7 587	5 670	6 575	6 630	(B)	6 786	6 091	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	7 502	7 923	7 801	7 990	8 083	8 311	7 537	7 526	6 836	(B)	6 727	7 378	(B)
OTHER WORKERS	4 341	4 509	4 560	4 468	4 874	4 771	4 162	3 946	3 864	(B)	4 093	3 627	(B)
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL.	13 238	13 490	12 112	14 579	11 381	15 170	13 053	13 320	12 183	(B)	12 218	12 978	12 388
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	16 862	17 209	16 083	17 964	15 891	18 989	16 430	15 919	15 485	(B)	15 704	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	12 155	12 429	11 076	13 452	10 297	13 938	11 811	12 326	10 963	(B)	11 115	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS	5 293	5 605	5 801	(B)	6 065	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
BUSINESS, AND REPAIR SERVICES	9 026	9 517	8 343	10 453	8 734	11 214	7 698	8 869	7 380	(B)	6 988	8 249	9 316
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	14 102	14 585	13 276	15 396	14 498	15 953	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	9 106	8 724	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	7 635	8 072	7 287	8 598	7 593	9 129	6 833	7 799	6 600	(B)	6 497	6 833	(B)
OTHER WORKERS	5 413	5 536	4 957	6 428	5 533	6 640	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL. . .	7 863	7 929	7 371	8 641	7 169	9 319	7 708	7 579	7 677	(B)	8 196	(B)	(B)
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	11 276	11 555	10 266	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	7 396	7 357	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS	6 192	6 429	6 109	6 876	6 160	(B)	(B)	(B)	5 468	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
ENTERTAINMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	7 902	8 439	8 081	8 732	9 043	9 508	(B)	(B)	6 014	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
PROF'L & RELATED SER., TOTAL.	12 194	12 551	11 298	13 495	12 065	14 364	10 482	12 064	11 143	11 478	11 024	11 282	11 141
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	14 907	15 377	14 179	16 182	15 207	17 063	13 091	14 666	13 552	14 127	13 752	13 027	12 902
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	6 226	6 144	5 372	6 846	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	8 715	9 193	9 239	9 155	(B)	9 247	(B)	(B)	7 411	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS	5 418	5 572	5 431	5 714	5 672	5 930	5 197	5 436	4 982	(B)	4 525	5 734	(B)
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL.	11 970	12 623	11 764	13 318	12 033	14 141	11 489	11 755	10 084	8 305	9 597	12 113	11 899
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	15 135	16 074	14 919	16 792	15 611	17 567	14 250	15 033	12 370	(B)	11 837	14 837	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	10 918	11 109	10 696	11 503	10 275	11 902	11 380	10 648	10 198	(B)	10 687	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	10 581	10 745	10 420	11 078	(B)	(B)	10 341	(B)	10 071	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS	9 917	10 690	10 390	10 944	11 103	11 629	9 606	9 718	8 066	(B)	7 319	(B)	(B)
FEMALE													
TOTAL	4 720	5 034	5 110	4 970	5 547	5 259	4 629	4 509	3 952	3 361	3 889	4 314	4 398
AGRI.,FORESTRY, & FISHERIES .	1 744	1 908	1 998	1 818	2 413	1 901	1 653	1 718	1 547	1 646	1 467	1 745	1 069
MINING.	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL	4 611	5 148	(B)	4 984	(B)	5 794	(B)	(B)	3 301	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	4 626	5 065	(B)	5 104	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL.	5 133	5 530	5 539	5 523	5 730	5 791	5 319	5 167	4 374	3 716	4 273	4 942	5 082
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	8 491	9 075	9 599	8 723	(B)	9 064	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	5 894	6 040	6 260	5 893	6 543	6 091	5 879	5 508	5 281	(B)	5 087	5 661	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	4 572	4 871	4 854	4 885	4 726	4 942	4 984	4 827	4 147	3 533	4 093	4 665	4 514
OTHER WORKERS	4 191	4 519	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	3 833	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
DURABLE GOODS	5 532	5 853	5 872	5 840	5 971	5 988	5 778	5 623	4 730	(B)	4 644	5 090	4 954
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	9 161	9 454	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	6 156	6 327	6 638	6 155	6 872	6 386	6 397	5 635	5 323	(B)	5 182	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	5 001	5 209	5 187	5 225	5 096	5 122	5 271	5 342	4 611	(B)	4 509	5 099	(B)
OTHER WORKERS	4 355	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
NONDURABLE GOODS.	4 789	5 205	5 281	5 128	5 567	5 513	4 894	4 661	4 159	3 585	4 054	4 820	5 222
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	8 053	8 764	(B)	8 048	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	5 592	5 690	5 897	5 519	6 291	5 647	5 205	5 339	5 243	(B)	5 014	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	4 244	4 558	4 605	4 494	4 482	4 711	4 740	4 295	3 880	3 356	3 861	4 312	4 409
OTHER WORKERS	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES . .	6 243	6 538	6 878	6 232	7 390	6 607	6 222	5 294	5 248	(B)	5 222	5 731	(B)
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	8 489	8 867	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	6 285	6 449	6 563	6 331	6 956	6 521	6 082	5 878	5 742	(B)	5 618	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS	4 518	4 991	(B)	4 171	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL. . . .	5 395	5 657	6 062	5 382	6 408	5 745	5 580	4 552	4 262	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	8 068	8 089	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	5 319	5 484	6 148	4 994	6 625	5 298	(B)	(B)	4 566	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL	3 294	3 424	3 619	3 277	3 951	3 444	3 272	3 002	2 965	2 594	2 893	3 232	3 631
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	5 212	5 575	5 600	5 559	5 858	5 947	5 248	4 885	4 446	(B)	4 143	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	3 264	3 357	3 483	3 264	3 722	3 351	3 240	3 095	3 010	(B)	2 922	3 257	3 395
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	3 806	4 136	4 662	3 525	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS	2 454	2 559	2 961	2 245	3 331	2 355	2 573	2 097	2 216	(B)	2 329	2 039	(B)
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL.	5 319	5 450	5 294	5 617	5 672	5 921	4 762	5 001	4 760	(B)	4 582	5 026	5 124
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	7 482	7 888	7 248	8 608	7 937	9 453	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	5 075	5 167	5 071	5 262	5 467	5 419	4 565	4 955	4 671	(B)	4 536	4 956	5 246
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
BUSINESS, AND REPAIR SERVICES	4 341	4 590	4 378	4 771	4 574	5 286	4 052	3 466	2 760	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	6 728	7 152	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	4 081	4 181	4 210	4 157	4 544	4 601	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS	2 942	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

TABLE 16. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1973 AND 1969 BY INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION--EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. MEAN EARNINGS IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
MEAN EARNINGS--CONTINUED													
MALE--CONTINUED													
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL	$8 292	$8 606	$7 975	$9 162	$8 116	$9 529	$7 810	$8 539	$7 548	$7 034	$7 478	$7 927	$6 094
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	12 913	13 826	12 707	14 699	12 756	15 450	12 607	13 356	11 032	9 703	10 865	11 921	11 986
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	8 003	8 154	7 582	8 693	7 806	8 958	7 303	8 226	7 601	7 152	7 617	7 651	7 709
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	7 355	7 846	7 551	8 069	7 838	8 385	7 251	7 577	6 418	5 751	6 283	7 063	7 377
OTHER WORKERS	4 729	4 850	4 923	4 774	5 468	4 901	4 160	4 552	4 375	4 590	4 372	4 275	4 435
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL.	13 716	13 972	12 259	15 643	12 091	16 186	12 539	14 402	12 560	11 554	12 172	13 555	13 908
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	17 004	17 413	15 929	18 670	16 034	19 385	15 783	16 577	15 154	(B)	14 651	16 368	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	13 359	13 566	12 068	14 957	12 021	15 236	12 141	14 253	12 445	(B)	12 078	13 183	13 874
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	9 109	9 456	8 928	9 740	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS	5 742	5 871	5 890	5 823	6 296	6 105	4 704	(B)	4 914	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
BUSINESS, AND REPAIR SERVICES	10 059	10 620	9 502	11 595	9 773	12 424	9 093	9 757	8 032	6 797	7 541	9 393	9 701
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	15 866	16 313	15 013	17 114	15 386	17 956	14 472	14 680	13 335	(B)	12 461	14 471	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	10 195	10 389	9 170	11 659	9 317	12 102	8 888	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	8 268	8 800	8 256	9 241	8 662	9 776	7 725	8 345	7 034	6 575	6 887	7 606	7 554
OTHER WORKERS	5 912	5 981	5 824	6 202	6 071	6 499	5 372	5 512	5 480	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL. . .	7 494	7 821	7 143	8 709	7 242	9 221	7 005	7 945	6 622	6 170	6 483	7 118	6 661
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	12 587	13 299	12 443	14 155	12 487	14 849	12 394	12 851	11 007	(B)	10 941	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	5 940	6 154	5 491	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	7 007	7 219	6 845	7 836	6 852	7 958	6 568	(B)	6 270	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS	5 763	6 113	5 704	6 694	5 952	7 014	5 368	6 100	4 873	(B)	4 668	5 263	(B)
ENTERTAINMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	9 108	9 873	9 915	9 829	11 693	10 956	6 919	7 424	6 274	(B)	6 071	6 668	(B)
PROF'L & RELATED SER., TOTAL.	12 808	13 627	12 412	14 724	12 892	15 690	11 821	12 907	10 492	9 076	10 179	11 518	12 146
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	15 691	16 604	15 482	17 537	15 946	18 472	14 926	15 667	13 001	11 009	12 604	14 307	14 975
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	6 560	6 861	6 152	7 788	6 662	8 232	5 399	6 557	5 388	(B)	5 160	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	8 552	9 032	8 240	9 648	8 628	10 119	7 829	8 860	7 346	(B)	7 204	7 965	(B)
OTHER WORKERS	5 314	5 589	5 333	5 875	5 865	6 188	4 727	5 431	4 689	4 538	4 573	4 982	5 121
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL.	11 150	11 602	10 822	12 322	11 081	13 058	10 545	11 076	9 715	8 884	9 513	10 470	10 648
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	14 325	15 032	14 087	15 682	14 574	16 655	13 630	13 851	12 108	10 482	11 766	13 588	13 733
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	9 811	9 892	9 402	10 445	9 287	10 599	9 573	10 176	9 481	(B)	9 412	9 529	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	9 838	10 085	9 737	10 403	10 513	10 900	9 269	9 805	9 126	(B)	9 029	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS	9 505	10 090	9 787	10 424	10 436	11 077	8 905	9 090	7 650	(B)	7 382	8 476	8 636
FEMALE													
TOTAL	4 900	5 188	5 219	5 157	5 629	5 389	4 705	4 768	4 149	3 849	4 068	4 434	4 491
AGRI.,FORESTRY, & FISHERIES .	3 714	4 543	3 750	4 803	(B)	4 294	(B)	5 343	3 091	(B)	3 126	3 064	(B)
MINING.	6 879	7 223	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CONSTRUCTION, TOTAL	6 106	6 299	6 322	6 278	6 583	6 475	6 062	5 937	5 468	(B)	5 339	(B)	(B)
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	5 665	5 869	5 959	5 794	6 243	5 976	5 657	5 452	4 864	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	7 420	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
MANUFACTURING, TOTAL.	5 230	5 587	5 508	5 656	5 671	5 938	5 279	5 253	4 514	4 119	4 397	4 945	4 801
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	8 277	8 783	9 163	8 477	9 210	8 724	8 833	7 958	6 683	(B)	6 263	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	5 835	6 063	6 041	6 080	6 319	6 259	5 614	5 700	4 971	(B)	4 794	5 349	5 266
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	4 728	4 996	4 899	5 082	4 946	5 284	4 837	4 865	4 316	4 019	4 242	4 663	4 490
OTHER WORKERS	4 533	4 797	4 779	4 815	(B)	5 039	(B)	(B)	4 171	(B)	4 113	(B)	(B)
DURABLE GOODS	5 791	6 060	5 917	6 166	6 024	6 369	5 787	5 817	5 034	4 618	4 909	5 386	5 222
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	8 969	9 219	9 031	9 202	9 000	9 476	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	6 216	6 394	6 313	6 445	6 605	6 588	5 980	6 130	5 388	(B)	5 294	5 540	5 529
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	5 286	5 507	5 385	5 596	5 368	5 705	5 406	5 443	4 796	4 346	4 723	5 085	4 854
OTHER WORKERS	4 833	5 222	(B)	5 182	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	4 224	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
NONDURABLE GOODS.	4 785	5 135	5 179	5 097	5 413	5 387	4 796	4 744	4 237	3 991	4 135	4 640	4 548
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	7 702	8 377	9 102	7 652	9 345	7 814	(B)	(B)	5 878	(B)	5 652	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	5 418	5 669	5 774	5 576	6 070	5 762	5 190	5 198	4 611	(B)	4 412	5 037	5 018
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	4 354	4 567	4 536	4 600	4 679	4 761	4 346	4 447	4 095	3 935	4 022	4 415	4 302
OTHER WORKERS	4 251	4 451	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	4 128	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES . .	5 854	6 113	6 264	5 963	6 619	6 254	5 717	5 368	4 865	(B)	4 871	5 114	4 956
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	8 753	9 229	9 408	9 028	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	5 733	5 929	5 978	5 877	6 222	6 058	5 569	5 463	4 933	(B)	4 894	5 177	4 799
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	7 500	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS	4 411	4 869	5 405	4 449	6 233	5 236	(B)	(B)	3 089	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
WHOLESALE TRADE, TOTAL. . . .	5 491	5 676	5 689	5 663	6 063	5 987	5 075	5 021	4 570	(B)	4 459	5 093	(B)
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	8 921	8 926	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	5 527	5 649	5 700	5 597	6 088	5 825	5 046	5 135	4 716	(B)	4 568	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	4 122	4 375	4 571	4 175	4 994	(B)	(B)	(B)	3 479	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS	4 091	4 203	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
RETAIL TRADE, TOTAL	3 566	3 734	3 876	3 608	4 208	3 720	3 507	3 420	3 128	2 960	3 115	3 211	3 220
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	6 460	6 821	7 101	6 607	7 759	6 999	6 425	5 975	5 605	(B)	5 829	5 658	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	3 486	3 604	3 718	3 508	4 007	3 616	3 385	3 312	3 134	3 105	3 094	3 227	3 203
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	4 224	4 445	4 365	4 573	4 639	4 514	3 945	4 656	3 537	(B)	3 589	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS	2 618	2 805	3 019	2 609	3 370	2 657	2 663	2 520	2 253	2 037	2 206	2 421	2 348
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, TOTAL.	5 399	5 521	5 543	5 497	5 838	5 673	5 067	5 135	4 801	4 966	4 707	4 929	5 328
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	7 392	7 621	7 445	7 712	7 924	8 009	6 843	(B)	6 204	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	5 243	5 346	5 422	5 255	5 704	5 407	4 976	4 946	4 743	(B)	4 629	4 835	5 257
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS	3 096	3 323	3 271	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
BUSINESS, AND REPAIR SERVICES	5 120	5 253	5 359	5 133	5 830	5 307	4 324	4 629	4 145	(B)	3 750	4 535	(B)
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	7 668	7 923	8 008	8 004	8 579	8 168	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	4 697	4 791	4 998	4 576	5 379	4 728	4 099	4 129	3 956	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	4 839	4 957	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS	3 514	3 610	3 720	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 16. NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1973 AND 1969 BY INDUSTRY AND CURRENT OCCUPATION--EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. MEAN EARNINGS IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METRO- POLITAN SINCE 197
MEAN EARNINGS--CONTINUED													
FEMALE--CONTINUED													
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL. . .	$2 991	$3 325	$3 399	$3 268	$3 590	$3 444	$3 233	$3 030	$2 325	(B)	$2 221	$2 620	(B)
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	4 588	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	3 510	3 799	(B)	3 596	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	2 960	3 403	3 595	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B
OTHER WORKERS	2 692	2 988	2 881	3 073	3 231	3 168	2 607	2 938	2 160	(B)	2 086	2 375	(B
ENTERTAINMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	4 059	4 186	4 732	3 751	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B
PROF'L & RELATED SER., TOTAL.	5 446	5 749	5 745	5 751	6 274	6 092	5 209	5 229	4 696	3 961	4 648	5 094	4 92
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	7 261	7 545	7 568	7 531	8 200	7 748	6 879	7 164	6 498	5 552	6 406	7 022	7 14
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	4 366	4 611	4 716	4 525	5 035	4 746	4 335	4 147	3 682	(B)	3 627	3 948	4 17
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	3 406	3 682	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B
OTHER WORKERS	3 506	3 735	3 964	3 509	4 274	3 874	3 703	3 120	3 045	2 865	3 082	3 044	2 74
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL.	6 728	7 090	7 095	7 086	7 845	7 021	6 215	7 190	5 631	(B)	5 750	5 410	(B
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	8 583	9 069	9 109	9 034	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	6 516	6 845	6 839	6 851	7 559	6 738	5 996	7 048	5 533	(B)	5 831	(B)	(B
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B
OTHER WORKERS	3 807	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO. B BASE LESS THAN 75,000.

TABLE 16. NUMBER DF PERSONS WITH EARNINGS AND MEAN EARNINGS IN 1973 AND 1969 BY INDUSTRY AND CURRENT DCCUPATIDN--EMPLDYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS BY SEX AND TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS. MEAN EARNINGS IN CDNSTANT 1973 DOLLARS)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	TDTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NDNMETRDPOLITAN				
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	DUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000		TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,50D TD 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE DF 25,D00 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNA-TED METRD-POLITAN SINCE 1970
					IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES					
MEAN EARNINGS--CONTINUED													
FEMALE--CDNTINUED													
PERSONAL SERVICES, TOTAL. . .	$2 787	$3 079	$3 076	$3 088	$3 457	$3 328	$2 668	$2 749	$2 191	$1 917	$2 094	$2 544	$2 563
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	5 534	5 621	5 685	5 539	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	5 370	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	3 629	3 793	4 0D6	3 572	4 408	3 704	3 634	3 366	3 012	(B)	3 105	(B)	(B)
CRAFT WKRS AND DPERATIVES	3 380	3 607	3 583	3 652	3 998	4 072	3 128	3 106	2 785	(B)	2 641	(B)	(B)
OTHER WDRKERS	2 426	2 726	2 699	2 764	3 038	2 985	2 351	2 468	1 869	1 692	1 788	2 173	2 180
ENTERTAINMENT & RECREATION SERVICES	4 337	4 710	5 262	4 128	6 454	4 708	3 636	2 944	2 918	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
PROF'L & RELATED SER., TOTAL.	5 529	5 812	5 863	5 760	6 401	5 992	5 268	5 374	4 81D	4 576	4 748	5 021	5 090
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	7 201	7 476	7 555	7 4D4	8 250	7 658	6 814	6 975	6 486	6 156	6 494	6 558	6 599
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	4 473	4 717	4 855	4 579	5 3D0	4 777	4 272	4 207	3 692	3 476	3 631	3 865	4 135
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	3 982	4 219	4 223	4 103	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	3 514	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WORKERS	3 399	3 614	3 784	3 424	4 193	3 538	3 352	3 264	2 985	2 642	2 946	3 215	3 134
PUBLIC ADMIN., TOTAL.	6 612	6 961	6 932	6 994	7 329	7 4D3	6 400	6 271	5 450	4 735	5 458	5 770	6 014
PROF'L AND MANAG'L WKRS .	8 665	9 390	9 382	9 398	10 153	10 006	8 385	8 086	6 594	(B)	6 657	(B)	(B)
CLERICAL AND SALES WKRS .	6 290	6 608	6 607	6 609	6 942	6 917	6 147	6 03D	5 177	(B)	5 172	5 679	5 660
CRAFT WKRS AND OPERATIVES	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
OTHER WDRKERS	4 532	4 590	4 854	4 222	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.

B BASE LESS THAN 25,000.

TABLE 17. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1973 AND 1969--FAMILIES BY SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HEAD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS. FAMILIES AS OF MARCH 1974 AND APRIL 1970 IN THOUSANDS)

TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND SEX OF HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
ALL FAMILIES													
TOTAL	55 053	37 317	16 019	21 297	8 475	12 714	7 544	8 583	17 736	2 023	11 395	4 318	2 451
UNDER $1,000	628	391	190	201	97	104	93	97	237	37	141	60	27
$1,000 TO $1,999	965	469	295	174	143	84	152	90	496	103	300	93	56
$2,000 TO $2,999	1 755	983	624	359	325	198	299	161	772	109	539	123	75
$3,000 TO $3,999	2 244	1 391	826	565	461	317	366	248	852	148	554	150	109
$4,000 TO $4,999	2 491	1 550	846	704	472	409	373	296	941	136	614	191	115
$5,000 TO $5,999	2 555	1 561	813	748	447	372	366	377	994	112	646	236	117
$6,000 TO $6,999	2 640	1 633	860	773	448	378	412	395	1 007	151	663	193	109
$7,000 TO $7,999	2 709	1 662	836	827	444	466	392	361	1 046	171	677	198	103
$8,000 TO $8,999	2 800	1 693	817	876	423	479	394	397	1 106	137	750	219	117
$9,000 TO $9,999	2 715	1 667	759	908	358	495	401	413	1 049	121	674	254	124
$10,000 TO $10,999	3 118	1 992	874	1 118	475	583	399	535	1 125	108	712	306	144
$11,000 TO $11,999	2 770	1 876	785	1 092	386	570	399	522	893	95	585	213	129
$12,000 TO $12,999	3 100	2 120	840	1 279	438	731	402	548	980	81	637	262	136
$13,000 TO $13,999	2 539	1 720	703	1 017	352	578	351	439	819	89	513	216	133
$14,000 TO $14,999	2 513	1 741	680	1 062	339	631	341	431	772	50	502	219	111
$15,000 TO $19,999	9 438	6 910	2 570	4 340	1 355	2 749	1 215	1 591	2 527	223	1 625	679	390
$20,000 TO $24,999	4 962	3 834	1 343	2 491	724	1 631	619	860	1 128	74	660	393	224
$25,000 AND OVER	5 112	4 120	1 358	2 762	789	1 941	569	822	992	75	604	313	232
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS)	12 044	12 944	11 343	14 007	11 373	14 940	11 313	12 728	10 327	8 321	10 195	11 638	12 009
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS)	13 609	14 502	13 002	15 631	13 204	16 591	12 775	14 209	11 730	10 006	11 544	13 028	13 354
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
TOTAL	48 249	32 253	12 964	19 269	6 734	11 431	6 251	7 838	15 996	1 825	10 304	3 867	2 200
UNDER $1,000	342	196	80	115	43	58	37	57	147	23	87	37	10
$1,000 TO $1,999	479	167	97	70	66	34	31	36	312	79	194	39	24
$2,000 TO $2,999	1 017	478	248	230	115	128	133	102	539	89	377	72	45
$3,000 TO $3,999	1 471	799	402	397	202	212	201	185	672	117	445	110	76
$4,000 TO $4,999	1 830	1 035	532	503	276	270	253	233	794	117	515	162	101
$5,000 TO $5,999	1 981	1 138	547	590	295	283	253	307	844	95	555	194	99
$6,000 TO $6,999	2 091	1 224	606	618	299	288	307	330	866	141	569	157	92
$7,000 TO $7,999	2 234	1 308	641	668	335	359	306	309	925	157	598	170	89
$8,000 TO $8,999	2 442	1 430	686	744	343	396	343	349	1 011	136	686	189	102
$9,000 TO $9,999	2 370	1 404	618	786	273	407	345	379	966	103	630	232	114
$10,000 TO $10,999	2 841	1 780	767	1 013	408	509	359	504	1 060	105	677	278	131
$11,000 TO $11,999	2 558	1 699	687	1 011	338	523	349	488	860	91	563	206	127
$12,000 TO $12,999	2 915	1 973	765	1 208	392	675	374	533	942	80	614	249	128
$13,000 TO $13,999	2 417	1 624	657	967	318	645	339	422	793	88	495	210	125
$14,000 TO $14,999	2 351	1 607	611	996	294	581	317	415	744	47	485	211	108
$15,000 TO $19,999	9 093	6 641	2 431	4 210	1 273	2 662	1 159	1 548	2 451	211	1 582	658	382
$20,000 TO $24,999	4 797	3 697	1 270	2 427	687	1 596	583	831	1 100	71	645	384	216
$25,000 AND OVER	5 022	4 053	1 337	2 716	776	1 905	561	810	969	74	587	308	229
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS)	12 847	13 921	12 759	14 717	12 949	15 840	12 556	13 254	10 870	8 691	10 733	12 349	12 668
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS)	14 509	15 608	14 455	16 385	14 822	17 459	14 058	14 818	12 293	10 433	12 073	13 758	14 125
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
TOTAL	6 804	5 064	3 035	2 028	1 742	1 284	1 293	745	1 740	198	1 091	451	251
UNDER $1,000	286	196	110	86	54	45	56	40	90	13	54	23	17
$1,000 TO $1,999	486	303	198	105	78	50	121	54	183	24	105	54	32
$2,000 TO $2,999	738	505	376	130	210	70	166	60	233	20	162	51	30
$3,000 TO $3,999	773	592	424	168	259	105	165	63	180	32	109	40	31
$4,000 TO $4,999	662	515	314	201	194	139	120	62	147	18	99	29	14
$5,000 TO $5,999	574	423	266	158	152	88	114	70	150	17	91	42	18
$6,000 TO $6,999	549	409	253	155	149	90	104	65	140	11	94	36	18
$7,000 TO $7,999	475	354	195	159	109	107	86	52	121	15	78	28	13
$8,000 TO $8,999	358	263	131	132	80	83	51	49	95	1	64	30	15
$9,000 TO $9,999	346	263	141	122	85	88	56	34	83	18	44	22	11
$10,000 TO $10,999	277	212	107	105	67	74	40	31	65	3	35	28	12
$11,000 TO $11,999	211	178	97	80	48	47	50	34	34	4	22	7	2
$12,000 TO $12,999	195	147	75	72	47	56	28	15	38	1	23	14	9
$13,000 TO $13,999	122	96	46	50	34	33	12	17	26	1	18	6	8
$14,000 TO $14,999	162	134	69	66	44	50	24	16	28	3	17	8	3
$15,000 TO $19,999	345	269	139	130	82	87	56	43	76	11	43	21	8
$20,000 TO $24,999	165	137	73	64	37	36	36	29	28	3	15	9	8
$25,000 AND OVER	90	68	21	47	12	35	8	12	23	1	17	5	3
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS)	5 796	5 995	5 357	7 069	5 500	7 514	5 158	6 354	5 247	4 556	5 176	5 667	5 056
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS)	7 228	7 460	6 788	8 470	6 945	8 853	6 576	7 799	6 551	6 073	6 549	6 765	6 593
WHITE													
ALL FAMILIES													
TOTAL	48 919	32 584	12 463	20 121	6 170	12 039	6 293	8 082	16 335	1 807	10 522	4 006	2 255
UNDER $1,000	476	277	109	168	48	89	61	79	199	26	120	53	22
$1,000 TO $1,999	639	279	143	136	62	72	80	64	360	72	222	66	37
$2,000 TO $2,999	1 286	657	344	314	157	171	187	143	628	91	432	106	58
$3,000 TO $3,999	1 729	1 000	506	493	250	279	256	214	729	121	480	129	98
$4,000 TO $4,999	1 985	1 189	579	609	308	353	271	256	796	108	521	167	102
$5,000 TO $5,999	2 116	1 250	568	682	286	338	282	344	866	96	567	202	98
$6,000 TO $6,999	2 219	1 318	613	705	302	346	311	359	901	132	598	171	98
$7,000 TO $7,999	2 309	1 366	591	776	287	438	304	337	942	159	611	172	89
$8,000 TO $8,999	2 469	1 450	632	817	302	455	331	362	1 020	126	700	194	112
$9,000 TO $9,999	2 407	1 432	602	830	261	447	341	383	975	109	630	237	117

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

TABLE 17. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1973 AND 1969--FAMILIES BY SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HEAD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS. FAMILIES AS OF MARCH 1974 AND APRIL 1970 IN THOUSANDS)

TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND SEX OF HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES OESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL RACES													
ALL FAMILIES													
TOTAL	50 967	34 881	15 816	19 065	8 621	11 612	7 195	7 453	16 086	1 856	10 200	4 030	2 166
NDER $1,000.	1 129	695	403	292	239	158	164	133	434	71	281	82	43
$1,000 TO $1,999.	1 282	627	362	265	184	131	178	134	654	116	434	104	63
2,000 TO $2,999.	1 810	935	542	393	291	196	251	197	875	136	583	156	91
3,000 TO $3,999.	1 996	1 097	639	458	345	234	294	224	899	139	588	173	92
4,000 TO $4,999.	2 226	1 270	706	564	380	288	327	276	955	141	632	183	102
5,000 TO $5,999.	1 886	1 109	611	498	319	266	292	232	778	109	501	168	85
6,000 TO $6,999.	2 565	1 502	820	682	440	348	379	334	1 063	143	695	225	117
7,000 TO $7,999.	2 570	1 581	829	752	434	399	395	353	989	121	646	223	122
8,000 TO $8,999.	2 823	1 761	884	878	468	462	416	415	1 062	127	695	240	131
9,000 TO $9,999.	2 989	1 925	928	997	480	549	448	448	1 064	116	694	254	138
10,000 TO $10,999.	2 876	1 948	888	1 060	466	604	422	456	928	99	595	234	126
11,000 TO $11,999.	2 569	1 762	797	965	412	561	385	404	808	82	512	213	113
12,000 TO $12,999.	3 317	2 327	1 007	1 321	535	773	472	548	990	94	618	278	145
13,000 TO $13,999.	2 439	1 765	737	1 028	392	623	345	405	675	58	417	199	101
14,000 TO $14,999.	2 539	1 863	765	1 098	414	686	351	412	676	52	420	204	105
15,000 TO $19,999.	8 043	6 208	2 464	3 744	1 378	2 421	1 086	1 323	1 836	145	1 093	598	316
20,000 TO $24,999.	3 886	3 149	1 190	1 958	688	1 365	503	594	737	55	420	262	143
25,000 AND OVER.	4 021	3 359	1 245	2 114	756	1 550	489	565	662	52	376	235	133
EOIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS). .	11 518	12 528	11 371	13 396	11 641	14 312	11 081	12 219	9 314	7 603	9 065	10 865	10 786
EAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS). .	13 217	14 410	13 180	15 430	13 577	16 557	12 705	13 674	10 631	8 906	10 293	12 280	12 232
FAMILIES WITH MALF HEAO													
TOTAL	45 338	30 793	13 336	17 458	7 143	10 603	6 192	6 855	14 545	1 689	9 213	3 643	1 966
NDER $1,000.	623	339	177	163	105	87	71	76	284	53	185	46	26
1,000 TO $1,999.	855	369	189	180	95	86	94	94	486	92	323	71	47
2,000 TO $2,999.	1 295	600	316	284	162	135	154	149	695	113	465	118	71
3,000 TO $3,999.	1 483	743	398	345	204	169	194	176	740	120	484	136	75
4,000 TO $4,999.	1 739	935	488	447	252	221	235	226	804	125	531	149	84
5,000 TO $5,999.	1 501	840	444	396	225	201	219	195	661	96	428	138	72
6,000 TO $6,999.	2 153	1 201	634	568	328	278	306	290	952	134	624	194	102
7,000 TO $7,999.	2 220	1 316	675	641	344	329	330	313	904	112	592	200	110
8,000 TO $8,999.	2 493	1 510	737	773	380	397	357	376	983	120	644	219	118
9,000 TO $9,999.	2 732	1 725	815	911	412	491	403	419	1 007	111	658	238	128
10,000 TO $10,999.	2 647	1 770	789	981	405	551	384	430	877	95	562	220	117
11,000 TO $11,999.	2 373	1 606	711	895	358	514	353	382	767	78	487	202	107
12,000 TO $12,999.	3 135	2 185	927	1 257	487	730	441	527	951	91	594	266	140
13,000 TO $13,999.	2 308	1 660	681	979	356	589	325	390	647	56	400	191	96
14,000 TO $14,999.	2 418	1 766	716	1 050	383	652	333	397	652	50	406	196	101
15,000 TO $19,999.	7 709	5 936	2 318	3 618	1 281	2 335	1 037	1 284	1 773	140	1 056	577	304
20,000 TO $24,999.	3 752	3 035	1 131	1 904	647	1 325	484	579	717	54	408	255	140
25,000 ANO OVER.	3 903	3 260	1 193	2 067	720	1 514	473	553	643	50	366	227	129
EOIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS). .	12 177	13 155	12 318	13 907	12 618	14 802	11 989	12 571	9 758	7 991	9 502	11 455	11 318
EAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS). .	13 929	15 265	14 246	16 043	14 776	17 246	13 636	14 183	11 100	9 243	10 752	12 842	12 740
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
TOTAL	5 629	4 088	2 480	1 608	1 478	1 010	1 003	598	1 541	167	987	387	193
NDER $1,000.	506	356	227	129	134	72	93	57	150	18	96	36	18
1,000 TO $1,999.	427	259	173	86	89	45	84	41	168	23	112	33	16
2,000 TO $2,999.	515	335	226	109	129	60	97	48	180	24	118	38	19
3,000 TO $3,999.	513	354	241	113	140	65	100	48	159	18	104	37	17
4,000 TO $4,999.	487	336	219	117	127	67	91	50	151	16	101	34	17
5,000 TO $5,999.	386	269	167	102	94	65	73	37	116	14	73	30	13
6,000 TO $6,999.	412	300	186	115	112	70	74	44	112	9	71	32	15
7,000 TO $7,999.	350	265	155	110	90	70	65	40	85	9	54	22	12
8,000 TO $8,999.	330	251	147	104	89	65	58	39	79	7	51	21	13
9,000 TO $9,999.	257	200	114	86	69	58	45	29	57	5	36	16	9
10,000 TO $10,999.	229	178	99	79	61	53	38	26	51	4	33	14	9
11,000 TO $11,999.	196	156	86	70	54	47	32	22	41	4	25	12	6
12,000 TO $12,999.	182	143	79	64	48	43	31	21	39	4	24	12	6
13,000 TO $13,999.	132	104	55	49	36	35	19	15	28	2	17	9	5
14,000 TO $14,999.	121	97	49	48	31	33	18	15	24	2	14	8	3
15,000 TO $19,999.	334	272	146	126	98	87	49	39	62	5	37	21	12
20,000 TO $24,999.	134	114	60	54	40	40	19	15	21	2	12	7	4
25,000 ANO OVER.	118	99	52	47	36	36	16	12	19	2	9	8	4
EOIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS). .	5 948	6 450	5 922	7 300	6 232	7 871	5 493	6 409	4 748	4 000	4 624	5 500	5 923
EAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS). .	7 482	7 966	7 451	8 761	7 783	9 308	6 955	7 836	6 198	5 491	6 008	6 986	7 180
WHITE													
ALL FAMILIES													
TOTAL	45 624	30 832	12 665	18 168	6 494	11 068	6 171	7 100	14 791	1 679	9 353	3 760	2 023
NDER $1,000.	829	487	237	250	130	136	108	113	342	58	218	66	36
,000 TO $1,999.	950	441	215	226	99	115	117	111	509	93	334	83	52
,000 TO $2,999.	1 421	693	351	342	174	170	177	173	728	116	481	131	77
,000 TO $3,999.	1 599	841	431	410	214	211	217	199	759	119	492	148	79
,000 TO $4,999.	1 818	990	482	509	239	261	242	248	828	122	544	161	88
,000 TO $5,999.	1 576	893	438	455	209	242	230	212	683	95	440	148	76
,000 TO $6,999.	2 172	1 216	594	622	295	318	299	304	956	126	628	203	107
,000 TO $7,999.	2 234	1 325	626	698	302	368	324	331	910	110	595	204	111
,000 TO $8,999.	2 489	1 497	674	822	325	431	349	391	992	117	652	223	122
,000 TO $9,999.	2 687	1 683	738	945	347	514	392	430	1 004	109	656	238	130

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1974

TABLE 17. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1973 AND 1969--FAMILIES BY SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HEAD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS. FAMILIES AS OF MARCH 1974 AND APRIL 1970 IN THOUSANDS)

TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND SEX OF HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATEO METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
WHITE--CONTINUED													
ALL FAMILIES--CONTINUEO													
$10,000 TO $10,999.	2 832	1 777	705	1 072	358	551	347	521	1 055	105	665	285	130
$11,000 TO $11,999.	2 499	1 649	615	1 034	275	534	340	500	850	88	557	205	121
$12,000 TO $12,999.	2 847	1 908	675	1 233	315	708	360	525	939	74	614	251	128
$13,000 TO $13,999.	2 358	1 576	603	973	294	548	308	425	783	86	491	206	125
$14,000 TO $14,999.	2 332	1 592	572	1 019	272	610	301	409	740	48	486	205	100
$15,000 TO $19,999.	8 837	6 370	2 202	4 168	1 098	2 643	1 104	1 525	2 467	220	1 587	660	376
$20,000 TO $24,999.	4 682	3 585	1 184	2 401	606	1 572	577	830	1 097	72	638	387	214
$25,000 AND OVER.	4 899	3 911	1 220	2 691	688	1 886	531	805	988	75	603	310	231
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS). .	12 524	13 470	12 332	14 214	12 600	15 151	12 097	12 912	10 712	8 778	10 571	12 064	12 352
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS). .	14 149	15 158	13 992	15 880	14 430	16 836	13 564	14 455	12 136	10 519	11 931	13 405	13 769
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
TOTAL	44 066	29 098	10 741	18 357	5 276	10 914	5 463	7 444	14 968	1 659	9 664	3 646	2 059
UNDER $1,000.	279	146	48	98	22	48	26	50	133	20	79	34	10
$1,000 TO $1,999.	372	122	63	59	39	27	24	31	250	63	155	32	21
$2,000 TO $2,999.	842	394	182	212	76	120	105	92	448	73	308	67	38
$3,000 TO $3,999.	1 259	666	317	349	151	190	166	159	593	98	396	100	71
$4,000 TO $4,999.	1 553	869	424	445	216	244	208	201	684	95	446	143	92
$5,000 TO $5,999.	1 718	978	430	548	213	264	216	284	740	84	490	166	84
$6,000 TO $6,999.	1 828	1 033	460	573	223	271	237	302	795	122	525	147	87
$7,000 TO $7,999.	1 971	1 119	484	636	242	343	242	293	851	145	557	149	78
$8,000 TO $8,999.	2 189	1 248	553	695	259	374	294	321	941	125	651	166	99
$9,000 TO $9,999.	2 125	1 220	497	723	200	373	297	350	905	93	593	220	106
$10,000 TO $10,999.	2 597	1 597	622	974	310	481	312	494	1 000	102	637	262	118
$11,000 TO $11,999.	2 324	1 504	545	960	248	489	297	471	820	84	537	199	120
$12,000 TO $12,999.	2 688	1 782	618	1 164	283	653	335	511	906	74	593	239	119
$13,000 TO $13,999.	2 253	1 494	567	928	270	519	296	408	758	86	472	200	117
$14,000 TO $14,999.	2 188	1 475	514	961	235	505	278	396	713	45	469	199	98
$15,000 TO $19,999.	8 537	6 141	2 095	4 046	1 036	2 560	1 059	1 486	2 396	208	1 547	640	368
$20,000 TO $24,999.	4 531	3 462	1 122	2 340	577	1 539	545	801	1 069	69	623	378	206
$25,000 AND OVER.	4 812	3 847	1 201	2 646	676	1 853	525	793	965	74	586	305	228
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS). .	13 128	14 256	13 224	14 847	13 581	15 969	12 916	13 400	11 176	9 043	10 992	12 577	12 882
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS). .	14 826	15 971	14 966	16 559	15 470	17 628	14 479	14 989	12 599	10 837	12 366	14 017	14 373
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
TOTAL	4 853	3 486	1 722	1 764	892	1 126	831	638	1 367	148	859	360	196
UNDER $1,000.	197	130	61	70	25	41	35	29	66	6	41	19	12
$1,000 TO $1,999.	268	157	80	77	23	44	57	33	110	9	67	34	16
$2,000 TO $2,999.	444	263	162	101	80	51	82	51	180	17	124	39	21
$3,000 TO $3,999.	470	334	189	144	99	89	91	55	136	23	84	29	27
$4,000 TO $4,999.	432	320	156	164	93	109	63	55	112	13	75	23	10
$5,000 TO $5,999.	308	273	138	134	73	74	66	60	125	12	77	36	14
$6,000 TO $6,999.	392	285	153	132	80	75	73	57	107	9	73	24	11
$7,000 TO $7,999.	338	247	107	140	44	95	63	45	91	14	54	23	11
$8,000 TO $8,999.	280	201	79	122	43	82	36	41	79	1	49	28	13
$9,000 TO $9,999.	282	212	105	107	61	74	44	33	70	16	37	17	11
$10,000 TO $10,999.	235	180	83	98	48	71	35	27	55	3	28	24	12
$11,000 TO $11,999.	174	145	70	75	27	45	43	30	30	4	19	6	2
$12,000 TO $12,999.	159	126	57	68	32	55	25	13	33	-	21	12	9
$13,000 TO $13,999.	106	81	36	45	24	28	12	17	25	-	18	6	8
$14,000 TO $14,999.	143	117	59	58	36	45	23	13	26	3	17	6	2
$15,000 TO $19,999.	300	229	107	122	62	83	45	39	71	11	40	20	8
$20,000 TO $24,999.	151	123	62	61	29	32	32	29	28	3	15	9	8
$25,000 AND OVER.	86	64	19	45	12	33	6	12	23	1	17	5	3
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS . .	6 554	6 933	6 490	7 429	6 663	7 842	6 288	6 632	5 632	5 500	5 494	6 000	5 857
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS . .	8 003	8 371	7 922	8 810	8 276	9 145	7 532	8 220	7 062	6 951	7 024	7 201	7 421
NEGRO													
ALL FAMILIES													
TOTAL	5 440	4 154	3 223	931	2 106	539	1 116	392	1 286	212	796	279	176
UNDER $1,000.	136	102	75	27	44	13	31	14	34	11	18	5	5
$1,000 TO $1,999.	308	183	147	37	76	11	70	26	125	31	75	19	11
$2,000 TO $2,999.	451	311	267	44	158	25	109	19	140	18	103	16	17
$3,000 TO $3,999.	495	375	313	62	205	34	108	28	120	28	71	21	11
$4,000 TO $4,999.	460	327	243	84	149	51	94	33	133	27	85	21	12
$5,000 TO $5,999.	403	285	226	59	149	32	77	27	118	16	74	28	19
$6,000 TO $6,999.	367	277	220	57	137	26	83	30	90	20	55	16	11
$7,000 TO $7,999.	372	277	232	46	147	28	85	18	95	13	56	26	14
$8,000 TO $8,999.	295	217	169	48	110	18	59	30	78	11	43	24	5
$9,000 TO $9,999.	266	198	146	52	90	29	55	23	69	12	39	17	8
$10,000 TO $10,999.	251	190	153	37	107	26	47	11	61	3	40	18	12
$11,000 TO $11,999.	241	197	154	43	101	26	53	17	44	7	28	8	8
$12,000 TO $12,999.	235	196	154	43	116	19	38	23	39	7	22	10	7
$13,000 TO $13,999.	151	120	83	37	51	29	32	8	31	1	20	10	8
$14,000 TO $14,999.	158	128	94	34	55	15	38	19	30	2	16	12	11
$15,000 TO $19,999.	498	440	318	122	227	77	91	45	58	2	37	19	13
$20,000 TO $24,999.	207	185	125	60	98	43	27	17	22	3	13	6	5
$25,000 AND OVER.	146	144	104	40	84	36	20	3	1	-	-	1	-
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS . .	7 269	7 783	7 517	9 019	7 918	10 077	6 831	8 033	5 771	4 667	5 622	7 423	7 143
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS). .	8 807	9 415	9 138	10 371	9 674	11 379	8 135	8 985	6 843	5 518	6 680	8 290	8 186

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1970

TABLE 17. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1973 AND 1969--FAMILIES BY SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HEAD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS. FAMILIES AS OF MARCH 1974 AND APRIL 1970 IN THOUSANDS)

TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND SEX OF HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
WHITE--CONTINUED													
ALL FAMILIES--CONTINUED													
10,000 TO $10,999	2 641	1 753	735	1 018	361	577	374	441	888	94	569	225	120
11,000 TO $11,999	2 360	1 587	659	928	316	536	343	392	772	79	490	204	109
12,000 TO $12,999	3 082	2 125	851	1 273	422	739	429	534	957	90	599	268	140
13,000 TO $13,999	2 265	1 612	623	989	310	598	313	391	653	56	403	194	98
14,000 TO $14,999	2 374	1 718	656	1 062	334	660	323	402	656	50	407	199	103
15,000 TO $19,999	7 562	5 780	2 146	3 635	1 140	2 342	1 005	1 293	1 782	140	1 064	578	306
20,000 TO $24,999	3 685	2 964	1 056	1 909	588	1 328	467	581	720	53	411	256	140
25,000 AND OVER	3 879	3 229	1 153	2 076	688	1 522	464	554	651	51	369	231	130
EDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS)	12 012	12 946	12 179	13 593	12 559	14 482	11 746	12 384	9 685	8 000	9 445	11 245	11 119
EAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS)	13 726	15 030	14 102	15 675	14 789	16 806	13 380	13 913	11 009	9 236	10 678	12 623	12 565
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
TOTAL	41 412	27 847	11 105	16 741	5 645	10 173	5 460	6 568	13 565	1 548	8 577	3 440	1 861
NDER $1,000	504	266	122	144	70	77	53	66	238	46	153	39	22
,000 TO $1,999	689	292	132	160	61	79	71	81	397	76	263	59	41
,000 TO $2,999	1 093	492	237	255	116	122	121	133	601	99	398	104	64
,000 TO $3,999	1 258	618	302	316	148	158	154	157	640	105	415	120	66
,000 TO $4,999	1 480	772	362	410	178	205	184	205	708	110	466	132	75
,000 TO $5,999	1 291	705	341	364	162	186	178	179	586	84	378	124	65
,000 TO $6,999	1 859	997	478	520	232	256	245	263	861	119	567	175	94
,000 TO $7,999	1 955	1 117	520	598	246	304	274	293	837	103	549	185	101
,000 TO $8,999	2 223	1 300	573	728	270	371	303	356	923	111	607	205	111
,000 TO $9,999	2 476	1 522	657	865	303	462	354	403	954	105	625	225	121
0,000 TO $10,999	2 447	1 604	661	944	318	528	342	416	842	90	540	212	112
1,000 TO $11,999	2 189	1 453	590	863	276	492	315	371	736	75	467	193	104
2,000 TO $12,999	2 928	2 006	793	1 214	390	700	402	514	922	87	577	256	135
3,000 TO $13,999	2 152	1 524	580	944	284	566	296	378	628	54	388	186	94
4,000 TO $14,999	2 268	1 634	618	1 016	311	628	307	388	634	48	394	192	99
5,000 TO $19,999	7 267	5 543	2 028	3 515	1 065	2 260	962	1 255	1 724	136	1 030	559	294
0,000 TO $24,999	3 564	2 862	1 006	1 857	556	1 290	450	567	701	52	400	249	137
5,000 AND OVER	3 772	3 139	1 108	2 031	659	1 488	449	543	633	49	361	223	127
DIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS)	12 424	13 511	12 728	14 044	13 183	14 924	12 338	12 702	10 044	8 288	9 787	11 725	11 558
AN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS)	14 287	15 695	14 885	16 233	15 644	17 433	14 100	14 376	11 395	9 521	11 050	13 100	12 965
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
TOTAL	4 212	2 986	1 559	1 427	849	895	710	531	1 226	131	775	320	162
DER $1,000	325	221	115	106	60	59	55	47	104	13	65	27	13
,000 TO $1,999	261	149	83	66	38	36	45	30	112	17	71	24	12
,000 TO $2,999	328	201	114	87	58	48	56	39	127	18	83	27	14
,000 TO $3,999	342	223	129	94	66	53	63	41	119	14	77	28	12
,000 TO $4,999	339	219	120	99	61	56	59	43	120	12	78	29	13
,000 TO $5,999	285	188	98	90	46	57	51	34	97	11	62	25	11
,000 TO $6,999	314	219	116	102	63	61	54	41	95	8	60	27	13
,000 TO $7,999	280	207	107	101	56	64	50	37	72	7	46	19	10
,000 TO $8,999	266	196	102	95	56	60	46	35	69	6	45	18	11
,000 TO $9,999	211	161	81	79	44	52	37	27	50	4	32	14	9
0,000 TO $10,999	195	149	74	74	43	50	31	25	46	4	29	13	8
1,000 TO $11,999	171	134	69	65	40	44	28	21	37	3	22	11	5
2,000 TO $12,999	154	119	59	60	32	39	27	20	36	3	22	11	5
3,000 TO $13,999	114	89	43	46	26	32	17	14	25	2	15	8	4
,000 TO $14,999	107	85	39	46	23	31	16	14	22	2	13	7	3
,000 TO $19,999	295	237	118	119	75	82	43	37	58	4	34	20	12
,000 TO $24,999	121	102	50	52	33	38	17	14	19	2	11	6	3
,000 AND OVER	107	89	44	45	29	34	15	11	18	2	9	7	4
IAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS)	6 720	7 353	7 037	7 683	7 571	8 217	6 481	6 756	5 320	4 250	5 210	6 000	6 462
N INCOME . . .(DOLLARS)	8 214	8 821	8 538	9 130	9 101	9 679	7 864	8 221	6 735	5 867	6 568	7 495	7 740
NEGRO													
ALL FAMILIES													
TOTAL	4 817	3 660	2 917	744	1 980	457	937	287	1 157	152	769	236	134
ER $1,000	279	197	160	38	105	20	55	18	82	10	58	14	7
000 TO $1,999	314	179	141	38	81	16	60	21	135	20	95	21	11
000 TO $2,999	367	231	185	46	113	24	72	22	136	17	96	23	13
000 TO $3,999	373	243	200	44	124	21	75	23	130	17	90	23	13
000 TO $4,999	382	264	213	50	133	25	80	26	118	16	82	20	13
000 TO $5,999	290	202	163	39	105	22	58	18	88	13	57	18	9
000 TO $6,999	363	266	214	52	138	27	76	26	97	15	62	20	11
000 TO $7,999	307	237	191	46	124	27	67	19	70	9	45	16	10
000 TO $8,999	307	245	196	49	135	28	61	20	62	9	40	14	9
000 TO $9,999	275	223	179	44	125	30	54	14	52	6	34	13	8
,000 TO $10,999	214	180	143	37	98	23	45	14	34	4	22	8	6
,000 TO $11,999	189	159	128	31	90	21	38	10	30	4	19	8	4
,000 TO $12,999	206	179	141	39	102	28	39	11	27	3	16	8	5
,000 TO $13,999	151	134	104	30	75	20	29	10	17	2	11	4	2
,000 TO $14,999	141	125	97	29	73	22	24	7	16	2	10	4	2
,000 TO $19,999	404	363	283	80	217	61	66	19	41	4	22	15	9
,000 TO $24,999	155	143	111	32	86	26	25	6	13	1	7	5	3
,000 AND OVER	99	92	71	21	57	17	14	4	7	1	4	3	2
IAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS)	7 130	8 045	7 953	8 388	8 496	9 600	6 895	6 577	4 805	4 750	4 549	5 944	6 091
N INCOME . . .(DOLLARS)	8 460	9 231	9 143	9 559	9 662	10 703	8 048	7 739	6 022	5 664	5 742	7 164	7 407

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1974

TABLE 17. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1973 AND 1969--FAMILIES BY SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HEAD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS. FAMILIES AS OF MARCH 1974 AND APRIL 1970 IN THOUSANDS)

TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND SEX OF HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
NEGRO--CONTINUED													
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
TOTAL	3 591	2 654	1 962	692	1 291	396	670	296	937	162	577	198	128
UNDER $1,000	48	38	25	13	15	9	11	4	10	4	5	1	-
$1,000 TO $1,999	103	43	32	11	25	6	8	5	60	16	37	7	3
$2,000 TO $2,999	165	78	60	17	35	8	26	10	87	16	65	6	7
$3,000 TO $3,999	198	120	79	40	46	19	34	21	79	19	50	10	7
$4,000 TO $4,999	243	145	95	50	57	23	38	26	98	22	61	15	8
$5,000 TO $5,999	233	140	102	38	71	17	31	20	93	11	60	23	16
$6,000 TO $6,999	227	163	128	35	71	13	57	22	64	18	39	7	4
$7,000 TO $7,999	243	173	145	28	84	16	61	12	70	12	37	21	11
$8,000 TO $8,999	221	159	121	38	77	16	44	21	62	11	29	22	3
$9,000 TO $9,999	207	152	110	41	67	20	43	21	56	11	33	12	8
$10,000 TO $10,999	215	165	131	34	90	25	41	9	51	3	34	14	12
$11,000 TO $11,999	208	168	129	40	82	24	47	15	40	7	26	7	8
$12,000 TO $12,999	210	177	137	40	101	18	36	22	33	6	20	8	7
$13,000 TO $13,999	135	106	74	32	41	24	32	8	30	-	20	10	8
$14,000 TO $14,999	140	111	84	28	47	11	37	16	29	2	16	11	10
$15,000 TO $19,999	459	406	292	114	210	72	83	42	53	2	34	17	13
$20,000 TO $24,999	193	171	114	57	90	40	24	17	22	3	13	6	5
$25,000 AND OVER	142	140	102	38	84	34	18	3	1	-	-	1	-
MEDIAN INCOME . . (DOLLARS)	9 551	10 703	10 641	11 025	11 085	12 111	9 581	9 333	6 641	5 364	6 256	8 409	9 625
MEAN INCOME . . . (DOLLARS)	10 645	11 702	11 648	11 855	12 299	13 062	10 410	10 241	7 651	6 149	7 436	9 506	9 785
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
TOTAL	1 849	1 500	1 261	239	815	143	446	96	349	50	219	81	47
UNDER $1,000	88	64	50	15	29	5	20	10	24	7	13	4	5
$1,000 TO $1,999	205	140	114	26	52	5	62	21	65	15	38	12	8
$2,000 TO $2,999	286	233	206	27	123	18	83	9	53	2	38	12	10
$3,000 TO $3,999	297	256	234	22	159	16	74	7	41	9	22	11	4
$4,000 TO $4,999	217	182	148	35	93	28	55	7	35	5	24	6	4
$5,000 TO $5,999	170	145	124	21	78	14	46	7	25	5	14	5	3
$6,000 TO $6,999	140	114	93	21	67	13	26	8	26	1	16	9	7
$7,000 TO $7,999	129	104	87	18	63	12	24	6	25	1	19	5	2
$8,000 TO $8,999	74	58	48	10	33	2	15	8	16	-	14	2	2
$9,000 TO $9,999	59	46	35	11	23	9	12	1	13	2	6	5	-
$10,000 TO $10,999	36	26	23	3	17	1	5	2	10	-	6	4	-
$11,000 TO $11,999	33	29	25	4	19	2	6	2	4	-	2	1	-
$12,000 TO $12,999	25	20	16	3	15	1	2	2	5	1	2	2	-
$13,000 TO $13,999	16	15	10	5	10	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
$14,000 TO $14,999	18	16	10	6	8	4	2	2	1	-	-	1	1
$15,000 TO $19,999	39	34	26	8	18	5	8	4	5	-	3	2	-
$20,000 TO $24,999	15	15	11	3	8	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
$25,000 AND OVER	4	4	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME . . (DOLLARS)	4 221	4 313	4 176	4 829	4 473	4 964	3 784	4 143	3 780	(B)	3 909	4 167	(B)
MEAN INCOME . . . (DOLLARS)	5 237	5 368	5 234	6 073	5 516	6 719	4 718	5 111	4 675	(B)	4 690	5 318	(B)
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]													
ALL FAMILIES													
TOTAL	2 365	1 952	1 204	748	801	511	403	237	413	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
UNDER $1,000	45	37	23	14	15	9	8	6	7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$1,000 TO $1,999	59	45	33	12	17	9	17	3	14	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$2,000 TO $2,999	113	82	59	24	36	18	22	6	30	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$3,000 TO $3,999	153	125	87	38	60	24	27	14	28	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$4,000 TO $4,999	172	129	92	37	60	27	32	9	43	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$5,000 TO $5,999	172	128	79	48	46	28	34	20	44	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$6,000 TO $6,999	180	136	100	36	72	21	28	15	44	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$7,000 TO $7,999	185	144	95	50	64	30	31	19	41	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$8,000 TO $8,999	147	125	72	53	49	33	23	19	23	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$9,000 TO $9,999	143	112	68	45	41	29	27	16	31	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$10,000 TO $10,999	122	97	61	36	45	23	16	13	26	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$11,000 TO $11,999	145	124	76	48	48	35	28	13	21	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$12,000 TO $12,999	126	111	63	48	35	33	28	15	14	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$13,000 TO $13,999	82	75	43	32	31	20	12	11	7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$14,000 TO $14,999	86	78	42	36	33	16	10	19	9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$15,000 TO $19,999	275	255	134	122	97	91	36	30	19	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$20,000 TO $24,999	95	87	46	40	31	37	15	3	8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$25,000 AND OVER	66	62	31	32	22	26	9	5	4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
MEDIAN INCOME . . (DOLLARS)	8 701	9 223	8 472	10 472	8 612	11 114	8 087	9 438	6 909	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
MEAN INCOME . . . (DOLLARS)	9 923	10 374	9 688	11 478	9 815	12 025	9 434	10 300	7 794	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
TOTAL	1 954	1 600	950	650	626	433	324	216	354	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
UNDER $1,000	21	15	10	5	6	2	4	3	6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$1,000 TO $1,999	27	18	14	5	8	2	6	3	8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$2,000 TO $2,999	52	37	23	14	14	10	8	4	15	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$3,000 TO $3,999	81	57	40	16	27	10	13	6	24	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$4,000 TO $4,999	122	86	61	26	34	17	26	9	36	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$5,000 TO $5,999	129	93	56	37	29	20	27	17	36	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$6,000 TO $6,999	138	101	72	29	53	17	19	12	37	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$7,000 TO $7,999	164	128	84	44	55	26	29	18	36	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$8,000 TO $8,999	136	115	65	50	44	31	21	19	22	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$9,000 TO $9,999	131	101	59	42	35	26	24	16	29	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 17. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1973 AND 1969--FAMILIES BY SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HEAD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS. FAMILIES AS OF MARCH 1974 AND APRIL 1970 IN THOUSANDS)

TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND SEX OF HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
NEGRO--CONTINUED													
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
TOTAL	3 470	2 605	2 026	578	1 370	351	656	227	865	120	572	174	100
UNDER $1,000.	108	68	51	17	33	8	18	9	40	6	28	6	3
$1,000 TO $1,999.	153	72	53	19	31	7	22	11	81	14	56	11	6
$2,000 TO $2,999.	188	101	74	27	42	12	32	14	87	12	62	13	7
$3,000 TO $3,999.	208	115	90	26	51	9	38	16	93	14	65	14	8
$4,000 TO $4,999.	239	150	117	33	68	14	49	19	89	13	61	15	9
$5,000 TO $5,999.	195	125	97	28	58	13	38	15	70	10	46	14	7
$6,000 TO $6,999.	270	188	147	41	89	18	58	23	82	14	52	16	9
$7,000 TO $7,999.	241	182	144	38	92	21	53	17	59	8	38	13	8
$8,000 TO $8,999.	246	192	152	40	103	23	49	17	54	8	34	12	7
$9,000 TO $9,999.	232	185	148	38	102	25	46	13	46	5	30	11	7
$10,000 TO $10,999.	181	151	119	33	81	20	38	13	30	4	19	7	5
$11,000 TO $11,999.	166	139	112	27	77	19	35	9	27	3	17	7	3
$12,000 TO $12,999.	180	157	122	35	87	25	35	10	24	3	14	7	5
$13,000 TO $13,999.	134	120	92	28	66	18	27	9	15	2	10	3	2
$14,000 TO $14,999.	128	113	87	27	65	20	22	7	15	1	10	4	2
$15,000 TO $19,999.	369	332	257	75	196	57	61	18	37	3	20	15	8
$20,000 TO $24,999.	144	132	102	30	79	25	24	6	12	1	6	4	3
$25,000 AND OVER.	90	83	64	19	51	15	13	4	6	1	4	2	2
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS). .	8 541	9 589	9 595	9 526	10 198	11 263	8 408	7 353	5 600	5 100	5 304	6 875	7 125
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS). .	9 719	10 724	10 737	10 700	11 324	12 069	9 510	8 583	6 692	6 061	6 391	8 081	9 307
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
TOTAL	1 348	1 056	890	165	610	106	281	60	292	32	197	63	34
UNDER $1,000.	172	129	108	21	72	12	37	9	43	5	30	8	4
$1,000 TO $1,999.	161	107	88	19	51	9	37	10	54	6	39	9	5
$2,000 TO $2,999.	180	131	111	20	70	12	41	8	49	5	34	10	5
$3,000 TO $3,999.	166	128	110	18	73	11	37	7	38	3	25	9	4
$4,000 TO $4,999.	143	114	97	17	65	10	32	7	29	3	21	5	4
$5,000 TO $5,999.	96	78	66	11	46	8	20	3	18	3	10	5	2
$6,000 TO $6,999.	93	78	67	12	48	8	19	3	15	1	10	4	2
$7,000 TO $7,999.	66	55	47	8	33	6	14	2	11	2	7	3	2
$8,000 TO $8,999.	61	52	44	9	32	5	12	4	8	1	6	2	2
$9,000 TO $9,999.	44	37	31	6	23	5	8	1	6	1	4	2	1
$10,000 TO $10,999.	33	29	24	4	18	3	7	1	4	-	3	1	1
$11,000 TO $11,999.	24	20	17	4	13	3	4	1	4	1	2	1	1
$12,000 TO $12,999.	26	23	19	4	15	3	4	1	3	-	2	1	1
$13,000 TO $13,999.	17	15	12	3	10	2	2	1	2	-	1	1	1
$14,000 TO $14,999.	13	12	10	2	8	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
$15,000 TO $19,999.	35	31	26	5	21	4	5	1	4	1	2	1	1
$20,000 TO $24,999.	12	10	9	2	8	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
$25,000 AND OVER.	9	8	7	2	6	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS). .	3 970	4 289	4 289	4 235	4 600	4 900	3 676	3 429	3 000	3 000	2 853	3 444	3 750
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS). .	5 212	5 537	5 527	5 623	5 929	6 179	4 635	4 547	4 036	4 179	3 859	4 519	4 759
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]													
ALL FAMILIES													
TOTAL	1 991	1 656	1 054	603	689	399	365	204	335	29	219	87	33
UNDER $1,000.	81	68	50	18	35	11	15	7	14	1	9	4	1
$1,000 TO $1,999.	72	54	38	16	23	8	15	8	18	2	12	4	2
$2,000 TO $2,999.	95	72	53	19	32	9	21	10	23	3	16	4	2
$3,000 TO $3,999.	119	91	66	25	43	13	23	12	29	4	18	6	2
$4,000 TO $4,999.	139	107	75	33	46	16	28	16	31	3	22	7	2
$5,000 TO $5,999.	114	89	64	26	40	15	23	11	24	3	16	6	3
$6,000 TO $6,999.	145	116	83	33	54	20	29	13	30	2	20	8	2
$7,000 TO $7,999.	140	116	78	37	51	23	27	15	24	2	17	5	2
$8,000 TO $8,999.	135	112	73	39	47	23	26	15	23	2	14	7	2
$9,000 TO $9,999.	132	113	71	42	46	28	25	14	19	2	12	5	2
$10,000 TO $10,999.	111	94	59	35	38	24	21	11	17	1	12	4	2
$11,000 TO $11,999.	103	90	55	36	34	25	21	11	13	1	8	4	2
$12,000 TO $12,999.	112	97	57	40	38	27	19	13	15	1	10	4	2
$13,000 TO $13,999.	75	66	37	29	25	21	11	8	10	1	6	3	2
$14,000 TO $14,999.	76	67	38	30	25	23	13	7	9	-	6	3	1
$15,000 TO $19,999.	204	182	98	85	68	64	30	21	22	1	13	8	3
$20,000 TO $24,999.	79	71	35	35	26	27	9	9	9	1	5	3	2
$25,000 AND OVER.	60	53	26	27	19	22	7	5	6	-	4	2	1
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS). .	8 667	9 027	8 274	10 371	8 426	11 360	8 038	8 667	6 933	5 333	6 800	7 800	8 000
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS). .	9 883	10 199	9 404	11 573	9 614	12 480	9 008	9 799	8 322	6 823	8 099	9 383	10 316
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
TOTAL	1 682	1 385	848	537	543	355	305	182	297	26	195	76	29
UNDER $1,000.	38	29	20	10	13	6	7	4	8	1	6	2	1
$1,000 TO $1,999.	44	32	21	11	13	6	8	5	13	1	9	3	1
$2,000 TO $2,999.	59	41	28	13	16	6	12	7	18	3	13	3	1
$3,000 TO $3,999.	80	57	39	18	22	8	16	10	23	4	15	4	1
$4,000 TO $4,999.	105	77	51	26	29	12	22	14	28	2	20	6	2
$5,000 TO $5,999.	91	70	50	20	30	11	20	9	21	2	14	5	2
$6,000 TO $6,999.	125	97	68	29	43	17	25	12	28	2	19	7	2
$7,000 TO $7,999.	125	102	70	33	44	20	25	13	22	2	16	5	2
$8,000 TO $8,999.	119	98	64	35	40	21	24	14	21	2	13	6	2
$9,000 TO $9,999.	122	103	64	40	41	27	23	13	18	2	12	5	2

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

1974

TABLE 17. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1973 AND 1969--FAMILIES BY SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HEAD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970--CONTINUED

(IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS. FAMILIES AS OF MARCH 1974 AND APRIL 1970 IN THOUSANDS)

TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND SEX OF HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
SPANISH ORIGIN--CONTINUED													
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD--CONTINUED													
$10,000 TO $10,999.	114	90	56	33	42	21	14	12	25	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$11,000 TO $11,999.	136	116	69	48	43	35	26	13	20	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$12,000 TO $12,999.	119	105	60	46	32	31	27	14	14	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$13,000 TO $13,999.	81	73	41	32	29	20	12	11	7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$14,000 TO $14,999.	83	74	40	34	30	15	10	19	9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$15,000 TO $19,999.	267	248	130	119	94	88	35	30	18	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$20,000 TO $24,999.	94	86	45	40	30	37	15	3	8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$25,000 AND OVER.	61	58	27	31	19	26	8	5	4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS)[1]. .	9 817	10 544	9 847	11 500	10 190	11 971	9 375	10 083	7 417	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS)[1]. .	10 878	11 447	10 816	12 369	10 946	13 148	10 565	10 864	8 306	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
TOTAL	411	352	253	98	175	78	79	21	59	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
UNDER $1,000.	24	22	13	9	9	6	4	3	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$1,000 TO $1,999.	33	27	20	7	8	7	11	-	6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$2,000 TO $2,999.	61	46	36	10	22	8	14	1	15	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$3,000 TO $3,999.	72	68	47	21	32	14	15	8	4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$4,000 TO $4,999.	50	43	31	11	26	11	5	1	8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$5,000 TO $5,999.	43	35	23	11	16	8	7	3	8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$6,000 TO $6,999.	42	35	28	7	19	4	9	2	7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$7,000 TO $7,999.	21	17	11	6	9	5	2	1	5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$8,000 TO $8,999.	11	10	7	3	5	2	2	1	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$9,000 TO $9,999.	13	11	9	2	6	2	2	-	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$10,000 TO $10,999.	8	7	5	2	3	2	2	1	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$11,000 TO $11,999.	9	8	7	1	5	1	2	-	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$12,000 TO $12,999.	6	6	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$13,000 TO $13,999.	2	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$14,000 TO $14,999.	4	4	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$15,000 TO $19,999.	8	7	4	3	3	3	1	-	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$20,000 TO $24,999.	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
$25,000 AND OVER.	5	5	4	1	3	1	1	-	-	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS). .	4 300	4 302	4 323	4 182	4 615	4 364	3 667	(B)	(B)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS). .	5 384	5 495	5 488	5 569	5 770	5 787	4 794	(B)	(B)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO. B BASE LESS THAN 75,000.
NA NOT AVAILABLE.
[1] PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

TABLE 17. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1973 AND 1969--FAMILIES BY SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HEAD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970 --CONTINUED

(IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS. FAMILIES AS OF MARCH 1974 AND APRIL 1970 IN THOUSANDS)

TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND SEX OF HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
SPANISH ORIGIN--CONTINUED													
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD--CONTINUED													
$10,000 TO $10,999.	103	87	54	33	34	23	20	10	17	1	12	4	2
$11,000 TO $11,999.	96	84	51	33	31	23	20	10	12	1	8	4	2
$12,000 TO $12,999.	105	91	52	39	35	26	17	13	14	1	9	4	2
$13,000 TO $13,999.	71	62	34	28	23	21	11	7	9	1	5	3	1
$14,000 TO $14,999.	73	64	36	28	23	22	13	6	9	-	6	3	1
$15,000 TO $19,999.	194	173	91	82	63	62	28	20	21	1	12	8	3
$20,000 TO $24,999.	76	67	33	34	24	26	9	9	9	1	5	3	2
$25,000 AND OVER.	57	51	25	26	18	21	7	5	6	-	4	2	1
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS). .	9 451	9 864	9 203	11 000	9 512	11 870	8 708	9 231	7 409	6 000	7 063	8 500	9 000
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS). .	10 678	11 074	10 355	12 208	10 659	13 137	9 814	10 396	8 832	7 173	8 565	10 083	11 073
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
TOTAL	309	271	206	65	146	44	60	22	38	3	24	11	4
UNDER $1,000.	44	38	30	8	21	5	9	3	6	-	4	2	1
$1,000 TO $1,999.	28	22	18	5	10	2	8	3	6	1	4	2	1
$2,000 TO $2,999.	36	31	24	6	15	4	9	3	6	1	4	1	1
$3,000 TO $3,999.	39	34	27	7	20	5	7	2	5	1	3	2	-
$4,000 TO $4,999.	33	30	24	6	17	4	7	2	3	-	2	1	-
$5,000 TO $5,999.	23	19	14	5	10	4	4	2	3	-	2	1	1
$6,000 TO $6,999.	20	19	15	4	11	3	4	1	2	-	1	1	-
$7,000 TO $7,999.	15	13	9	4	7	3	2	2	2	-	2	-	-
$8,000 TO $8,999.	15	14	10	4	7	3	2	1	2	-	1	1	-
$9,000 TO $9,999.	10	9	7	2	5	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	-
$10,000 TO $10,999.	8	8	5	2	4	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
$11,000 TO $11,999.	7	6	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-
$12,000 TO $12,999.	7	7	5	2	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
$13,000 TO $13,999.	4	4	3	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
$14,000 TO $14,999.	3	3	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$15,000 TO $19,999.	10	9	7	3	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
$20,000 TO $24,999.	4	3	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
$25,000 AND OVER.	3	3	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS). .	4 212	4 333	4 167	5 000	4 412	5 500	3 571	(B)	3 200	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS). .	5 559	5 730	5 487	6 501	5 725	7 177	4 907	(B)	4 336	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO. B BASE LESS THAN 25,000.

[1] PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN MAY BE OF ANY RACE.

TABLE 18. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1973 AND 1969 BY REGION--FAMILIES BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS. FAMILIES AS OF MARCH 1974 AND APRIL 1970 IN THOUSANDS)

TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND REGION	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
UNITED STATES													
TOTAL	55 053	37 317	16 019	21 297	8 475	12 714	7 544	8 583	17 736	2 023	11 395	4 316	2 451
UNDER $1,000	628	391	190	201	97	104	93	97	237	37	141	60	27
$1,000 TO $1,999	965	469	295	174	143	84	152	90	496	103	300	93	56
$2,000 TO $2,999	1 755	983	624	359	325	198	299	161	772	109	539	123	75
$3,000 TO $3,999	2 244	1 391	826	565	461	317	366	248	852	148	554	150	109
$4,000 TO $4,999	2 491	1 550	846	704	472	409	373	296	941	136	614	191	115
$5,000 TO $5,999	2 555	1 561	813	748	447	372	366	377	994	112	646	236	117
$6,000 TO $6,999	2 640	1 633	860	773	448	378	412	395	1 007	151	663	193	109
$7,000 TO $7,999	2 709	1 662	836	827	444	466	392	361	1 046	171	677	198	103
$8,000 TO $8,999	2 800	1 693	817	876	423	479	394	397	1 106	137	750	219	117
$9,000 TO $9,999	2 715	1 667	759	908	358	495	401	413	1 049	121	674	254	124
$10,000 TO $10,999	3 118	1 992	874	1 118	475	583	399	535	1 125	108	712	306	144
$11,000 TO $11,999	2 770	1 876	785	1 092	386	570	399	522	893	95	585	213	129
$12,000 TO $12,999	3 100	2 120	840	1 279	438	731	402	548	980	81	637	262	136
$13,000 TO $13,999	2 539	1 720	703	1 017	352	578	351	439	819	89	513	216	133
$14,000 TO $14,999	2 513	1 741	680	1 062	339	631	341	431	772	50	502	219	111
$15,000 TO $19,999	9 438	6 910	2 570	4 340	1 355	2 749	1 215	1 591	2 527	223	1 625	679	390
$20,000 TO $24,999	4 962	3 834	1 343	2 491	724	1 631	619	860	1 128	74	660	393	224
$25,000 AND OVER	5 112	4 120	1 358	2 762	789	1 941	569	822	992	75	604	313	232
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS	12 044	12 844	11 343	14 007	11 373	14 940	11 313	12 728	10 327	8 321	10 195	11 636	12 000
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS	13 609	14 502	13 002	15 631	13 204	16 591	12 776	14 209	11 730	10 006	11 544	13 028	13 354
NORTH AND WEST													
TOTAL	37 410	27 382	11 367	16 015	7 054	10 385	4 313	5 630	10 028	834	6 491	2 702	1 080
UNDER $1,000	394	262	130	132	83	78	47	54	122	12	72	38	10
$1,000 TO $1,999	426	264	164	100	105	62	59	38	162	16	98	48	16
$2,000 TO $2,999	990	643	389	254	253	166	136	87	346	37	249	60	21
$3,000 TO $3,999	1 403	1 019	608	410	413	269	195	142	384	49	274	62	30
$4,000 TO $4,999	1 548	1 113	599	514	389	340	210	174	434	59	288	87	24
$5,000 TO $5,999	1 556	1 054	541	513	356	290	185	223	501	37	333	132	39
$6,000 TO $6,999	1 594	1 096	586	511	357	294	228	217	498	58	338	102	34
$7,000 TO $7,999	1 723	1 174	567	607	374	388	193	219	549	74	355	121	43
$8,000 TO $8,999	1 853	1 260	607	653	361	396	246	257	593	54	419	121	41
$9,000 TO $9,999	1 801	1 178	513	666	297	393	216	272	623	57	405	162	52
$10,000 TO $10,999	2 086	1 456	634	822	384	464	250	358	631	54	396	181	69
$11,000 TO $11,999	1 898	1 368	570	799	331	459	239	340	530	40	353	137	46
$12,000 TO $12,999	2 196	1 567	595	972	370	591	225	382	629	43	410	175	69
$13,000 TO $13,999	1 748	1 257	493	764	292	485	201	279	491	44	303	144	55
$14,000 TO $14,999	1 841	1 347	516	831	288	538	227	293	494	20	328	147	59
$15,000 TO $19,999	6 806	5 193	1 886	3 307	1 127	2 270	759	1 036	1 613	94	1 064	456	200
$20,000 TO $24,999	3 764	3 015	992	2 023	608	1 359	384	664	749	39	415	294	131
$25,000 AND OVER	3 793	3 116	977	2 138	664	1 544	313	595	677	46	395	236	138
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS).	12 656	13 189	11 605	14 349	11 468	14 961	11 799	13 186	11 323	9 368	11 051	12 571	13 793
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS	14 228	14 789	13 167	15 441	13 224	16 569	13 073	14 783	12 696	11 311	12 345	13 969	15 228
SOUTH													
TOTAL	17 643	9 935	4 652	5 283	1 421	2 329	3 231	2 953	7 708	1 188	4 904	1 616	1 371
UNDER $1,000	244	129	60	69	14	26	46	43	115	24	69	22	17
$1,000 TO $1,999	539	206	131	74	38	22	93	52	334	87	202	44	40
$2,000 TO $2,999	765	340	234	106	72	31	162	74	425	72	290	63	54
$3,000 TO $3,999	841	373	218	154	48	48	171	106	468	99	281	88	79
$4,000 TO $4,999	944	437	247	190	83	69	163	122	507	76	326	105	91
$5,000 TO $5,999	999	507	272	235	91	81	181	153	492	75	313	104	78
$6,000 TO $6,999	1 046	537	274	263	91	85	183	178	509	94	325	90	75
$7,000 TO $7,999	985	489	269	220	70	78	199	141	497	97	322	78	60
$8,000 TO $8,999	947	434	210	224	62	83	148	140	513	84	331	99	77
$9,000 TO $9,999	914	488	246	242	61	101	185	141	426	65	269	92	72
$10,000 TO $10,999	1 030	536	240	296	91	119	149	177	494	54	315	124	74
$11,000 TO $11,999	872	508	215	293	55	111	160	182	364	55	232	77	63
$12,000 TO $12,999	905	553	246	307	68	141	177	167	352	38	227	87	67
$13,000 TO $13,999	790	462	210	253	59	93	150	160	328	45	211	72	74
$14,000 TO $14,999	672	395	164	231	50	93	114	138	278	31	175	72	52
$15,000 TO $19,999	2 632	1 718	684	1 034	228	479	457	555	914	129	562	224	189
$20,000 TO $24,999	1 197	819	351	468	116	272	235	196	379	35	245	99	93
$25,000 AND OVER	1 319	1 005	381	624	124	397	256	227	315	29	209	76	94
MEDIAN INCOME . .(DOLLARS).	10 580	11 967	10 688	12 896	10 879	14 817	10 564	11 819	8 988	7 691	8 979	10 185	10 568
MEAN INCOME . . .(DOLLARS).	12 297	13 712	12 601	14 690	13 108	16 691	12 378	13 116	10 473	9 099	10 484	11 453	11 877

1970

TABLE 18. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1973 AND 1969 BY REGION--FAMILIES BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS. FAMILIES AS OF MARCH 1974 AND APRIL 1970 IN THOUSANDS)

TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND REGION	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
UNITED STATES													
TOTAL	50 967	34 881	15 816	19 065	8 621	11 612	7 195	7 453	16 086	1 856	10 200	4 030	2 166
UNDER $1,000	1 129	695	403	292	239	158	164	133	434	71	281	82	43
$1,000 TO $1,999	1 282	627	362	265	184	131	178	134	654	116	434	104	63
$2,000 TO $2,999	1 810	935	542	393	291	196	251	197	875	136	583	156	91
$3,000 TO $3,999	1 996	1 097	639	458	345	234	294	224	899	139	588	173	92
$4,000 TO $4,999	2 226	1 270	706	564	380	288	327	276	955	141	632	183	102
$5,000 TO $5,999	1 886	1 109	611	498	319	266	292	232	778	109	501	168	85
$6,000 TO $6,999	2 565	1 502	820	682	440	348	379	334	1 063	143	695	225	117
$7,000 TO $7,999	2 570	1 581	829	752	434	399	395	353	989	121	646	223	122
$8,000 TO $8,999	2 823	1 761	884	878	468	462	416	415	1 062	127	695	240	131
$9,000 TO $9,999	2 989	1 925	928	997	480	549	448	448	1 064	116	694	254	138
$10,000 TO $10,999	2 876	1 948	888	1 060	466	604	422	456	928	99	595	234	126
$11,000 TO $11,999	2 569	1 762	797	965	412	561	385	404	808	82	512	213	113
$12,000 TO $12,999	3 317	2 327	1 007	1 321	535	773	472	548	990	94	618	278	146
$13,000 TO $13,999	2 439	1 765	737	1 028	392	623	345	405	675	58	417	199	101
$14,000 TO $14,999	2 539	1 863	765	1 098	414	686	351	412	676	52	420	204	105
$15,000 TO $19,999	8 043	6 208	2 464	3 744	1 378	2 421	1 086	1 323	1 836	145	1 093	598	316
$20,000 TO $24,999	3 886	3 149	1 190	1 958	688	1 365	503	594	737	55	420	262	143
$25,000 AND OVER	4 021	3 359	1 245	2 114	756	1 550	489	565	662	52	376	235	133
MEDIAN INCOME . . (DOLLARS)	11 518	12 528	11 371	13 396	11 641	14 312	11 081	12 219	9 314	7 603	9 065	10 865	10 786
MEAN INCOME . . . (DOLLARS)	13 217	14 410	13 180	15 430	13 577	16 557	12 705	13 674	10 630	8 906	10 293	12 280	12 232
NORTH AND WEST													
TOTAL	35 127	26 061	11 377	14 684	7 237	9 615	4 141	5 069	9 066	822	5 635	2 609	1 097
UNDER $1,000	654	475	271	204	196	129	75	75	180	27	110	43	15
$1,000 TO $1,999	630	391	219	171	144	104	76	67	240	35	156	49	20
$2,000 TO $2,999	1 010	624	360	264	235	151	125	113	386	51	253	82	33
$3,000 TO $3,999	1 168	747	433	314	283	189	150	126	421	56	271	94	33
$4,000 TO $4,999	1 315	858	469	389	310	230	159	160	457	57	298	102	38
$5,000 TO $5,999	1 146	766	414	351	259	209	155	142	381	50	240	91	31
$6,000 TO $6,999	1 549	1 012	547	465	357	273	189	192	537	58	353	127	44
$7,000 TO $7,999	1 622	1 102	569	534	360	317	209	217	520	54	341	125	46
$8,000 TO $8,999	1 849	1 256	618	639	382	373	236	266	593	58	388	146	59
$9,000 TO $9,999	2 018	1 394	659	736	401	446	258	289	624	55	409	160	65
$10,000 TO $10,999	2 032	1 459	641	818	392	500	249	318	572	47	363	162	69
$11,000 TO $11,999	1 813	1 326	584	742	351	464	233	278	487	37	306	144	56
$12,000 TO $12,999	2 381	1 763	740	1 023	454	639	286	384	618	49	378	191	60
$13,000 TO $13,999	1 790	1 356	548	809	338	522	210	286	434	31	265	138	60
$14,000 TO $14,999	1 873	1 443	576	867	353	573	224	294	430	26	263	141	60
$15,000 TO $19,999	6 125	4 905	1 876	3 029	1 189	2 050	687	979	1 221	73	706	442	205
$20,000 TO $24,999	3 032	2 519	917	1 602	592	1 147	325	455	513	29	286	198	98
$25,000 AND OVER	3 120	2 666	938	1 729	640	1 301	298	428	454	29	250	174	88
MEDIAN INCOME . . (DOLLARS)	12 318	12 919	11 836	13 855	11 852	14 455	11 811	12 758	10 339	8 397	9 995	11 854	12 488
MEAN INCOME . . . (DOLLARS)	14 038	14 871	13 505	15 929	13 649	16 748	13 252	14 377	11 644	9 695	11 246	13 116	13 890
SOUTH													
TOTAL	15 840	8 820	4 439	4 381	1 385	1 997	3 054	2 384	7 020	1 034	4 565	1 421	1 068
UNDER $1,000	475	220	132	88	43	29	89	59	254	45	171	39	29
$1,000 TO $1,999	651	237	143	94	40	27	102	67	414	81	278	55	43
$2,000 TO $2,999	801	311	183	129	56	44	127	84	489	85	331	74	58
$3,000 TO $3,999	828	349	206	144	61	45	144	98	479	83	317	78	59
$4,000 TO $4,999	911	412	238	175	70	58	168	117	499	84	334	81	64
$5,000 TO $5,999	740	343	196	147	60	57	137	89	397	60	261	76	55
$6,000 TO $6,999	1 016	490	273	217	83	75	190	141	526	85	342	99	73
$7,000 TO $7,999	948	479	261	218	74	82	187	136	469	66	305	98	76
$8,000 TO $8,999	974	505	266	239	86	90	180	149	470	69	308	94	72
$9,000 TO $9,999	971	531	270	261	80	102	190	159	440	61	286	94	73
$10,000 TO $10,999	845	489	247	242	74	104	173	138	356	51	232	72	57
$11,000 TO $11,999	756	436	213	223	61	97	152	126	321	45	206	70	57
$12,000 TO $12,999	936	564	266	298	81	134	185	164	372	46	239	87	66
$13,000 TO $13,999	650	408	189	219	54	101	135	118	241	28	152	62	42
$14,000 TO $14,999	666	420	189	231	61	113	127	119	246	26	158	63	45
$15,000 TO $19,999	1 918	1 303	588	715	189	371	399	344	615	72	387	156	111
$20,000 TO $24,999	854	630	273	357	96	218	178	139	224	26	135	64	45
$25,000 AND OVER	901	693	307	386	116	249	192	137	208	23	125	60	45
MEDIAN INCOME . . (DOLLARS)	9 593	11 101	10 206	12 044	10 527	13 535	10 075	10 674	7 964	6 929	7 813	9 170	9 068
MEAN INCOME . . . (DOLLARS)	11 396	13 046	12 347	13 754	13 195	15 635	11 962	12 179	9 322	8 279	9 116	10 745	10 540

TABLE 19. TYPE OF INCOME IN 1973 AND 1969--FAMILIES BY SEX OF HEAD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS. FAMILIES AS OF MARCH 1974 AND APRIL 1970 IN THOUSANDS)

TYPE OF INCOME AND SEX OF HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL FAMILIES													
TOTAL[1]	55 053	37 317	16 019	21 297	8 475	12 714	7 544	8 583	17 736	2 023	11 395	4 318	2 451
EARNINGS, TOTAL[1]	49 272	33 462	13 877	19 585	7 210	11 678	6 667	7 908	15 810	1 783	10 104	3 922	2 190
WAGE OR SALARY	46 756	32 147	13 383	18 764	6 943	11 220	6 440	7 544	14 609	1 522	9 360	3 726	2 063
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	6 507	4 176	1 593	2 583	806	1 535	787	1 048	2 330	288	1 479	564	348
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	2 731	681	133	548	49	171	84	377	2 049	483	1 327	239	164
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS, TOTAL[1]	36 645	25 244	10 666	14 583	5 657	9 038	5 009	5 545	11 396	1 266	7 297	2 833	1 579
SOCIAL SECURITY	11 873	7 505	3 587	3 919	1 883	2 315	1 704	1 603	4 368	603	2 846	918	570
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	3 598	2 475	1 640	834	972	515	668	320	1 123	178	722	223	129
ALL OTHER INCOME	31 000	21 559	8 460	13 098	4 380	8 138	4 080	4 960	9 441	955	6 043	2 443	1 328
NO INCOME	123	89	53	36	31	24	22	12	33	5	21	8	2
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
TOTAL[1]	48 249	32 253	12 984	19 269	6 734	11 431	6 251	7 838	15 996	1 825	10 304	3 867	2 200
EARNINGS, TOTAL[1]	44 152	29 709	11 746	17 963	6 049	10 662	5 697	7 301	14 443	1 626	9 257	3 560	2 003
WAGE OR SALARY	41 738	28 457	11 284	17 174	5 797	10 224	5 487	6 950	13 281	1 374	8 534	3 373	1 888
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	6 237	3 982	1 493	2 490	756	1 484	737	1 006	2 255	274	1 428	553	332
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	2 637	640	126	514	48	156	79	358	1 997	461	1 304	232	158
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS, TOTAL[1]	31 025	21 101	8 199	12 902	4 242	7 964	3 957	4 938	9 924	1 093	6 377	2 454	1 368
SOCIAL SECURITY	9 423	5 825	2 649	3 177	1 397	1 867	1 252	1 309	3 598	503	2 363	732	483
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	1 490	866	467	399	246	239	221	160	624	106	407	111	52
ALL OTHER INCOME	27 760	19 221	7 252	11 969	3 741	7 407	3 510	4 562	8 539	857	5 483	2 199	1 202
NO INCOME	58	33	17	17	10	7	6	9	24	3	15	6	-
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
TOTAL[1]	6 804	5 064	3 035	2 028	1 742	1 284	1 293	745	1 740	198	1 091	451	251
EARNINGS, TOTAL[1]	5 120	3 753	2 130	1 623	1 161	1 016	969	607	1 367	157	847	362	187
WAGE OR SALARY	5 018	3 689	2 100	1 590	1 146	996	953	594	1 328	149	827	353	175
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	270	194	101	94	50	52	51	42	75	13	51	11	16
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	94	41	7	34	2	15	5	19	53	23	24	6	6
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS, TOTAL[1]	5 620	4 148	2 467	1 681	1 414	1 074	1 052	607	1 472	173	920	379	210
SOCIAL SECURITY	2 450	1 680	938	742	485	448	453	294	770	101	483	186	87
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	2 108	1 609	1 173	436	727	276	447	160	499	72	315	112	77
ALL OTHER INCOME	3 240	2 338	1 208	1 129	639	732	569	397	902	97	560	245	126
NO INCOME	65	56	36	20	20	17	16	3	9	2	6	2	2
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE INCOME													
ALL FAMILIES													
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EARNINGS, TOTAL	87.1	87.6	85.4	89.1	85.2	89.2	85.5	88.8	85.7	83.1	85.4	87.4	86.4
WAGE OR SALARY	78.3	80.6	78.8	81.8	78.6	82.3	79.1	80.7	72.2	59.3	71.8	77.9	75.6
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	6.9	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.1	6.4	7.9	10.7	7.7	7.4	8.7
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.6	5.5	13.2	5.8	2.1	2.1
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS, TOTAL	12.9	12.4	14.6	10.9	14.6	10.8	14.5	11.2	14.3	16.9	14.6	12.6	13.6
SOCIAL SECURITY	4.3	3.9	4.8	3.3	4.8	3.1	4.8	3.6	5.6	7.4	5.7	4.5	4.7
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	0.9	0.9	1.7	0.5	2.2	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.6
ALL OTHER INCOME	7.7	7.6	8.1	7.2	7.8	7.2	8.5	7.2	8.0	8.5	8.1	7.6	8.4
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EARNINGS, TOTAL	88.6	89.3	87.8	90.1	87.9	90.4	87.7	89.7	87.1	84.4	86.8	88.8	87.6
WAGE OR SALARY	79.4	81.9	80.7	82.6	80.7	83.3	80.7	81.5	73.0	59.6	72.6	78.8	76.5
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.6	8.2	11.1	8.0	7.8	8.9
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.5	5.8	13.7	6.1	2.3	2.2
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS, TOTAL	11.4	10.7	12.2	9.9	12.1	9.6	12.3	10.3	12.9	15.6	13.2	11.2	12.4
SOCIAL SECURITY	3.8	3.3	4.1	2.9	4.1	2.7	4.0	3.1	5.0	6.8	5.1	4.0	4.4
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2
ALL OTHER INCOME	7.3	7.2	7.7	6.8	7.5	6.7	8.0	6.9	7.6	8.2	7.7	7.0	7.9
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EARNINGS, TOTAL	65.1	66.0	63.3	69.2	63.4	68.7	63.2	70.1	61.9	63.0	61.1	63.4	64.1
WAGE OR SALARY	62.3	63.4	61.4	65.8	60.9	66.2	62.1	64.9	58.5	54.6	57.6	62.3	59.5
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.3	1.1	2.3	2.9	4.7	3.3	1.2	4.7
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	0.5	0.5	-	1.1	-	0.3	-	2.8	0.5	3.7	0.3	-	-
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS, TOTAL	34.9	34.0	36.7	30.8	36.6	31.3	36.8	29.9	38.1	37.0	38.9	36.6	35.9
SOCIAL SECURITY	12.2	11.3	11.6	10.9	10.6	10.1	13.1	12.3	15.5	16.8	16.3	13.0	10.5
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	9.0	9.8	13.6	5.2	16.4	5.7	9.7	4.3	6.5	6.9	6.8	5.8	7.5
ALL OTHER INCOME	13.7	12.9	11.4	14.8	9.7	15.5	13.9	13.4	16.0	13.3	15.7	17.8	18.0

- ROUNDS TO OR REPRESENTS ZERO.

[1] DETAIL DOES NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE SOME FAMILIES HAVE MORE THAN ONE OF THE TYPES OF INCOME SPECIFIED.

1970

TABLE 19. TYPE OF INCOME IN 1973 AND 1969--FAMILIES BY SEX OF HEAD BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE: 1974 AND 1970

(IN CONSTANT 1973 DOLLARS. FAMILIES AS OF MARCH 1974 AND APRIL 1970 IN THOUSANDS)

TYPE OF INCOME AND SEX OF HEAD	TOTAL	ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS			METROPOLITAN AREAS OF				NONMETROPOLITAN				
					1,000,000 OR MORE		LESS THAN 1,000,000						
		TOTAL	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	IN CENTRAL CITIES	OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES	TOTAL	IN COUNTIES WITH NO PLACE OF 2,500 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 2,500 TO 24,999	IN COUNTIES WITH A PLACE OF 25,000 OR MORE	IN COUNTIES DESIGNATED METROPOLITAN SINCE 1970
ALL FAMILIES													
TOTAL[1]	50 967	34 881	15 816	19 065	8 621	11 612	7 195	7 453	16 086	1 856	10 200	4 030	2 166
EARNINGS, TOTAL[1]	46 222	31 883	14 153	17 730	7 627	10 833	6 526	6 897	14 339	1 612	9 072	3 655	1 938
WAGE OR SALARY	43 906	30 747	13 704	17 043	7 386	10 444	6 319	6 599	13 159	1 394	8 295	3 470	1 837
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	5 381	3 522	1 454	2 068	787	1 281	667	787	1 859	249	1 195	415	213
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	2 362	548	101	446	37	143	65	303	1 814	399	1 204	211	121
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS, TOTAL[1]	23 853	16 908	7 735	9 173	4 342	5 838	3 393	3 335	6 945	826	4 353	1 766	938
SOCIAL SECURITY	10 086	6 455	3 244	3 210	1 808	1 928	1 437	1 282	3 631	488	2 349	794	447
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	2 744	1 833	1 159	673	733	407	426	266	912	136	606	170	88
ALL OTHER INCOME	17 870	13 299	5 655	7 644	3 116	4 978	2 540	2 666	4 572	476	2 790	1 306	676
NO INCOME	404	285	168	117	106	67	63	50	119	16	73	30	17
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
TOTAL[1]	45 338	30 793	13 336	17 458	7 143	10 603	6 192	6 855	14 545	1 689	9 213	3 643	1 968
EARNINGS, TOTAL[1]	41 859	28 694	12 279	16 415	6 542	9 998	5 737	6 416	13 166	1 495	8 320	3 351	1 784
WAGE OR SALARY	39 630	27 606	11 856	15 750	6 314	9 622	5 541	6 129	12 024	1 282	7 569	3 172	1 687
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	5 150	3 365	1 373	1 991	742	1 233	631	758	1 785	241	1 147	398	204
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	2 278	526	95	431	34	137	61	294	1 751	387	1 160	204	116
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS, TOTAL[1]	20 156	14 259	6 136	8 123	3 390	5 172	2 746	2 952	5 897	703	3 679	1 515	810
SOCIAL SECURITY	8 091	5 103	2 480	2 623	1 381	1 566	1 099	1 057	2 988	409	1 934	645	372
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	1 544	960	524	436	321	257	203	179	584	94	391	100	56
ALL OTHER INCOME	15 919	11 845	4 866	6 980	2 664	4 545	2 202	2 435	4 074	424	2 476	1 174	608
NO INCOME	176	115	61	54	38	31	22	23	61	11	38	13	7
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
TOTAL[1]	5 629	4 088	2 480	1 608	1 478	1 010	1 003	598	1 541	167	987	387	198
EARNINGS, TOTAL[1]	4 363	3 189	1 874	1 316	1 085	835	789	481	1 174	117	753	304	154
WAGE OR SALARY	4 276	3 141	1 849	1 292	1 071	822	778	470	1 135	112	726	298	150
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	231	158	81	77	45	48	36	29	73	9	48	17	9
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	84	21	6	15	3	6	4	9	63	13	43	7	5
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS, TOTAL[1]	3 697	2 648	1 598	1 050	952	667	646	383	1 049	123	675	251	128
SOCIAL SECURITY	1 994	1 352	764	587	427	362	337	225	643	79	416	149	76
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	1 200	873	635	238	412	150	223	87	327	42	216	70	32
ALL OTHER INCOME	1 951	1 454	790	664	452	433	338	231	497	52	314	132	68
NO INCOME	228	170	107	63	67	36	40	27	58	5	35	18	9
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE INCOME													
ALL FAMILIES													
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EARNINGS, TOTAL	89.6	89.6	88.3	90.6	87.8	90.4	89.0	90.8	89.6	88.1	89.6	90.0	89.8
WAGE OR SALARY	80.3	81.7	80.8	82.3	80.5	82.3	81.3	82.2	76.3	67.8	75.6	80.5	80.8
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.7	7.2	7.9	7.5	7.5	8.7	9.7	9.0	7.7	7.3
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.2	4.7	10.6	5.0	1.8	1.7
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS, TOTAL	10.4	10.4	11.7	9.4	12.2	9.6	11.0	9.2	10.4	11.9	10.4	10.0	10.2
SOCIAL SECURITY	3.0	2.6	3.2	2.2	3.2	2.1	3.2	2.5	4.0	5.1	4.2	3.2	3.3
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4
ALL OTHER INCOME	6.8	7.1	7.5	6.9	7.8	7.2	7.1	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.5	6.3	6.4
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD													
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EARNINGS, TOTAL	90.6	90.7	89.7	91.3	89.2	91.2	90.2	91.5	90.6	89.2	90.6	90.9	90.6
WAGE OR SALARY	80.9	82.4	81.7	82.8	81.4	82.9	82.2	82.6	76.8	68.2	76.1	81.1	81.3
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	8.2	7.9	7.8	8.0	7.8	8.1	7.9	7.7	9.0	10.1	9.3	8.0	7.5
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.2	4.8	10.9	5.2	1.9	1.7
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS, TOTAL	9.4	9.3	10.3	8.7	10.8	8.8	9.8	8.5	9.4	10.8	9.4	9.1	9.4
SOCIAL SECURITY	2.6	2.3	2.8	1.9	2.8	1.8	2.7	2.2	3.5	4.6	3.7	2.8	3.0
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3
ALL OTHER INCOME	6.4	6.8	7.1	6.5	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.2	6.0	6.1
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD													
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EARNINGS, TOTAL	74.4	74.8	74.3	75.4	74.5	75.0	73.9	76.3	73.0	68.8	73.0	74.3	76.1
WAGE OR SALARY	70.9	72.0	71.8	72.2	72.2	72.1	71.1	72.6	67.3	60.7	67.0	70.3	71.6
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	2.9	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.2	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.8	3.5	4.0	3.2	3.5
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.9	4.6	2.0	0.8	0.9
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS, TOTAL	25.6	25.2	25.7	24.6	25.5	25.0	26.1	23.7	27.0	31.2	27.0	25.7	23.9
SOCIAL SECURITY	8.4	7.6	7.4	7.8	6.7	7.4	8.4	8.6	11.2	13.3	11.5	9.8	9.1
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	5.2	5.4	7.1	3.1	8.1	3.1	5.5	3.0	4.8	6.0	5.0	4.1	3.2
ALL OTHER INCOME	12.0	12.3	11.2	13.7	10.6	14.5	12.2	12.1	11.0	11.8	10.5	11.8	11.6

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[1] DETAIL DOES NOT ADD TO TOTAL BECAUSE SOME FAMILIES HAVE MORE THAN ONE OF THE TYPES OF INCOME SPECIFIED.

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Unless otherwise noted, the definitions below apply to the data for both 1974 and 1970.

Population coverage. The data in this report refer to the resident population, excluding inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. It includes only the approximately 1 million members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

Metropolitan areas. The term "metropolitan area" as used here refers to standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's).

Except in the New England States, a standard metropolitan statistical area is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In the New England States, SMSA's consist of towns and cities instead of counties. Each SMSA must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities.

The metropolitan area definition used in this report for both 1970 and 1974 corresponds to the 243 SMSA's recognized at the time of the 1970 census. A list of SMSA's, along with a delineation of their constituent parts as constituted at the time of the 1970 census, can be found in 1970 Census of Population, Volume 1, U.S. Summary, table 32. Several changes in the basic criteria followed by the Office of Management and Budget in establishing standard metropolitan statistical areas have been made since the 1970 census. A detailed description of the criteria followed since 1970 as well as a list of SMSA's as constituted by June 1974 can be found in U.S. National Bureau of Standards, Federal Information Processing Standards Publication, FIPS Pub. 8-4, "Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas," issued June 30, 1974.

Metropolitan areas designated since 1970. As a consequence of the changes in the basic criteria for the establishment of SMSA's made after the 1970 census, several additional SMSA's have been defined by the office of Management and Budget and additional territory has been added to some existing SMSA's. Additions and new SMSA's designated after November 1971 and up through November 1973 (ending with the addition of the Anniston, Alabama SMSA) are included in the last column of the detailed tables in this report and labelled as "in counties designated metropolitan since 1970." The population in this territory is also included in the "nonmetropolitan areas, total" column.

Central cities. A standard metropolitan statistical area always contains at least one central city and at times as many as three. In 1970, central cities were for the most part determined according to the following criteria:

1. The largest city in a SMSA is always a central city.
2. One or two additional cities may be secondary central cities on the basis and in the order of the following criteria:
   a. The additional city or cities have at least 250,000 inhabitants.
   b. The additional city or cities have a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000.

The criteria for determining central cities has been changed somewhat since 1970. See the National Bureau of Standards publication cited above. In the text of this report, the terms "cities" and "central cities" are used synonymously.

Suburban rings. That portion of metropolitan areas which is outside of central cities is referred to here in the text or tables as "suburban rings", "suburbs", "suburban", or "metropolitan, outside central cities." Although there is no clear consensus on the definition of "suburb", for some metropolitan areas the territory outside central cities extends beyond what might reasonably be considered suburban.

Nonmetropolitan areas. The territory outside metropolitan areas is referred to here as nonmetropolitan.

In nonmetropolitan counties with a place of specified size. In this report data are presented separately for groups of nonmetropolitan counties with a place (i.e., an incorporated city, town, borough or village, or an unincorporated closely settled population center) of specified population size. The size of these places was based, for both the 1970 and 1974 data, on its population as of the 1970 census.

Geographic regions. The four major regions of the United States for which data are presented in this report represent groups of States, as follows:

Northeast. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont.

North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin.

South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia.

West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

North and West: This designation refers to the Northeast, North Central, and West regions combined.

Age. Age refers to age at last birthday.

Race. Data in this report are provided for the white and Negro populations separately. Data for persons of other races are included in the total column, but not shown separately. The determination of race in the Current Population Survey (i.e., the 1974 data presented here) is principally based on the judgment of the enumerator whereas racial identification in the 1970 census was made by the individual.

Spanish origin. The data for 1974 and 1970 for persons of Spanish origin are not precisely comparable because of differences in the response categories for the question relating to ethnic origin. In the March 1974 CPS, persons who responded that their ethnic origin was Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican, Mexicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or of "other Spanish" were classified as persons of Spanish origin. In the 1970 census, persons who indicated that their origin was Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or "other Spanish" were classified as persons of Spanish origin.

Marital status. The marital status classification identifies four major categories: single, married, widowed, and divorced. These terms refer to the marital status at the time of the enumeration.

The category "married" is further divided into "married, spouse present," "separated," and "other married, spouse absent." A person was classified as "married, spouse present" if the husband or wife was reported as a member of the household, even though he or she may have been temporarily absent on business or on vacation, visiting, in a hospital, etc., at the time of the enumeration. Persons reported as separated included those with legal separations, those living apart with intentions of obtaining a divorce, and other persons permanently or temporarily separated because of marital discord. The group "other married, spouse absent" includes married persons living apart because either the husband or wife was employed, and living at a considerable distance from home, was serving away from home in the Armed Forces, had moved to another area, or had a different place of residence for any other reason except separation as defined above.

Household. A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room, is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants.

A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated persons sharing a housing unit as partners, is also counted as a household. The count of households excludes group quarters.

Differences between the CPS and the census in the manner of determining usual place of residence affects the composition of some households. For example college students, in the 1970 census, were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, while in the CPS, unmarried college students would generally be enumerated as part of their parental household. For discussion see the introduction to the report "Persons by Family Characteristics" 1970 Census of Population, Final Report PC(2)-4B.

Family. The term "family," as used here, refers to a group of two persons or more related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of one family. A lodger and his wife who are not related to the head of the household, or a resident employee and his wife living in, are considered as a separate family and not as part of the head's family. Thus, a household may contain more than one family. However, if the son of the head of the household and the son's wife are members of the household, they are treated as part of the head's family. A household head living alone, or with unrelated persons only, is regarded as a household but not as a family. Thus, some households do not contain a family.

Primary family. A primary family is a family that includes among its members the head of a household.

Unrelated individuals. Unrelated individuals are persons (other than inmates of institutions) who are not living with any relatives. An unrelated individual may be (1) a household head living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a lodger or resident employee with no relatives in the household, or (3) a group quarters member who has no relatives living with him. Thus, a widow who occupies her house alone or with one or more other persons not related to her, a roomer not related to anyone else in the housing unit, a maid living as a member of her employer's household but with no relatives in the household, and a resident staff member in a hospital living apart from any relatives are all examples of unrelated individuals.

Primary individual. A primary individual is a household head living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Head of household or family. One person in each household or family is designated as the "head." The number of heads, therefore, is equal to the number of households or families. The head is usually the person regarded as the head by the members of the group. Married women are not classified as heads if their husbands are living with them at the time of the survey.

Size of household or family. The term "size of household" includes all persons occupying a housing unit. "Size of family" includes the head of the family and all other persons in the living quarters who are related to the head of the family by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Related persons and family members. In the classification of households by number of related persons, the head of the household and all persons in the household related to the head are included. In the classification of families by number of family members, the head of the family and all other persons in the family are included. The number of family members is the same as the size of the family.

Own children and related children. "Own" children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the family head. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other children in the household who are related to the family head by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Mobility status. The population of the United States, 4 years old and over, was classified according to mobility status on the basis of a comparison between the place of residence of each individual at the time of the March 1974 CPS and the place of residence 4 years earlier. Nonmovers are all persons who were living in the same house at the end of the period as at the beginning of the period. Movers are all persons who were living in a different house in the United States at the end of the period than at the beginning of the period. Movers from abroad include all persons, either citizens or aliens, whose place of residence was outside the United States at the beginning of the period, that is, in an outlying area under the jurisdiction of the United States or in a foreign country.

Movers are subdivided in terms of type of mobility in the following ways:

1. Within or between the central cities and the balance of SMSA's.
2. Within and between SMSA's and the area outside SMSA's.

The household relationship shown in table 8 refers to March 1974. The relationship of these same persons may have changed since March 1970.

Years of school completed. Data on years of school completed in this report were derived from the combination of answers to two questions: (a) "What is the highest grade of school he has ever attended?" and (b) "Did he finish this grade?"

The questions on educational attainment apply only to progress in "regular" schools. Such schools include graded public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools (both junior and senior high), colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling in other than regular schools was counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

Labor force and employment status. The definitions of labor force and employment status in this report relate to the population 16 years old and over.

Employed. Employed persons comprise (1) all civilians who, during the specified week, did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the family, and (2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs. Excluded from the employed group are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework, painting or repairing own home, etc.) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons are those civilians who, during the survey week, had no employment but were available for work and (1) had engaged in any specific jobseeking activity within the past 4 weeks, such as registering at a public or private employment office, meeting with prospective employers, checking with friends or relatives, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of application, or being on a union or professional register; (2) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (3) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Labor force. Persons are classified as in the labor force if they were employed as civilians, unemployed, or in the Armed Forces during the survey week. The "civilian labor force" is comprised of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed.

Not in the labor force. All civilians who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group who are neither employed nor seeking work includes persons engaged only in own home housework, attending school, or unable to work because of long-term physical or mental illness; persons who are retired or too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an off season, and the voluntarily idle. Persons doing only unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the labor force.

The labor force statistics presented here are not seasonally adjusted. Such statistics from the CPS are published monthly in Employment and Earnings by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Although the labor force concepts were the same in the March 1974 CPS and 1970 census (taken in April), the reference week was not the same and thus the data are not strictly comparable.

Work experience. A person with work experience is one who, during the preceding calendar year, did any civilian work for pay or profit or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business at any time during the year, on a part-time or full-time basis.

Occupation and industry. The data on occupation refer to the job held during the survey week for employed persons 16 years old and over. The occupation and industry groupings included were based on the classification systems used in the 1970 Census of Population. A supplemental question, "What were your most important activities or duties?" was added to the Current Population Survey in 1972, providing additional information for classifying persons by occupation. In general, the major impact of this supplemental question was to reclassify some persons from the "managers" classification into other types of occupations (primarily into the major occupation group of "craft and kindred workers").

Income. For each person 14 years old and over in the CPS, questions were asked on the amount of money income received in the preceding calendar year from each of the following 8 sources: (1) Money wages or salary; (2) net income from nonfarm self-employment; (3) net income from farm self-employment; (4) Social Security; (5) dividends, interest (on savings or bonds), income from estates or trusts or net rental income; (6) public assistance or welfare payments; (7) unemployment and workman's compensation, government employee pensions, or veterans' payments; (8) private pensions, annuities, alimony, regular contributions from persons not living in this household, net royalties, and other periodic income.

The income questions used in the 1970 census were similar to the categories above, but did not have a separate category corresponding to (5), (7), and (8) above; rather these were lumped into an "all other sources" category.

For a more detailed discussion of the overall income differences between the 1970 census and the Current Population Survey, see "Preliminary Evaluation of 1969 Money Income Data Collected in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing" by Mitsuo Ono, American Statistical Association Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section, 1972.

Receipts not counted as income. Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: (1) Money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car (unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property, in which case the net proceeds would be counted as income from self-employment); (2) withdrawals of bank deposits; (3) money borrowed; (4) tax refunds; (5) gifts; and (6) lump sum inheritances or insurance payments.

All sources of income may be combined into two major types:

Total money earnings—the algebraic sum of money wages or salary and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment; and

Income other than earnings—the algebraic sum of all sources of money income except wages and salaries and income from self-employment.

Total money income. The algebraic sum of money wages and salaries, net income from self-employment, and income other than earnings represents total money income. The total income of a family is the algebraic sum of the amounts received by all income recipients in the family.

Median income. The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median, and the other having incomes below the median.

Mean income. The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a group by the number of families or unrelated individuals (as appropriate) in that group.

Low-income (poverty) definition. Low-income statistics presented in this report are based on a definition developed by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and revised by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. The terms "low-income" and "poverty" are used interchangeably in the text of this report.

This index provides a range of income cutoffs adjusted by such factors as family size, sex of the family head, number of children under 18 years old, and farm-nonfarm residence.

The low-income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the Census to determine the low-income status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 124 thresholds arranged in a four-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person, i.e., unrelated individuals, to seven or more person families) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to six or more children present), sex of head, and farm-nonfarm residence. Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of head (under 65 years and 65 years and over). The total family income of each family in the sample is tested against the appropriate dollar threshold to determine the low-income status of that family. If the family's total income is less than its corresponding cutoff, the family is classified as below the low-income level.

The poverty or low-income thresholds are updated annually based on changes in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty thresholds for March 1974 (income in 1973), as well as a more detailed description of the poverty definition, can be found in Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 98, "Characteristics of the Low-Income Population: 1973". The poverty thresholds used in the 1970 census (income in 1969) can be found in 1970 Census of Population, Final Report PC(2)-9A, "Low-Income Population".

Low-Income (poverty) areas. In this report low-income areas in metropolitan areas are defined in terms of census tracts and in nonmetropolitan areas in terms of minor civil divisions (townships, districts, etc.) in which 20 percent or more of the population was below the low-income level in 1969. The 1970 census definition was developed in order to provide a statistical index based on income only and to utilize the small area data on poverty status which were available in 1970 for the first time in a decennial census.

For a more detailed explanation of the low-income area concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 98, "Characteristics of the Low-Income Population: 1973."

Rounding. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent; therefore, the percentages in a distribution do not always add to exactly 100.0 percent. The totals, however, are always shown as 100.0. Moreover, individual figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded; percentages are based on the unrounded numbers.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of data. The estimates are based on data obtained in the March 1974 Current Population Survey and from the one-in-one hundred sample of the 1970 Census of Population. Some data are included from the 1960 census one-in-one thousand samples. The 1974 sample is spread over 461 areas comprising 923 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 47,000 occupied households are eligible for interview each month. Of this number 2,000 occupied units, on the average, are visited but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 47,000, there are also about 8,000 sample units in an average month which are visited but are found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

The 1970 data shown in this report are from special tabulations of the 635,000 households in a 1-in-100 sample of the 1970 census. The 1-in-100 sample is a subsample of the 15-percent and 5-percent samples that were used to provide most of the statistical data in the 1970 Census of Population.

The 1960 data shown in this report are from special tabulations of the 53,000 households in a 1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 census. The 1-in-1,000 sample is a subsample of the 25-percent and 5-percent samples that were used to provide most of the statistical data in the 1960 Census of Population and Housing.

The estimating procedure used in the 1974 survey involved the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1970 Census of Population; statistics of births, deaths, immigration and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.

Reliability of the estimates. Since the estimates are ased on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the gures that would have been obtained if a complete ensus had been taken using the same schedules, nstructions and enumerators. As in any survey work, ne results are subject to errors of response and of eporting, as well as being subject to sampling vari-bility.

The reliability of an estimate is described in terms of tandard errors which are primarily measures of sam-ling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by hance because a sample rather than the whole of the opulation is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the tandard error also partially measures the effect of esponse and enumeration errors, but it does not neasure, as such, any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 90 out of 100 that this difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error, and the chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

All statements of comparison appearing in the text are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, and most are significant at a level of more than 2.0 standard errors. This means that for most differences cited in the text, the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard errors of the difference. Statements of comparison qualified in some way (e.g., by use of the phrase, "some evidence") have a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

Table A-1. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED NUMBERS

Total or White Population - CPS

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)	Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)
25	10	2,500	100
50	14	5,000	141
100	20	10,000	195
250	33	25,000	288
500	45	50,000[1]	355
1,000	64		

Note: The standard errors for both total population and white population are equal, consequently, only one table has been presented.

[1] For estimates larger than 50,000 multiply the estimate by 0.007 to get the standard error.

Table A-2. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED NUMBERS

Negro and Other Races Population - CPS

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)	Size of estimate (thousands)	Standard error (thousands)
25	11	1,000	72
50	17	2,500	107
100	24	5,000	136
250	37	10,000[1]	137
500	52		

[1] For estimates larger than 10,000 multiply the estimate by 0.014 to get the standard error.

The figures presented in tables A-1, A-2, A-3 and A-4 are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates for CPS data shown in this report. Tables A-6 and A-7 are approximations to standard errors of various estimates for 1-in-100 data in this report. Standard errors for values within the ranges of the tables may be approximated by interpolation. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific item. Tables A-1 and A-2 contain the standard errors of estimated numbers.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. Tables A-3 and A-4 contain the standard errors of estimated percentages.

Table A-3. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES

Total or White Population - CPS

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percentages (thousands)	Estimated percentage				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
100	2.8	4.4	6.1	8.8	10.2
250	1.8	2.8	3.8	5.5	6.4
500	1.3	2.0	2.7	4.0	4.5
1,000	0.8	1.4	2.0	2.8	3.3
2,500	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.0
5,000	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.4
10,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
25,000	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
50,000	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
100,000	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3

Note: The standard errors for both total population and white population are equal, consequently, only one table has been presented.

Table A-4. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES

Negro and Other Races Population - CPS

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percentages (thousands)	Estimated percentage				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
50	4.7	7.2	10.0	14.4	16.7
100	3.3	5.1	7.1	10.2	11.9
250	2.1	3.3	4.5	6.5	7.5
500	1.4	2.3	3.1	4.5	5.2
1,000	1.0	1.7	2.3	3.3	3.7
2,500	0.7	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.4
5,000	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7
10,000	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.1
25,000	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7

Table A-5 represents factors which are to be applied the figures in tables A-1, A-2, A-3 and A-4 to produce andard errors for the various subject matter areas. For ample, to produce approximate standard errors for tal or white estimates for low income persons in etropolitan areas, multiply the appropriate figures in bles A-1 or A-3 by the factor 1.72.

Table A-8 represents factors which are to be applied the figures in tables A-6 and A-7 to produce standard rors for the various subject matter areas for the 1970 e-in-one hundred sample data. To estimate standard rors (σ_i) for the 1-in-100 sample data, multiply the andard error (σ) by the appropriate factor from the ctor table (table A-8). In general:

$$\sigma_i = \text{factor}_i \times \sigma .$$

Note when using small estimates. Percentage distri-utions are shown in this report only when the base of e percentage is greater than 75,000. Because of the rge standard errors involved, there is little chance that ercentages would reveal useful information when com-uted on a smaller base. Estimated totals are shown, owever, even though the relative standard errors of ese totals are larger than those for the corresponding ercentages. These smaller estimates are provided pri-arily to permit such combinations of the categories as rve each user's needs.

Illustration of the use of table of standard errors. able S of this report shows that in 1973, 13,581,000 ersons had income below poverty level in the metro-olitan areas. By interpolation table A-1 shows the andard error of an estimate of this size to be proximately 217,000. Table A-5 shows the factor for sidence data to be 1.01 and for low income 1.72. Use e factor for low income since it is the largest. herefore, the approximate standard errors on the timate is 373,000. The chances are 68 out of 100 that e estimate would have been a figure differing from a mplete census figure by less than 373,000. The ances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have en a figure differing from a complete census figure by ss than 746,000.

Of these 13,581,000 persons in the metropolitan eas with income below poverty level, 5,346,000 or 9.4 percent actually live in low-income areas. Table -3 shows the standard error of 39.4 percent on a base f 13,581,000 to be approximately 0.9 percentage oints. Multiplying 0.9 by the factor 1.72, from table -5, the standard error of 39.4 percent on a base of 3,581,000 is approxiamtely 1.5 percentage points. onsequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the timated 39.4 percent would be within 1.5 percentage oints of a complete census figure, and chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 3.0 percentage points of a complete census figure, i.e., this 95 percent confidence interval would be from 36.4 to 42.4 percent.

Standard error of a difference. For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a difference. Table S of this report shows that in 1969, 15,373,000 persons in metropolitan areas had income below poverty level. Thus, the apparent change in the number of persons with income below the poverty level between 1973 and 1969 is 1,792,000. The standard error of 13,581,000 is 373,000 as shown above. Table A-6 shows the standard error of an estimate of 15,373,000 to be approximately 7,320 by inter-polation. Because this is 1-in-100 sample data we use the following formula to calculate the standard error: $\sigma_i = \text{factor}_i \times \sigma$.

Table A-8 shows the factor for low income (poverty status) persons to be 9.0. Therefore, the approximate standard error is 9.0 x 7,320 = 65,880. The standard error of the estimated change of 1,792,000 is about 379,000 and is calculated as follows:

$$\sigma_{i-j} = \sqrt{\sigma_i^2 + \sigma_j^2} =$$

$$\sqrt{(65,880)^2 + (373,000)^2} = 379,000$$

This means the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated difference based on the samples would differ from the change derived using complete census figures by less than 379,000. The 68 percent confidence interval around the 1,792,000 change is from 1,413,000 to 2,171,000, i.e., 1,792,000 ± 379,000. A conclusion that the average estimate of the change derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. The 95 percent confidence interval is 1,034,000 to 2,550,000 and thus we can conclude with 95 percent confidence that the number of persons in metropolitan areas that had income below the poverty level in 1969 is actually greater than those persons with income below the poverty level in 1974.

Table A-5. FACTORS TO BE APPLIED TO TABLES A-1, A-2, A-3 AND A-4 TO ESTIMATE STANDARD ERRORS OF CPS

Type of data	CPS data collected January 1967 to present	
	Persons	Families
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION		
Total U.S.		
Total or white	-	0.82
Negro and other races	-	0.67
RESIDENCE		
Total or white	1.01	0.72
Negro and other races	1.15	0.68
INCOME		
Total or white	0.86	0.72
Negro and other races	0.70	0.57
Spanish[1]	1.47	-
LOW INCOME		
Total or white	1.72	0.72
Negro and other races	1.41	0.57
Spanish[1]	1.47	-
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Total or white	1.00	-
Negro and other races	1.00	-
Spanish[1]	1.05	-
EMPLOYED (OTHER THAN AGR.) OR NON-LABOR FORCE		
Total or white:		
Both sexes	0.71	-
Male only, female only	0.74	-
Negro and other races	0.68	-
Spanish[1]	1.47	-
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION--Continued		
UNEMPLOYED		
Total, white or Negro	0.79	-
Spanish[1]	0.83	-
MARITAL STATUS		
Total or white	-	0.82
Some household members	1.30	-
All household members	1.44	-
Negro and other races	-	0.67
Some household members	1.34	-
All household members	1.63	-
MOVERS		
Total, white or Negro	1.60	-
Spanish[1]	2.08	-
HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS		
Total or white	1.44	-
Negro and other races	1.63	-
Spanish[1]	2.08	-
Families, households, or unrelated individuals by SMSA or non-SMSA	-	1.11
Families, households, or unrelated individuals by other than SMSA or non-SMSA	-	0.81

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

[1] All Spanish factors are to be applied to total or white population standard error tables only.

Note: For cross-classification of two or more subjects, locate the factor for each subject and use the largest.

Table A-6. APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATED NUMBER BASED ON 20-PERCENT SAMPLE OF 1970 DECENNIAL CENSUS

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
100,000..................	630	10,000,000.............	6,170
250,000..................	1,000	25,000,000.............	9,370
500,000..................	1,410	50,000,000.............	12,280
1,000,000................	1,950	75,000,000.............	13,760
2,500,000................	3,140	100,000,000............	14,250
5,000,000................	4,420	150,000,000............	12,530

Table A-7. APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE BASED ON 20-PERCENT SAMPLE OF 1970 DECENNIAL CENSUS

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percentage	Estimated percentage				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
100,000.............	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
250,000.............	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2

Standard error of a ratio. The standard error of a ratio, where the numerator and denominator are both sample estimates but the numerator is not a subset of the denominator, cannot be read directly from any of the standard error tables. It is possible to approximate the standard error of certain ratios where the denominator, y, represents a count of families or households of a certain class and the numerator, x, represents a count of persons with a characteristic who are members of these families or households. There are two kinds of such ratios for which approximate standard errors can be deduced from the standard error tables.

Case 1: There is at least one person having the characteristic in every household or family of the class; as for example, the average number of persons per female-headed family or the average number of persons ages 18 and older per husband-wife family. For ratios of this kind, the standard error is approximated by the following formula:

$$\sigma_{\frac{x}{y}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{\sigma_y}{y}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sigma_x}{x}\right)^2\right]}$$

Case 2: The number of persons having the characteristic in a given household may be 0, 1, 2, 3, or more; as for example, the average number of own children under 18 per family or the average number of persons ages 65 and older per family. For ratios of this kind the standard error is approximated by the following formula:

$$\sigma_{\frac{x}{y}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{\sigma_y}{y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_x}{x}\right)^2\right]}$$

This formula should also be used to compute standard errors for all other types of ratios, such as the ratio of the median income of all black families to the median income of all white families.

Standard error of a median. The sampling variability of an estimated median depends upon the form as well as on the size of the distribution from which the median is determined. An approximate method for measuring the reliability of a median is to determine an interval about the estimated median such that there is a stated degree of confidence that the median based on a complete census lies within the interval. The following procedure may be used to estimate confidence limits of a median based on sample data: (1) from tables A-3 and A-4 and the factor table A-5, determine the standard error of a 50 percent characteristic using the appropriate base; (2) add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step (1); and (3) using the distribution of the characteristic, read off the confidence interval corresponding to the points established in step (2). A two-standard-error confidence interval may be determined by finding the values corresponding to 50 percent plus and minus twice the standard error determined in step (1).

Table A-8. FACTORS TO BE APPLIED TO TABLES A-6 AND A-7 TO ESTIMATE STANDARD ERRORS

(1-in-100 sample from Census)

Subject	Factor
Household relationship...........	2.5
Families and subfamilies.........	3.0
Unrelated individuals............	6.5
Marital status...................	3.0
School enrollment................	4.0
Labor force status or participation.........................	4.0
Unemployed.......................	5.0
Occupation.......................	5.5
Industry.........................	5.5
Income:	
Persons........................	5.0
Families.......................	5.0
Poverty status:	
Persons........................	9.0
Families.......................	5.5
Residence........................	4.5

Note: This list of factors came from the 1970 Decennial Census of Population for 1-in-100 sample with a factor of $\sqrt{\frac{99}{4}}$ or 5.0 applied to each subject.

Illustration of the computation of standard error of a median. Table 17 shows that the median income of all families living in metropolitan areas in central cities in 1974 is $11,343. The size, or base, of this distribution from which this median was determined is 16,019,000 families.

The following illustrates how to compute confidence intervals for median family income:

1. Table A-3 of this report shows the standard error to be 0.9 percent. Applying the appropriate factor from table A-5 for family income, the approximate standard error becomes 0.6 = 0.9 x 0.72.

2. To obtain a two-standard error confidence interval on the estimated median, initially add to and subtract from 50 percent twice the standard error found in step (1). This yields percentage limits of 51.2 and 48.8.

3. From table 17 it can be seen that 48.3 percent (7,740,000) had incomes under $11,000 and 4.9 percent (785,000) had incomes between $11,000 and $11,999. By linear interpolation the lower limit on the estimate is found to be about:

$$\$11{,}000 + (1{,}000)\left(\frac{48.8 - 48.3}{4.9}\right) = \$11{,}102$$

Similarly, the upper limit may be found by linear interpolation to be about:

$$\$11{,}000 + (1{,}000)\left(\frac{51.2 - 48.3}{4.9}\right) = \$11{,}592$$

Thus, the 95 percent confidence interval ranges from $11,102 to $11,592.

Standard Error of a Mean. To get a rough estimate of the standard error of a mean, the following formula can be used.

$$\sigma_{\bar{x}}^{2} = R\left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{c} P_i x_i^{2}}{n} - \frac{\bar{x}^{2}}{n}\right]$$

where n is the weighted total number of cases in all c classes.

P_i is the percentage of total cases in the i^{th} class.
x_i is the midpoint of the i^{th} class.
$\bar{x}$ is the mean value of the distribution $\sum_{i=1}^{c} P_i x_i$

R is a constant which depends on the sample size, the sample design, and the estimation procedure. For calculations in this report, R = 1425.5195 may be used. To obtain an estimated standard error for a mean value, find $\sigma_{\bar{x}}^{2}$ and take the square root.

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COVERAGE OF POPULATION IN THE 1970 CENSUS AND SOME IMPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC PROGRAMS

- National Population Coverage
- Subnational Population Coverage
- Implications for Distribution of Public Funds
- Implications for Political Representation

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CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

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Series P-23, No. 56
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COVERAGE OF POPULATION IN THE 1970 CENSUS AND SOME IMPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC PROGRAMS

by Jacob S. Siegel

PREFACE

The Bureau of the Census has long been concerned about the quality of the data which it produces. More recently it has begun to give attention to the various implications of the errors in the data. This report was prepared largely in pursuance of a request of a group of leaders of the Black Community, which met under Bureau sponsorship, on May 24 and June 19, 1974, to the Bureau to prepare a document reviewing the methodology and the extent of undercoverage of the population in the 1970 census and examining the implications of geographic variations in undercoverage for various public programs, particularly political representation and disbursement of public funds. The present report deals only with selected aspects of this broad topic, giving principal attention to the impact of underenumeration on legislative redistricting and on the apportionment of funds, especially under General Revenue Sharing. Many other political and fiscal consequences of underenumeration, such as the effects on per capita disbursements of funds, are not considered.

This document was first issued informally as a provisional report early this year on the occasion of the first meeting of the newly established Census Advisory Committee on the Black Population for the 1980 Census (Feb. 28). The copies of the provisional report distributed to the members of the Committee were accompanied by the letter of transmittal from the Director of the Census to the Committee members which is reproduced following the preface. The revised report is now being formally issued as a Bureau of the Census report in the P-23 Series so that it may be made more widely available.

This report was designed and written by Jacob S. Siegel, Senior Statistician for Demographic Research and Analysis, Population Division. Principal professional assistance in the preparation of the report was rendered by Mark D. Herrenbruck and Donald S. Akers, demographic statisticians on the Population Analysis Staff, Population Division. They shared the responsibility for designing and supervising the calculations as well as of assisting the author in developing the assumptions and procedures. Rita A. Daly and Gary D. Smith assisted them in carrying out the various calculations. Mark Herrenbruck was responsible for coordination and checking of the text and tables of the report. Jerome Glynn advised on computer applications, particularly with respect to the production of the various population series. Roger A. Herriot provided advice on the procedures used in calculating the General Revenue sharing allocations and, with the assistance of Victor T. Anglin, directed the production by computer of the various series relating to the revenue sharing allocations. He also provided the adjusted estimates of total money income for States which were employed in calculating some of the series of revenue-sharing allocations. The assistance of Mary C. Bland, who typed several drafts of the report, is gratefully acknowledged.

Charles D. Jones and Richard F. Blass of the Statistical Methods Division kindly provided various unpublished tabulations from the 1970 Census—CPS Match Study and made helpful comments on the parts of the draft where this material was used.

The Bureau wishes to thank Professor I. Richard Savage of the Department of Statistics, Yale University, and Mr. William Grindley of Stanford Research Institute for their helpful comments on the provisional version of the report.

The Bureau of the Census also wishes to thank the members of the Census Advisory Committee on the Black Population for the 1980 Census for urging the Bureau to give special attention to the subject treated here and to prepare an appropriate report, and for critically considering the resulting study. The Bureau of the Census profited greatly from the discussion of the report at the first meeting of the Committee, when the provisional version was a principal agenda item. This role of the Committee does not in any sense imply endorsement of the present report. Responsibility for the methods employed, interpretations made, and conclusions drawn belongs wholly to the Bureau of the Census.

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS TO THE CENSUS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE BLACK POPULATION FOR THE 1980 CENSUS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

February 28, 1975

Dear Committee Member:

At the May 24th meeting with the Leaders of the Black Community, the participants requested that the Bureau of the Census prepare a special report on the undercoverage in the 1970 census and its implications for the black community. The consensus was that the report describe the methodology used in developing its national estimates of the undercount, explore various methodologies which could be used to produce adequate estimates of the underenumeration of the population, by race, at the State and local levels, and analyze the impact of the undercount on congressional apportionment, congressional, State, and local districting, and the General Revenue Sharing Program. The attached report contains our findings.

The results of the Bureau's analyses indicate that, in general, the impact on political representation, apportionment of funds, and general revenue sharing allocation of potential adjustments for underenumeration would be considerably less than might be suggested by intuition from the underenumeration rates themselves. Nevertheless, it is possible to find specific examples where it appears that substantial inequity may occur. The principal problem is how to deal with these specific instances since there seems to be no currently available method that is uniformly acceptable for correcting for the effects of underenumeration at the State and local levels.

The National Academy of Sciences recommended in its report, America's Uncounted People, that increased support should be given to analytic studies with the objective of devising methods for adjusting small-area census counts. The Bureau is giving serious attention to these problems and is planning further research efforts with the hope of developing theoretical models, capable of being tested, that may lead to improved and adequate procedures for correcting census counts of State and local areas. Even if such methods can be developed, two problems must be faced. One is that there is serious question as to whether such methods would be operationally feasible. Secondly, there can be no guarantee that the adjustments made will treat everyone equitably. In fact, some allocations may be more inequitable following the adjustment than they were before.

Apportionment and revenue sharing are not the only programs that depend upon accurate census information at the State and local level; decisions regarding other public programs at all levels are also made on the basis of such data. Therefore, a more promising approach would be to take a better census initially than try to correct for the undercoverage below the national level. Attention at the Bureau is being directed toward a systematic consideration of innovative procedures for improving census coverage and toward a program of assessing such procedures. With the help of the various advisory committees, we hope to make a substantial improvement in coverage of minorities in the 1980 census.

Sincerely,

VINCENT P. BARABBA
Director
Bureau of the Census

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COVERAGE OF POPULATION IN THE 1970 CENSUS AND SOME IMPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC PROGRAMS

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The Bureau of the Census first publicly presented its findings regarding the completeness of coverage of the United States population in the 1970 census at a press conference in April 1973 and at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America held in the same month. Subsequently, the results were published in **Demography**[1] and in the Bureau of the Census report, Evaluation and Research Program PHC(E)-4.[2] Publication of these documents and the present one reflect the Bureau's continuing effort to inform users of data from the decennial population censuses regarding the quality of the data and the implications of errors in them.

The reports cited present estimates of net underenumeration only for the population of the United States as a whole. Even before presentation of these results, many groups inquired about the possibility of analyzing census coverage in 1970 for areas within the United States, such as States, counties, and major cities. The considerable interest in such figures arises not only because of the desire to employ improved data in the planning and evaluation of various public and private programs, but also because of the fact that considerable sums of money are distributed to governmental units on the basis of population or population and other factors and population is the key factor in determining political representation in legislative bodies.

This report presents first a summary of the Census Bureau's work on the coverage of the national population in 1970. Next, it discusses the problems and possible procedures involved in the preparation of estimates of population coverage for States and major political units within States for 1970. The implications of census underenumeration of the population of such areas with respect to political representation and financial allocations are then considered. Since adequate estimates of census coverage of the population of States and smaller political units are not available, population adjustments for States (but not for counties and cities) were developed for the present purpose using partly arbitrary criteria. The calculations are, therefore, not definitive; they are only illustrative of the possible levels of underenumeration and of the general character of the changes that would result from adjusting the population data used in carrying out various public programs.

Underenumeration in the United States in 1970 has been estimated at the relatively low level of about 2.5 percent. Although corresponding estimates for areas within the United States are not available, variations from area to area are suggested by differences in national figures for the principal races and by limited data from various special studies. In the absence of a tested formula for deriving reliable estimates of undercoverage for State and local areas, several alternative series of corrected figures have been prepared for States designed to illustrate some possible coverage levels and as a basis for evaluating illustratively the effect of coverage errors on political representation and the disbursement of funds. In the basic synthetic method, national coverage rates by race, or age, sex, and race, are applied to the population of each State, and in the several modified synthetic methods the national rates by race are varied according to low-income status, median family income, or educational level for States. An experimental project using more complex methods of demographic analysis to measure coverage of State population is now under way at the Census Bureau.

Some of the principal findings of this study may be noted here, but it is to be emphasized that the particular numerical results depend on the adequacy of the adjustments for underenumeration and that the adjustments employed in this report are subject to substantial error. The rates of underenumeration for States according to the various assumptions reflect largely the racial distribution of the population in each State. According to the various synthetic methods, 15 to 21 States show undercount rates under 2 percent, 40 to 43 States show undercount rates under 3 percent, and 44 to 50 States show undercount rates under 4 percent. Adjustment for undercount rates derived by these methods would either not affect Congressional apportionment or would cause a shift of only one Congressman between a pair of States. The size and variation of the percentage shifts in funds allocated to States under a simple apportionment formula based on population only, resulting from a correction of census counts for States, would be far less than the population undercount rates. Nearly all (46 to 50) States would receive less than 2 percent more or less in funds than they would receive on the basis of the census counts, and 40 to 46 States would receive less than 1 percent more or less.

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[1] Jacob S. Siegel, "Estimates of Coverage of the Population by Sex, Race, and Age in the 1970 Census, "**Demography**, Vol. 11, No. 1, February 1974.

[2] U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population and Housing: Evaluation and Research Program PHC(E)-4, **Estimates of Coverage of Population by Sex, Race, and Age: Demographic Analysis**, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1974.

Under the General Revenue Sharing formula the adjustment for population only, at the State level, results in little change in funds apportioned. Only the District of Columbia would show a shift in funds exceeding 2.0 percent with the basic synthetic method of population adjustment, and 5 States would show such a shift with the synthetic method modified according to median family income. The funds apportioned would be altered to a much greater extent, however, if both population and income were fully adjusted for understatement; then, under the two population adjustment procedures 17 States and 15 States, respectively, would show shifts in funds exceeding 2.0 percent. The effect of adjusting the per capita income factor in the formula is much greater than the effect of adjusting the population factor, and the amount and direction of the change on the basis of population give little or no indication of the amount or even the direction of change on the basis of income. Nevertheless, when both the population and per capita income factors are corrected, the shifts in the revenue-sharing funds are generally less than the underenumeration rates for population estimated by synthetic methods.

Any estimates of coverage for areas within States would be speculative since the variation around State levels of coverage could be considerable. A set of model calculations using various assumed correction factors for population suggests that the possibility of an increase in the number of Congressmen, State legislators, or city councilmen for a designated part of a State or city at the expense of a legislator from the other part of the same State or city is extremely small; a relatively high undercount rate would be required over a large number of contiguous legislative districts. Illustrative calculations for areas within States of the effect on revenue-sharing allocations of correcting the population factor only in the formula would give misleading indications of greater equity in the distribution of revenue-sharing funds, inasmuch as adjustments for the omission of the income of missed persons in the per capita income factor and in the "tax effort" factor would tend wholly to offset the population adjustments in the population factor and the per capita income factor, and a further adjustment for the understatement of the income of enumerated persons would produce a substantially different distribution of funds.

NATIONAL POPULATION COVERAGE

Scope of Available Coverage Estimates

Official estimates of the completeness of the coverage of the population in the 1970 census have been prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census only for the United States as a whole. Separate estimates of net census errors are available for each age group for males and females, and for whites and blacks. Comparable estimates could not be prepared for the population of Spanish heritage in spite of the frequently expressed interest in such figures. The estimates relate to the resident population of the United States, excluding U.S. Armed Forces and citizens overseas. Several sets of estimates of net underenumeration of the total population and of net census error rates for age, sex, and race classes in 1970 were prepared and the set which utilized the available data most fully and appeared to be most logical demographically was selected as the "preferred" set. A detailed account of the results, and of the methodology and the assumptions used in preparing the estimates, is given in our report, Evaluation and Research Program PHC(E)-4.[3]

Summary of National Error Rates

The preferred estimates of net underenumeration of the U.S. total population in 1970 is 5.3 million persons. This amount corresponds to a rate of 2.5 percent. The comparable figures in 1960 are 5.1 million and 2.7 percent.

The estimates for the sexes and races indicate that about two-thirds of the persons missed in the 1970 census were males and about two-thirds were white. The net omission rate for males (3.3 percent) was nearly twice that for females (1.8 percent) and the net omission rate for blacks (7.7 percent) was about four times as great as for the white population (1.9 percent). Both race groups showed a greater deficit of males than females. Accordingly, undercoverage was greatest for black males (9.9 percent), least for white females (1.4 percent), and intermediate for white males (2.4 percent) and black females (5.5 percent). In sum, the estimated national rates of underenumeration (in percents) are as follows:

Sex	Omission rate (percent)		
	All classes	White	Black
Both sexes...	2.5	1.9	7.7
Male...............	3.3	2.4	9.9
Female............	1.8	1.4	5.5

According to the preferred set of estimates, net undercount rates for black males were over 10 percent in all 5-year age groups under 65 except in the range 5 to 19 and at ages 60 to 64, exceeding 12 percent in each group from 20 to 49 years of age and reaching 17 to 19 percent at age 25 to 44.

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[3] U.S. Bureau of the Census, PHC(E)-4, op. cit.

Summary of Methodology Used in Deriving the Estimates

The principal method used to estimate the coverage of the national population is termed "demographic analysis." The method involves the compilation, combination, and manipulation of various types of demographic data that are largely independent of the 1970 census and aggregated data from administrative records, to derive an expected "true" population for comparison with the census results. The principal types of demographic data and administrative record data that were used in the present instance are data from previous censuses, birth statistics, death statistics, life tables, immigration data, and Medicare enrollments. The accuracy of estimates derived by demographic analysis is, of course, affected by the quality of the basic data and the adequacy of the assumptions employed in preparing the estimates.

In brief, the method of deriving the preferred set of estimates of coverage error is as follows. The estimates of the corrected population under 35 years of age were based directly on birth statistics for the years 1935 onward (adjusted for underregistration), which were carried forward to 1970 by statistics of deaths and statistics of net immigration (adjusted to include certain omitted categories). The estimates for white females aged 35 to 64 years of age represent extensions to 1970 of estimates for native white females aged 15 to 44 years of age in 1950 prepared by Coale and Zelnik.[4] In general, the Coale-Zelnik method involved estimating the "true" number of births for each year from the census counts for the population in single ages in several successive censuses corresponding to each birth cohort, and then aging these births forward to census dates to derive the corrected population.

The estimates for black females aged 35 to 64 represent extensions to 1970 of estimates for these cohorts in 1960 prepared by Coale and Rives.[5] The Coale-Rives estimates started with the assumption that the "true" population in 1880 could be determined on the basis of "model" tables of population distributions. This corrected age distribution was carried forward to 1970 on the basis of mortality rates taken from a combination of model life tables and official life tables. Estimates of births were derived on the assumption that the proportion of the population under 20 years of age for females in the preliminary projections and the proportion in the census were the same, combined with use of assumed sex ratios of births. The corrected black as well as white male populations 35 to 64 years of age were derived by applying expected "true" sex ratios (males per 100 females) to the corresponding corrected female populations.

Corrected estimates of persons 65 and over in 1970 were derived from Social Security Administration figures on persons enrolled for hospital and/or medical insurance under the Medicare system. The Medicare data were adjusted for persons not enrolled in Medicare and further adjusted to be consistent with expected "true" sex ratios for the elderly population.

Sources of Error and Alternative Estimates

The alternative sets of estimates of net underenumeration reflect our uncertainty in the results. Still other sets of estimates could reasonably have been developed, considering the possible errors in the data and in the assumptions. The figures presented were recognized as estimates subject to revision and, in fact, research on their accuracy was initiated as part of the estimation process and has been continuing.

The component of the estimation process to which the greatest uncertainty is attached is net immigration. Recent research suggests that the estimates of net immigration for 1960 to 1970 employed in calculating the published estimates of coverage could be in error by as much as 1 million—either through understatement of immigration, both of aliens and citizens, or through understatement of emigration, both of aliens and citizens, particularly of foreign-born residents. Other important sources of possible error include the completeness of the Medicare enrollment data, a primary basis of estimating net census errors for the population 65 and over; the accuracy of the expected sex ratios, the measure employed in calculating the coverage estimates either for males or females from coverage estimates for the other sex derived directly; the allowances for the underregistration of births, the essential basis of estimating the expected population under 35 years of age; and the use of official death statistics and life tables without adjustment for possible underregistration and age misreporting of deaths. In addition, a number of assumptions subject to error are involved in the complex demographic procedures used to calculate the expected female population 35 to 64 years of age.

Various alternative estimates of the total net underenumeration in the 1970 census were prepared corresponding to various estimates of net underenumeration in the 1960 census and to various estimates of the amount of change in population between 1960 and 1970. Alternative estimates of coverage for 1960 were based either on demographic analysis, reinterview surveys, or a composite of these procedures. Because we consider our estimates of births and deaths between 1960 and 1970 as being of a high order of accuracy, but not our estimates of net immigration, the estimates of intercensal change vary solely on the basis of variation in the estimates of net immigration in this period. The various estimates of the amount of net underenumeration in 1970 range from 3.1 million to 5.8 million (or from 1.5 to 2.8 percent). The lower estimates—3.1 million to 4.9 million—are based on the results of reinterview surveys, or a composite of the results of demographic analysis and reinterview surveys, in 1960. The more reasonable possibilities, indicated by demographic analysis, range from 4.8 million to 5.8 million (or from 2.3 to 2.8 percent). These figures vary by one-half million above and below the preferred estimate of 5.3 million (2.5 percent)—that is, by 10 percent of the preferred estimate. Fay's detailed review of the estimates of coverage for 1970 published by the Census Bureau employing the same basic data as the official preferred estimate concludes that underenumeration should be 800,000 greater than the official estimate but that the confidence interval of this higher estimate encompassed the official figure.[6]

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[4] Ansley J. Coale and Melvin Zelnik, **New Estimates of Fertility and Population in the United States**, Princeton, N.J., Princeton University Press, 1963, Chapter 2.

[5] Ansley J. Coale and Norfleet W. Rives, Jr., "A Statistical Reconstruction of the Black Population of the United States, 1880-1970: Estimates of True Numbers by Age and Sex, Birth Rates, and Total Fertility, " **Population Index**, January 1973, Office of Population Research, Princeton University, and Population Association of America, Inc., pp. 3-36.

A rough measure of national population coverage may also be obtained from the 1970 Census—Current Population Survey (CPS) Match Study, a case-by-case match of a sample of households reported in the Current Population Survey and households reported in the census.[7] The original coverage rate reported by the Match Study, 3.1 percent, needs to be adjusted downward to reflect the inclusion in the census count as published of certain classes of persons who could not be directly enumerated for various reasons ("imputations")[8] and for whom census questionnaires were not available for the Match Study. An adjusted estimate of the underenumeration rate that can be compared with the estimate based on demographic analysis is 2.3 percent. (A further downward adjustment should be made in this figure to allow for the small amount of overenumeration in the census.) Omission rates are also available by sex and race from the Match Study, but the information necessary for adjusting them (downward) is not available:

Sex	Omission rate (percent)		
	All classes	White and other races	Black
Both sexes...	3.1	2.6	7.5
Male...............	3.1	2.6	7.3
Female.............	3.1	2.5	7.6

The Match Study estimates agree with the "demographic" estimates in showing much higher underenumeration rates for blacks (7.5 percent) than for whites (2.6 percent), especially for females. They differ in not showing higher underenumeration rates for males than for females; yet such a relationship is firmly demonstrated by demographic analysis. The differences between the results of the two studies are probably to be explained by the combined effect of the greater understatement of the underenumeration of males than females in the Match Study (correlation bias) and the omission of "imputations" from the census records when the Match Study was carried out. Evaluations based on surveys have typically understated the extent of underenumeration in censuses, especially of groups typically underenumerated in censuses.

The 1970 Census—CPS Match Study provides additional information regarding national census coverage in 1970 in the form of estimates of the coverage of housing units. Estimates of the coverage of occupied units cannot be taken to indicate the level of population coverage directly, because it is necessary also to allow for the difference in average household size between enumerated and missed units and the understatement of average household size of enumerated units. Quite clearly, on the basis of our preferred estimates of population coverage, coverage of population is much less complete than coverage of housing units. About 1.4 percent of the occupied housing units were omitted from the census according to the 1970 Census—CPS Match Study,[9] but 2.5 percent of the population was omitted from the census according to the estimates of coverage based on demographic analysis.[10] Thus, if we assume no difference in the average size of missed and enumerated households, about 1.4 percent of the population was missed as a result of failure to enumerate all occupied housing units, and 1.1 percent of the population was missed as a result of omission of persons in enumerated units.

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[6] Robert E. Fay III, **Statistical Considerations in Estimating the Current Population of the United States,** unpublished PhD dissertation, University of Chicago, August 1974.

[7] U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population and Housing: Evaluation and Research Program, **Estimates of Coverage of Population: Census-CPS Match,** unpublished study. The results of this study are affected by the fact that a portion (under 3 percent) of the cases in the CPS could not be definitely assigned as enumerated or missed, by the correlation bias between the two "surveys," by the fact that the census records were employed prior to adjustment for certain classes of persons who could not be directly interviewed, and by the fact that persons living in special dwelling places and college students were excluded from the comparison.

[8] U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population and Housing: Evaluation and Research Program PHC(E)-6, **Effect of Special Procedures to Improve Coverage in the 1970 Census,** U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1974, pp. 2-3.

[9] U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population and Housing: Evaluation and Research Program PHC(E)-5, **The Coverage of Housing in the 1970 Census,** U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1973, table D, p. 5.

[10] U.S. Bureau of the Census, PHC(E)-4, **op. cit.,** table 3, p. 29.

SUBNATIONAL POPULATION COVERAGE

General Problems Relating to Data and Methodology

For most uses of census data, incomplete coverage of the national population is not serious, particularly if the rate of underenumeration is small and if all constituent geographic areas are affected more or less uniformly. The national average rate of underenumeration is small (2.5 percent) but geographic uniformity almost certainly does not exist, as is suggested in part by the difference in the national coverage rates of the two principal races. There may, in fact, be large variations in coverage rates from area to area and, if so, they are of serious concern for many uses of census data. Some black leaders and city mayors maintain that incomplete coverage in the census has resulted in inequitable allocations of funds to governmental units or in an improper distribution of representatives in legislative bodies. The Census Bureau has recognized the pressing importance of this matter and has launched a major program to try to measure the coverage of the population of the principal subnational areas. Research on the coverage of the population of States in the 1970 census is now under way.

There has been a presumption on the part of many persons that it should be readily possible to develop a methodology that would produce reliable estimates of coverage for States and areas within States. This is not true. Estimates of the coverage of the population of geographic subdivisions of the United States, similar in reliability and scope to those prepared and published for the United States as a whole, cannot be prepared. It may not even be possible to develop a methodology which would produce adequate estimates for States. The measurement problem for areas within States is even more difficult and could involve very different methods. Any estimates for counties and cities would, on the average, be subject to much greater error than those for States.

Furthermore, given the uncertainties of the data, assumptions, and methods, and hence of the resulting estimates of coverage, proper statistical procedure calls for developing estimates of the range of error in any estimates of coverage. Without such estimates of the "confidence interval," we may be accepting estimates of coverage that have untenably large bands of error or that are for some of the geographic units included, arther from the true population than the uncorrected numbers. The measurement of error bands presents an even more difficult problem than estimating the coverage rates themselves.

States

Prior studies relating to regional variations in coverage. Several prior studies provide limited information regarding regional variations in census coverage in the United States. These studies all involve the "dual systems" approach, that is, a case-by-case match of census data with data from another survey (e.g., post-enumeration survey, Current Population Survey) or a set of records (e.g., birth registration records, Medicare enrollment). None of these studies employ the method of demographic analysis.

The results of these studies cannot be taken as directly indicative of the variations in the coverage of the total population of geographic regions in 1970, since they relate to an earlier census, a demographic variable other than population, only part of the population in 1970, or are subject to serious measurement errors. Where the evaluation is based on a match of the census with a survey, it is probable that the extent of undercoverage in the census is understated because of omission of the same individuals in the survey, and since the understatement may vary from one area to another, the estimated regional pattern of undercoverage may reflect the actual pattern only roughly.

The 1950 Census—Post-Enumeration Survey (PES) Match Study showed the highest rate of omission in the South (1.8 percent) and the lowest rate in the Northeast region (0.8 percent), as compared with a national average of 1.4 percent.[11] While the estimates of coverage error derived from the PES tabulations appear to be seriously low, it is reasonable to suppose that the actual geographic differences are at least as large as those shown by the PES figures and that the PES figures essentially reflect the regional pattern of coverage error.

The 1960 Record Check Study, a match of the 1960 Census with various records covering the "entire" population (1950 census, persons added by the 1950 Census—Post-Enumeration Survey, birth registrations from 1950 to 1960, aliens registered in January 1960), indicated the highest gross omission rate for the South and the lowest gross omission rate for the North Central region in all six series of estimates.[12] One series, for example, shows 5.1 percent for the South, 4.3 percent for the West, 3.7 percent for the Northeast, and 3.4 percent for the North Central region.[13]

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[11] U.S. Bureau of the Census, **The Post-Enumeration Survey: 1950**, Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper No.4, Washington, D.C., 1960, table F, p. 10.

[12] U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Evaluation and Research Program of the U.S. Censuses of Population and Housing, 1960: Record Check Studies of Population Coverage**, Series ER60, No. 2, Washington, D.C., 1964, table 4, p. 9.

[13] This series appears to be most consistent with the national estimate of net underenumeration derived by the method of demographic analysis.

A comparison of the missed rates for occupied housing units, as estimated from the 1970 Census—CPS Match Study, shows that the field coverage may have been somewhat better in the North Central region (0.8 percent) and worse in the South (2.6 percent).[14] However, when the results of the Post-Enumeration Post Office Check in the South are taken into account, the estimated missed rate for the South (1.7 percent) approximates the rates for other regions. In 1960 the rate for the South was well above the rates for other regions.

The 1970 Census—Medicare Match Study showed gross omissions of aged persons from the census to be highest in the South (6.8 percent) and lowest in the North Central region (3.7 percent), as compared with a national average of 4.9 percent.[15] The variation between regions is pronounced for white females, the missed rate in the South (6.7 percent) being about double the missed rate in the other three regions. The data also suggest regional variations for the other sex-race groups (although not for Negroes-and-other-races as a whole), but the sample was to small to provide definitive results.

Finally, the 1970 Census—CPS Match Study provides a limited indication of geographic variations in coverage of the total population of regions in the 1970 census. Omission rates for the four regions, as originally compiled and as adjusted downward to reflect the inclusion of "imputations" in the census counts as published, are as follows:[16]

Region	Omission rate (percent)	
	Before adjustment	After adjustment
United States..	3.1	2.3
Northeast...........	3.1	2.5
North Central.......	1.7	1.1
South...............	4.5	3.0
West................	2.6	1.9

The omission rate is highest in the South and lowest in the North Central region; the rates for the Northeast and the West are intermediate.

On the basis of the various studies using the dual-systems approach, we can make a very simple generalization. The South consistently appears to have the poorest coverage rate and the North Central region generally appears to have the best coverage rate.

An interesting and important question is whether the variation between regions is merely the result of the differences in race composition or whether it is also the result of differences in the coverage rates for each race from region to region. After this report had virtually been completed, omission rates for regions, for blacks and "whites and other races" separately, became available from the 1970 Census—CPS Match Study. These (unadjusted) figures suggest that there is regional variation in the coverage rates for each race. The regional variation in coverage for "blacks" and "whites and other races" resembles each other and that for all classes; for blacks, omission rates in the South, West, and Northeast are consistently well above the rate for the North Central States by a roughly similar amount:

Region	Omission rate (percent)	
	Black	White and other races
United States..	7.5	2.6
Northeast...........	8.3	2.8
North Central.......	4.1	1.5
South...............	8.5	3.6
West................	7.4	2.4

Synthetic method. A satisfactory methodology which would produce reliable estimates of coverage even for States is not available and has to be developed. A great variety of methods may be considered, from rather simplistic ones to highly complex ones, each having many variants.

The simplest procedure that might be used for estimating the coverage of State populations is the method of reference to standard ratios or the synthetic method.[17] In the present application national estimates of net undercount rates for the various race categories, or age, sex, and race categories, are applied to the corresponding population figures for each State. This procedure assumes that there is no variation from State to State in the undercount rate for each of these categories. The synthetic method produces variable estimates of the rate of underenumeration for the total population of each State, differing from the estimate for the total population of the United States (2.5 percent), principally as a joint result of the difference in the national rates of underenumeration for whites and blacks and the variation from State to State in the racial composition of the population. The synthetic procedure thus involves a reweighting of the national estimates of the net undercount rates for each of the race categories, or each of the age, sex, and race categories, according to the proportions of the populations in each of these categories in each State. Where the proportion of blacks in the population is larger than in the country as a whole, the underenumeration rate for that area would tend to be larger than for the United States (2.5 percent); where the proportion is smaller, the underenumeration rate would tend to be smaller.

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[14] U.S. Bureau of the Census, PHC(E)-5, **op. cit.**, table G, p. 9.

[15] U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population and Housing: Evaluation and Research Program PHC(E)-7, **The Medicare Record Check: An Evaluation of the Coverage of Persons 65 Years of Age and Over in the 1970 Census**, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1973, table 2, p. 12.

[16] U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Census-CPS Match Study**, unpublished **op. cit.**

[17] The method of reference to standard ratios or the synthetic method is widely used by demographers as a device for obtaining estimates, approximations, or adjustments of absolute numbers or general ratios (rates or proportions) for different dates, periods, or areas by reweighting (reaveraging) a group of standard specific ratios according to a different population distribution (age, sex, etc.) than originally used. The method is akin to the many forms of standardization, the method of expected cases, etc. See U.S. Bureau of the Census, **The Methods and Materials of Demography**, by Henry S. Shryock, Jacob S. Siegel, and Associates, GPO, Second Printing, 1973, pp. 326-327; and Maria Elena Gonzalez, "Use and Evaluation of Synthetic Estimates," pp. 46-50 in U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Statistical Methodology of Revenue Sharing and Related Estimate Studies, Census Tract Papers**, Series GE-40, No. 10, 1974.

Several sets of estimates of population corrected by the synthetic method (designated here "synthetic method" or "basic synthetic method") or variants of it ("modified synthetic methods") have been developed to provide illustrative guides to the variation in population resulting from a coverage adjustment. The first set of illustrative estimates of the rates of net underenumeration for States has been derived on the specific assumption that the Census Bureau's preferred national estimates of net undercount rates for whites, blacks, and "other races," by age and sex, corresponding to "all-ages" estimates of 1.9 percent for whites, 7.7 percent for blacks, and 0.0 percent for "other races," applied to the population of each State in 1970. The resulting rates are shown in table 1; a summary of these figures is given in table A.

The only extreme figure—6.4 percent—is that for the District of Columbia, which has a very large proportion of blacks. Except for the District of Columbia, only 8 States have rates above 3 percent and they fall between 3.0 and 4.0 percent. These States are all in the South, where the proportions of blacks are well above the national average.

The factors of age and sex have very little impact on the variation in the overall level of underenumeration of States when the synthetic method is used, inasmuch as the sex and age composition of State populations, unlike their race composition, is rather similar. The population corrected only for race composition, commonly differs from the population corrected jointly for race, age, and sex composition by 0.1 percent or less (table 1). The difference is as great as 0.2 percent in only five cases and goes up to only 0.5 percent (Hawaii). The distribution of State rates of underenumeration derived from the use of national rates for race groups only is therefore about the same as the State distribution of rates derived from the use of national rates for age, sex, and race groups combined:

Basic synthetic method--race only

Percent	Number of States
Total (2.5 percent)....	51
Under 2.0..................	17
2.0 to 2.4..................	15
2.5 to 2.9..................	10
3.0 to 3.4..................	5
3.5 to 3.9..................	2
4.0 and over................	[1]2

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

Table A. Number of States With Specified Rates of Net Underenumeration According to the Population Corrected by the Basic Synthetic Method, by Regions: 1970

(Based on national rates of net underenumeration for age, sex, and race groups)

Percent	United States	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Total (2.5 percent)........	51	9	12	17	13
Under 2.0.......................	15	3	4	–	8
2.0 to 2.4.......................	17	4	5	3	5
2.5 to 2.9.......................	10	2	3	5	–
3.0 to 3.4.......................	5	–	–	5	–
3.5 to 3.9.......................	3	–	–	3	–
4.0 and over....................	[1]1	–	–	[1]1	–

[1] District of Columbia.

The distribution of rates of net underenumeration differs to only a moderate extent from the distribution just given, when the population is adjusted separately for race composition and Spanish heritage on the arbitrary and possibly extreme assumption that the population of Spanish heritage was undercounted at the same rate as the black population:

Basic synthetic method--race and Spanish heritage

Percent	Number of States
Total (2.5 percent)....	51
Under 2.0....................	20
2.0 to 2.4..................	11
2.5 to 2.9..................	11
3.0 to 3.4..................	3
3.5 to 3.9..................	4
4.0 and over................	[1]2

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

The synthetic method represents one possible way of measuring underenumeration of State populations and provides a useful basis for evaluating illustratively the possible changes in allocations of funds to States under various laws or in political representation of or within the States resulting from an adjustment for undercoverage of population. The method is easy to apply, is uniformly applicable to each State, gives apparently reasonable results, and is unbiased in the sense that the resulting coverage estimates for States are consistent with the overall national coverage rate. On the other hand, the synthetic method fails to take account of the possibly wide variation from State to State in coverage rates for particular age, sex, and race groups. As a result, the estimates of corrected population for some States may seriously overstate or understate the true population, the population figures for some States may be more in error after correction by this method than before, and the relative distribution of State population may have been improved only very little, if at all. Furthermore, the magnitude of the errors in the rates is completely unknown.

In view of the limitations and uncertainties of the synthetic method, consideration was given to the development of alternative illustrative methods of measuring the coverage of State populations in 1970 that could take account of State variations in coverage for each race group. For the most part, the methods envisaged extend the synthetic method to allow for State variations in the coverage of the races on the basis of various symptomatic data (i.e., data presumably or possibly correlated with underenumeration) or employ various techniques of demographic analysis, including comparison with aggregated administrative record data.[18]

Symptomatic data on coverage. We know little in formal quantitative terms about the types of areas, households, and persons that are most subject to undercounting. Yet, this is the kind of information needed to impute variations for States in national coverage figures. One might surmise that the coverage rates for areas whose average income and average educational level are relatively low would be lower than the coverage rates for areas with relatively high average incomes and educational levels. There is some evidence supporting this hypothesis from the 1950 Census—Post-Enumeration Survey Match Study and the 1970 Census—Current Population Survey Match Study. Neither study represents the level and variations in undercoverage closely, but the types of differentials they indicate are believed to be at least roughly valid.

The 1950 Census—PES Match Study shows a general tendency for undercoverage to be somewhat greater among persons of lower educational, economic, and occupational status.[19] This finding applies to all races combined, however; it is not known whether it applies to each race separately.

The 1970 Census—CPS Match Study provides further evidence supporting the hypothesis that coverage is inversely related to income and educational level.[20] For example, 4.4 percent of persons in families earning less than $7,500 in 1969 were missed, but the rate was about 2.1 percent for persons in families earning more than $7,500; median family income of persons missed in the census was only about 73 percent as great as the median family income of the entire population. This pattern of differences applied precisely to the whites but only roughly, if at all, to the blacks. For example, 8 percent of blacks in families earning less than $7,500 in 1969 were missed, and 6 percent of blacks in families earning more than $7,500; the median family income of blacks missed in the census was about the same as the median family income of all blacks. In spite of our expectations, therefore, we have only faint evidence of variation of coverage according to income among blacks. The 1970 Census—CPS Match Study also showed a higher missed rate for unemployed workers (4.2 percent) than for employed workers (2.5 percent), but for blacks in particular the omission rate for the employed (6.0 percent) appears to be substantially higher than for the unemployed (3.7 percent). The 1970 Census—CPS Match Study also showed a higher missed rate for persons who had completed only eight years of schooling or less (3.8 percent) than for persons who had had some high school education (2.5 percent). This relation applied to both blacks and whites, but the relative difference was much smaller for blacks than for whites. (We note again that these rates of omission require a downward adjustment because census data excluding imputations were employed.)

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[18] In planning for the evaluation of the 1980 census, the Bureau is giving particular attention to the use of demographic analysis, but is also considering a wide variety of other techniques, such as participant observer studies, longitudinal studies, low altitude aerial photography, post-enumeration surveys, matching studies using administrative records, "multiplicity" designs for enumeration, and intensive coverage of experimental areas using local lists of many kinds. These methods are designed to provide a maximum amount of information on this problem which can be used to supplement and extend the results of the demographic method.

[19] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper No. 4, **op. cit.**, p. 11.

[20] U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Census-CPS Match Study**, unpublished **op. cit.**

We would also expect enumeration to be more difficult in geographically isolated areas and in areas where the pattern of the distribution of housing units is very irregular, whether in the open country or the inner city. The 1950 Census—PES Match Study indicates rather pronounced differences in the level of coverage error between residence categories (size of city, rural farm vs. rural nonfarm residence),[21] but these differences do not fully support the hypothesis set forth. The rate of net underenumeration was highest for the rural-nonfarm population and lowest for the rural-farm population and urban places under 50,000. Coverage rates for cities of 1,000,000 or more and cities of 50,000 to 1,000,000 were not significantly different from the national average.

Studies of the coverage of housing units in 1960 and 1970 show that in 1960 coverage of housing units varied according to city-size, with the least satisfactory coverage in the largest cities and in rural areas, but that in 1970 coverage was fairly similar from one residence category to another, except for the higher rates in rural areas.[22] The estimated missed rate for occupied housing units in "mail-back" areas in 1970 was about 1.3 percent; that is, coverage of occupied housing units in metropolitan areas was nearly complete.[23] These studies also show that the missed rate for occupied units was lower in metropolitan areas (1.4 percent) than in nonmetropolitan areas (2.0 percent).

The 1970 Census—Medicare Match Study shows little variation between urban and rural areas, metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, or the principal parts of urban (urbanized-nonurbanized) and metropolitan (central city-outside central city) areas in the rate of gross omissions of elderly persons from the census.[24] This general invariance by residence category also applies to the figures for each race separately.

The 1970 Census—CPS Match Study also provides information on the variation of coverage rates by type of residence. This study does not provide support to the commonly held view that coverage is poorer in large cities. It shows a lower omission rate for urban areas than for rural areas and a lower omission rate for metropolitan areas than for nonmetropolitan areas.[25] Within metropolitan areas there is little or no difference between the central city and the area outside the central city, and the size of the metropolitan area makes no difference in the coverage rate.

In sum, the available studies do not permit us to make a categorical statement that the people who were missed in the census were disproportionately concentrated in large cities, as is often assumed. Although the most serious problems of conducting the enumeration in the 1970 census seem to have occurred in the inner city and the field operations were most protracted there, these are also the areas where the most intensive and sustained efforts were applied and where experienced census staff members were often employed in supervisory capacities. Moreover, the use of the address register, a verified list of addresses, in the built-up areas of the country, served to bring about nearly complete enumeration of housing units in metropolitan areas. In view of the higher undercoverage rate of the black population, however, it is reasonable to surmise that cities having heavy concentrations of blacks have higher undercoverage rates than areas with much smaller concentrations of blacks.

One further classification of omissions from the decennial census may shed light on regional variation in coverage rates. Omissions of persons living in households which were missed may be distinguished from omissions of persons living in households which were enumerated. It appears that in 1960 the former group constituted about three-fifths of all persons missed but only one-third of blacks missed; the latter group constituted only two-fifths of all persons missed but about two-thirds of the blacks missed.[26] In the 1970 census, coverage of housing units was improved over 1960. As a result, the proportion of all persons who were omitted because their housing unit was missed dropped to only about one-half. For blacks the proportion was between one-quarter and one-third; i.e., nearly three-fourths of the blacks missed were missed in enumerated housing units.[27]

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[21] U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper No. 4, **op. cit.**, p. 11.

[22] U.S. Bureau of the Census, PHC(E)-5, **op. cit.**, chart 1, p. 7.

[23] U.S. Bureau of the Census, PHC(E)-5, **op. cit.**, table F, p.6.

[24] U.S. Bureau of the Census, PHC(E)-7, **op. cit.**, tables 3 and 4, pp. 13-14.

[25] U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Census-CPS Match Study**, unpublished **op. cit.**

[26] Adapted from: Leon Pritzker and N.D. Rothwell, "Procedural Difficulties in Taking Past Censuses in Predominantly Negro, Puerto Rican, and Mexican Areas," **Social Statistics and the City**, David M. Heer, Editor, Report of a Conference Held in Washington, D. C., June 22-23, 1967, Joint Center for Urban Studies of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University, 1968, p. 78.

The factors accounting for omission of occupied housing units included the incompleteness of the address register in the mail-out/mail-back areas, the geographic isolation of housing units, and the irregularity of the pattern of the distribution of housing units. These factors may be described also in terms of inadequacies on the part of the Census Bureau or the U.S. Post Office, including error, carelessness, and apathy on the part of census enumerators and postal workers. The principal factors accounting for omission of persons in households which were enumerated may be classified as deliberate concealment, carelessness and confusion in filing the form, and apathy on the part of respondents. The Census Bureau may also have contributed to undercoverage in enumerated households in some ways, such as through possible deficiency in the design of the questionnaire, occasional failure to follow up requests for additional questionnaires by large households or to investigate more intensively "close-out" cases or "vacant" households, etc. In addition, the design of the census may not have allowed adequately for persons who do not fit into any household according to the conventional rules of residence.

We do not know the relative importance of these factors and they are not readily expressed in terms of geographic or residence areas as defined in the census. In sum, we do not know with any practical precision the net effect of the various influences mentioned on regional variations in coverage rates. We do not, therefore, have a firm basis for varying the national coverage rates within the framework of the synthetic method to represent State coverage rates.

Variants of the synthetic method. Although the evidence regarding State variation in national group-specific coverage rates is not clear or consistent, additional series of net underenumeration rates for States have been prepared allowing for such variation. They are based on partly arbitrary assumptions and are illustrative of only some of the possible levels of State coverage. Three sets of estimates of coverage rates for the States have been prepared by modifying the basic synthetic method to reflect State variations in the economic or educational status of the population for each race group. The first illustrative set of coverage estimates was prepared on the assumption that the population below the low-income level for each race group in each State had twice the rate of underenumeration as the population above the low-income level. A second set of estimates was derived by assuming that the rate of underenumeration for each race group varies inversely with the level of median family income in each State. A third set of figures was derived by assuming that the rate of underenumeration for each race group varies inversely with the level of educational attainment (i.e., median years of school completed) in each State. The distribution of the rates of underenumeration for States according to the various assumptions described are shown in tables B and C.

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[27] Estimated from data in PHC(E)-4, op. cit., and Census-CPS Match Study, unpublished op. cit.

Table B. Number of States With Specified Rates of Net Underenumeration According to the Population Corrected by the Basic Synthetic Method and by Various Modified Synthetic Methods: 1970

Percent	Basic synthetic method		Modified synthetic method		
	Age, sex, and race	Race only	Proportion at low-income level	Median family income	Educational level
Total (2.5 percent)......	51	51	51	51	51
Under 1.0.....................	-	1	1	1	1
1.0 to 1.9....................	15	16	19	14	20
2.0 to 2.9....................	27	25	23	25	20
3.0 to 3.9....................	8	7	6	4	5
4.0 and over..................	[1]1	[1]2	[1]2	[1]7	[1]5

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

Table C. Number of States With Specified Rates of Net Underenumeration According to the Population Corrected by a Modified Synthetic Method, by Regions: 1970

(Synthetic method modified on the basis of median family income)

Percent	United States	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Total (2.5 percent)......	51	9	12	17	13
Under 2.0.....................	15	4	2	-	9
2.0 to 2.4.....................	21	5	10	2	4
2.5 to 2.9.....................	4	-	-	4	-
3.0 to 3.4.....................	2	-	-	2	-
3.5 to 3.9.....................	2	-	-	2	-
4.0 and over...................	[1]7	-	-	[1]7	-

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

When poverty status is used as a determinant of the coverage level for States as described above, the resulting coverage rates differ little from those obtained by the basic synthetic method (either variant), although there is some tendency for the rates to fall. When median family income is the criterion, several fewer States show rates of 3 to 4 percent and several more show rates of 4 percent or more. The rates for several Southern States go up substantially. With the use of educational attainment as a criterion of coverage variation, substantial shifts occur in the coverage rates for States; many more States show low undercoverage rates (under 2.0 percent) than with the basic synthetic method, fewer show intermediate rates (2 to 4 percent), and several more show high rates (over 4 percent). The estimated undercoverage rates obtained on the basis of the various assumptions are shown for States in table 1. Again, it should be noted that these figures should not be taken to represent official estimates of the rates of underenumeration for States, but rather as suggestive of the possible variation in coverage rates between States which may be useful for illustrating some of the political and fiscal effects of underenumeration.

Demographic analysis. Demographic analysis, supplemented perhaps by the results of matching studies, offers a more logical basis for measuring net underenumeration for States. In this method the available demographic data for States are explicitly taken into account to measure State variations in coverage. A principal problem in developing a demographic model for estimating the "true" population of States is that the component method cannot be employed in conventional fashion, since this method would require data on lifetime internal migration (in addition to data on international migration, births, and deaths), and we do not have a source of such data external to the census itself. In applying the component method, we can avoid use of the census data on lifetime internal migration (i.e., data on State of birth) in estimating the "true" population initially, but later we have to make assumptions as to whether coverage error is a function of State of birth, current State of residence, or some combination of these, and as to the degree to which coverage rates of interstate lifetime migrants differ from the coverage rates of nonmigrants. Since the data available for developing the estimates by the analytic method are subject to errors of many kinds and numerous broad assumptions have to be made in applying the method, any effort to develop coverage estimates for States by this method would necessarily be experimental and there can be no guarantee that satisfactory estimates of coverage for States will be derived. Such an experimental project is now under way at the Census Bureau. The general plan involves use of different procedures for ages under 35 years, 35 to 64, and 65 and over.

For the ages under 35, births in each State by race for the period 1935 to 1970 are carried forward by life-table survival rates and further reduced by the number of native Americans who left the country, to estimate the expected number of persons who would be counted in the 1970 census as born in each State. Comparison of State-of-birth data from the census with the estimates of expected population born in each State based on births provides estimates of the coverage of the population born in each State. The task, however, is to evaluate the census data on the population resident in each State rather than the population born in each State. The coverage estimates for the population born in each State are then employed to derive estimates of coverage for the population resident in each State.

To accomplish this conversion, various alternative assumptions are introduced. When coverage is assumed to depend on the State of birth, the 51 coverage rates according to State of birth are weighted together for each State according to the proportions of the residents of each State born in each of the 51 States. When coverage is assumed to depend on State of residence, then one has a matrix representing 51 simultaneous equations which can be solved by matrix inversion. These calculations can be extended to allow for differences in the omission rates of interstate migrants and nonmigrants, for example in the ratio of 3 to 1.

Although the methodology planned is essentially the same for the black population as for the white population, the compilation and "processing" of the data present many more problems. These include the greater frequency of gaps in the series of required data and the greater scope and seriousness of biases.

Thus far the Bureau has secured some preliminary results for the white and black populations under 35 years of age, by sex. These results do show regional variation in undercoverage rates, with the highest rates in the South and the lowest in the Northeast. The alternative assumptions do not appear to make much difference; essentially the same pattern of State undercount rates is obtained whether it is assumed that coverage depends on State of birth or on State of residence, or that underenumeration rates are equal for interstate migrants and nonmigrants or are higher for interstate migrants than nonmigrants. This is understandable since roughly two-thirds of the population under 35 years of age is living in its State of birth. Several States show overcounts at some of the ages under age 35 in the preliminary figures. These are not reasonable figures and the source and resolution of this problem have to be determined. A major source of the problem seems to be a bias in the reporting of State of birth in the 1970 census, specifically the tendency to report State of occurrence of birth in the census rather than State of residence of the mother when the child was born.

For the ages 65 and over, we are trying to employ the aggregated data on Medicare enrollments. There are difficult problems here, however, because people may report a mailing address for Medicare different from their residence on April 1, the census date. For example, the Bureau enumerates many people in Florida who do not report Florida as their mailing address in Medicare, so that the census figure for Florida appears to be an "overcount."

We are also currently engaged in planning the methodology for the calculation of estimates for the intermediate ages 35 to 64. These ages will present special problems, since there is no direct basis for estimating them. If the patterns of variation in coverage rates by States under 35 and 65 and over show some similarity, we may consider interpolating these patterns to the intermediate ages. Once coverage rates for females can be determined satisfactorily, expected sex ratios can be employed, but it will be difficult to derive them because of the migration factor.

The degree of error in estimates of census coverage derived by demographic analysis or other methods can only be considered theoretically. Since the true population is not really known, the accuracy of the estimates cannot be measured very directly or very precisely. Accuracy can be measured only indirectly; e.g., in terms of the demographic logic of the method; the consistency of results obtained by use of alternative "equally" reasonable data, basic assumptions, or methods; and the variation in results obtained by statistical sensitivity tests, which measure the bias involved in specific assumptions; etc. We plan to use some or all of these methods in evaluating our estimates for States derived by demographic analysis. As noted before, there is a question as to whether this procedure will be successful.

Areas Within States

Problems in application of synthetic method. The problems of developing reliable estimates of underenumeration for areas within States are much greater than those for the States. It has been proposed that the synthetic method employing national net undercount rates for age, sex, and race groups be used to derive estimates of corrected population figures for counties and cities in the absence of immediate satisfactory alternatives. Such a procedure is computationally possible, of course, but in view of the unknown but necessarily wide variation in these rates for cities and counties, the procedure is technically very weak.

The proposal to use the synthetic method in this way raises questions regarding the accuracy of the method when applied to counties and cities as compared with their application to States, and particularly regarding the theoretical problems in error measurement. When we make the assumption that the national rates of underenumeration in specific age, sex, and race categories apply to each State, we are, in effect, assuming that there is no dispersion around the U.S. average for these categories. The extent of the dispersion of the rates for the States around the national average depends upon the factors that affect the degree of underenumeration and their relative importance in each State. There may be sufficient heterogeneity of "census" conditions in some States to produce coverage rates for these States that are not unlike the U.S. figure, but this would not be true for most States.

Similarly, if we make the assumption that the national rates of underenumeration apply to each county within the State, we are in effect assuming both that there is no dispersion of State figures around the U.S. average and no dispersion of county figures around the State averages. The combination of the actual dispersion of the State values around the national values and of the county values around the State values strongly suggests that the county values may deviate by considerable amounts from the national average and hence that estimates based on the synthetic method for counties would be subject to major errors. Although synthetic estimates may possibly serve a useful illustrative purpose with State data, they may be more misleading than useful for counties and cities.

Alternative methods. Any refined work for making estimates of coverage for counties and cities has to be dealt with separately from the work for States because of important differences in the data available and, hence, in the possible methods to be used. A method involving demographic analysis similar to that being employed for the States cannot be used because the required data on the distribution of the population by place of birth are not available.

If it proves possible to develop adequate estimates of net underenumeration for States by the method of demographic analysis or some combination of methods, it may then be useful to consider applying the modified synthetic method to the principal areas within each State, using variations of the net undercount rates for race, age, and sex categories applicable to a particular State. We may also consider developing and applying a correlation-estimating equation relating underenumeration rates with median income, education attainment, migration rates, and other characteristics, for States. The resulting estimates would be subject to considerable error since it is rather evident at this juncture that the "demographic" estimates for States themselves can be only moderately satisfactory.

We also want to consider use of proxy variables that may reflect more directly the relative levels of coverage of the population of counties and cities. Even if we could identify such variables, we would have to be concerned about the availability of data on them for small areas as well as States and the degree of the relationship between the proxy variables and the coverage rate. The proxy measures that seem relevant are the proportion of the population of the area for which imputations of persons were made in the census because they could not be actually interviewed and the proportion of the population for which one or more allocations of demographic or social characteristics were made in the census returns. Although suggestions have been made to use these measures as proxy variables,[28] the procedure does not now appear to provide a very satisfactory basis for measuring local variation in net underenumeration. The necessary census data on the population added by imputation because of noninterview are not readily available for counties and cities and there is doubt that the two variables mentioned are highly correlated with the census omission rate. At this time there is no way to validate the use of imputations or allocations as proxy variables for underenumeration. If satisfactory estimates of coverage for States can be developed, the relationship between coverage rates and imputation rates or allocation rates for States can be examined.

We shall consider carefully the suggestions of the Committee on Census Enumeration of the National Academy of Sciences regarding possible analytical studies of small-area census coverage that may aid in the discovery of the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of an area associated with coverage errors.[29] The position of the Committee was quite guarded, however, regarding the possibility of developing usable quantitative estimates of coverage error for small areas. It does not now appear likely that census underenumeration for counties and cities can be measured accurately and on a comparable basis. The necessary data and methodology do not exist. Unless a sound methodology is employed, one risks producing estimates of underenumeration that have greater errors of estimate than the underenumeration rates being measured. Later research may lead to a change in our preliminary view.

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLITICAL REPRESENTATION AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF PUBLIC FUNDS

A specific purpose of this report is to assess illustratively the effect of underenumeration on representation in legislative bodies at various levels of government and on the distribution of funds under various public programs. In connection with political representation we will consider separately the effect on Congressional apportionment and the effect on Congressional districting, State legislative districting, and city councilmanic districting. There are two dimensions to the consideration of the public distribution of funds—first, whether the funds are allotted on a per capita basis or apportioned on the basis of a fixed total and, second, whether the allocation or apportionment is made on the basis of total population, some segment of the population, or other factors in addition to population, such as per capita income.

Political Representation

Congressional apportionment. Principal interest lies in the possible effect of underenumeration in the census on the apportionment of representatives from the States to the House of Representatives. Under the method of "equal proportions," the method used to determine the number of Congressmen from each State, the shift in the population of a State required to produce a change in the State's representation, may be merely a few hundred persons or a few hundred thousand persons, depending on the precise populations of all the States.

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[28] National Academy of Sciences, **America's Uncounted People**, Report of the Advisory Committee on Problems of Census Enumeration, Division of Behavioral Sciences, National Research Council, edited by Carole W. Parsons, Washington, D.C., 1972, pp. 107-109.

[29] National Academy of Sciences, **America's Uncounted People**, op. cit., Chapter 6.

When the population figures for the States are adjusted for underenumeration by the basic synthetic method, employing the preferred national rates of net undercounts for each age, sex, and race group (three groups), Congressional apportionment remains unchanged from the apportionment now in effect. If the test calculations are based on synthetic estimates modified to allow for differences in the proportion at the low-income level from State to State for whites and Negroes separately, as described earlier, again the apportionment remains unaffected. When variations in median family income are taken into account, two States are affected, Alabama (7 to 8 representatives) and California (43 to 42 representatives). When variations in educational attainment are taken into account, again two States are affected, Alabama (7 to 8) and Oklahoma (6 to 5).

Congressional, State, and local districting. It has been suggested that the use of corrected census data in the delineation of Congressional districts, State legislative districts, or city councilmanic districts could have an important effect on these delineations. In particular, it has been suggested that, in view of the relatively greater omission rate for some parts of States or cities as compared with the other parts of the same States or cities, an additional representative (Congressman, State legislator or councilman) might be elected to the appropriate ligeslative body from the former areas at the expense of the latter areas, if the census counts were corrected.

In the reconstitution of the legislative districts in a State or city the total number of districts represented in the Federal Congress 'or State or city legislative body does not change. Given an apportionment formula for determining representation in a given legislative body (Congress, State legislature, city council), a new legislative district can be created only if it is carved out of existing districts in a State or city, one of which would be eliminated. The possibility of the occurrence of such a situation depends on the average size of the legislative districts, the coverage rates of the major groups of the population (e.g., race groups), the proportionate distribution of the population by major groups (e.g., race groups), and the number of contiguous legislative districts with high undercoverage rates. Such a situation is more likely to arise in a large city, where several adjacent councilmanic districts may be inhabited largely by blacks.

A relatively simple analysis gives a generalized indication of the possibility of an increase in the number of Congressmen, legislators, or councilmen for a designated part of a State or city specifically resulting from a coverage correction in the 1970 census (with a corresponding loss in the number of legislators for the remaining part). Table D shows model values for the number of contiguous legislative districts and the total contiguous population which would be minimally required to establish an additional legislative district, corresponding to various coverage rates by race, various proportions of whites and blacks, and various average populations per legislative district. Model results are shown for three levels of coverage rates for the principal races—the national average coverage rates, the national averages plus one mean deviation based on State data (median family income series), and the national averages minus one mean deviation based on State data (median family income series); for five levels of the proportion black in the population; and for seven levels of the average population per legislative district.

From these model calculations, we see that the possibility of a shift in the number of Congressional districts for the regions of a State is very small. For example, a population of about 9 million persons residing in about 20 contiguous Congressional districts in a particular region of a State would be minimally necessary to establish another Congressional district in that region of the State, assuming that the average population per Congressional district is 465,000, that the coverage rate for each race group corresponds to the United States average (1.9 percent for whites; 7.7 percent for blacks), and that half the population is black. It is also assumed that the population of the remainder of the State was completely enumerated, but this population also requires some adjustment, which would offset gains in the first area. No State qualifies for a shift in the regional location of its districts on this basis. Even if the population of a broad area of a State is 75 percent black and the undercoverage rates of whites and blacks are well above average (2.2 percent and 9.2 percent, respectively), a contiguous population of nearly 6 million persons residing in 12 contiguous Congressional districts in a particular region of a State would be minimally required to establish another Congressional district in that region of the State.

The chances are somewhat greater, but still small, for a shift in State legislative districts or city councilmanic districts in spite of the possibility of higher omission rates and their concentration in one part of the State or city. If we assume, for example, that the undercoverage rates of whites and blacks are well above average (2.2 percent and 9.2 percent, respectively), that the population of a major section of a city is largely black (75 percent), and that each councilman represents 10,000 persons, then a population of more than 120,000 persons residing in about 12 contiguous councilmanic districts in a particular section of the city would be minimally required to establish another district in that area of the city. Again, undercoverage adjustments for the remainder of the city would reduce the likelihood that a shift in the location of the districts would occur.

Table D. Minimal Model Values for the Number of Contiguous Legislative Districts and the Total Contiguous Population Required to Establish an Additional District, According to the Underenumeration Rate by Race, the Population Distribution by Race, and the Average Population Per District

Underenumeration rate and percent black	Approximate number of contiguous legislative districts	Total contiguous population required to establish an additional district						
		Average population of legislative district						
		465,000	400,000	200,000	100,000	50,000	25,000	10,000
Medium underenumeration rate--white 1.9 percent, black 7.7 percent[1]								
Percent black								
0	52	24,008,000	20,652,000	10,326,000	5,163,000	2,582,000	1,291,000	516,000
25	28	13,141,000	11,304,000	5,652,000	2,826,000	1,413,000	707,000	283,000
50	20	9,049,000	7,784,000	3,892,000	1,946,000	973,000	487,000	195,000
75	15	6,896,000	5,932,000	2,966,000	1,483,000	742,000	371,000	148,000
100	12	5,575,000	4,796,000	2,398,000	1,199,000	600,000	300,000	120,000
Low underenumeration rate--white 1.7 percent, black 6.1 percent[2]								
Percent black								
0	58	26,886,300	23,128,000	11,564,000	5,782,000	2,891,000	1,445,500	578,200
25	34	15,916,950	13,692,000	6,846,000	3,423,000	1,711,500	855,750	342,300
50	24	11,304,150	9,724,000	4,862,000	2,431,000	1,215,500	607,750	243,100
75	19	8,765,250	7,540,000	3,770,000	1,885,000	942,500	471,250	188,500
100	15	7,156,350	6,156,000	3,078,000	1,539,000	769,500	384,750	153,900
High underenumenation rate--white 2.2 percent, black 9.2 percent[3]								
Percent black								
0	44	20,673,900	17,784,000	8,892,000	4,446,000	2,223,000	1,111,500	444,600
25	24	11,020,500	9,480,000	4,740,000	2,370,000	1,185,000	592,500	237,000
50	16	7,509,750	6,460,000	3,230,000	1,615,000	807,500	403,750	161,500
75	12	5,696,250	4,900,000	2,450,000	1,225,000	612,500	306,250	122,500
100	10	4,589,550	3,948,000	1,974,000	987,000	493,500	246,750	98,700

[1] National average rate of underenumeration.
[2] National average rate of underenumeration minus one mean deviation based on State data (median family income series).
[3] National average rate of underenumeration plus one mean deviation based on State data (median family income series).

It may be maintained that a more important, and also a more likely, consequence of correcting census data for underenumeration than the creation of an additional legislative district is the possibility of additional influence of disadvantaged segments of the population in existing districts. A legislator's awareness of the exact socioeconomic and ethnic composition of a constituency, combined with a knowledge of the views particular segments of this constituency have on public matters, could influence the legislative decision-making process. If the legislator knows that a given segment of the constituency is more numerous than the census indicates and to what extent this is true, presumably the views of the group would receive more weight. Furthermore, disadvantaged groups might be represented in larger proportions in public or private programs as a result of their numbers; this might lead to a change in attitudes on the part of the general population and greater support for the needs of the disadvantaged groups. This is apart from the fact that, regardless of "census enumeration status," everyone has the right to vote and can wield power through the use of the ballot.

A different issue, considered by the courts and of major importance to disadvantaged groups of the population, is whether voting district lines are drawn in a manner which minimizes the voting influence of such groups. Consideration of whether a given set of adjustments for underenumeration in geographic areas would have any impact on how voting district boundaries are drawn would involve a major study in itself and is outside the scope of the Census Bureau's competence. Hence, discussion of this topic was not included in this report.

Implications for one-man one-vote rule. Possible geographic variation in the undercount rate has implications for the implementation of the Supreme Court one-man one-vote rule. In a series of decisions (Baker v. Carr, 1962; Gray v. Sanders, 1963; Wesberry v. Sanders, 1964; Kirkpatrick v. Preisler, 1969) the Supreme Court ruled that Congressional districts, as well as State legislative districts, should be equal in size, so that each legislator would represent an equal number of constituents. The court did not specify the exact degree of variation in population which would be acceptable under the rule, but the more recent decisions clearly required the States to strive for equality in the size of legislative districts. We want to consider illustratively, using data for New Jersey, whether possible variations in the undercount rate would introduce a much larger variation in the population of Congressional districts and State legislative districts than pertains with respect to the census counts.

The State of New Jersey contains 15 Congressional districts, with an average population in 1970 of 477,877 according to the census counts and 490,801 according to census figures corrected for underenumeration using the basic synthetic method (race only). The average deviation of the population of the 15 districts from the average size of the districts is only 0.1 percent for the census figures and 0.4 percent for the corrected figures. A much more stringent test is the relative difference between the population of the largest district and the population of the smallest district. The percent excess in population of the largest district over the smallest district is 1.0 percent for the census counts and 3.2 percent for the corrected figures. On the basis of corrected figures, the largest district exceeds the average by 2.4 percent.

To illustrate the possible effect of census undercounts on the relative size of the population of the State legislative districts, the basic synthetic method (race only) was used to adjust the population of the forty legislative districts into which the State of New Jersey was divided after the 1970 census. The average population of the legislative districts is 179,204 according to the census counts and 184,050 according to the corrected figures. The average deviation of the population of the districts from the average size of the districts is 0.7 percent of the average population according to the census counts and 0.9 percent of the average according to the corrected figures. The percent excess of the population of the largest district over the population of the smallest district is much larger in each case but the adjustment for undercount makes little difference. The figures are 5.2 percent for the census counts and 6.8 percent for the corrected figures. The largest and smallest districts would differ from the average by only a fraction of these figures. On the basis of corrected data, the respective figures would be 4.0 percent and 2.6 percent.

The results would differ, of course, if the adjustment calculations were carried out for other States and/or other methods. Hence, caution is necessary in making generalizations on the basis of the illustrations given.

Distribution of Public Funds

Some issues involved in adjusting official data. We come next to a discussion of the implications of underenumeration in the 1970 census for disbursements of public funds. In this connection it is useful to consider, first, the basis by which the adequacy of disbursements is to be judged.

One criterion for determining the adequacy of a given allocation is the equity of that allocation. Perfect equity would be achieved if the allocation of funds were based on perfect data, but since perfect data and hence a perfect allocation are not attainable, the principle of equity is not easy to apply. Application of the principle of equity must be related to the criteria of accuracy which are used. We can identify several different criteria of accuracy relating to the estimates for a class of governmental units, such as, the average percentage difference between the estimate and the unknown true figure, the percent of the units for which the estimate differs from the unknown true figure by some stated large percentage (e.g., 5 or 10 percent), or the proportion of all units for which the estimate exceeds or falls below the unknown true figure. One distribution of funds may have a lower average percent "error" than another, while the second distribution may have a lower proportion of extreme errors. We may wish to be more concerned about an under-allocation of 10 percent for some area than the fact that the average error of the method is "lowest." Under this criterion of equity, we may prefer to reduce the funds assigned to several areas and even raise the average error, in order to increase substantially the funds assigned to the single area which has been disadvantaged. Or we might take the contrary view and prefer a series which has the lower average error. Note, however, that the errors are not really known and may be unknowable.

There are practical issues in changing the apportionment of funds abruptly on the presumed but uncertain basis of greater accuracy. In our illustrative calculations, under a change in the apportionment of funds based on a correction of the basic data for undercoverage, many more areas lose money than gain money. Local communities which are not favored by the results may dispute both the principle of correcting census data and the particular method of correcting them. Any method that we might use would be subject to serious question, and it may be difficult to defend the use of estimates based on partly arbitrary criteria in lieu of "counts" in this situation.

Another important consideration is the need to incorporate corrections for all components in the apportionment formula that may affect the final distribution. Adjustment of the population counts for underenumeration may be possible and desirable in some formulas and not in others because corrections for errors in related data required in the latter formulas are not available. For example, if an apportionment formula, such as General Revenue Sharing, calls for data on population and aggregate income, only insofar as corrections are made for the income data does it appear justifiable to correct the population data, since the corrections are known to offset one another in some cases and to be additive in others.

The interdependence of the Federal statistical system suggests considerable caution before the census counts for geographic units are altered. Population data are used widely in combination at many different geographic levels and with many other types of statistical series for which adequate corrections cannot be obtained.

Effect of adjustment for population only. Many Federal programs involve disbursement of funds on the basis of population. Sometimes population figures are used to determine the areas that qualify for certain funds, which may then be distributed on the basis of various factors other than or in addition to population. Funds may be distributed on a per capita basis and, hence, the total amount distributed depends on the number of persons affected. Typically, however, Federal programs have an apportionment feature, that is, a pre-established sum of money is distributed to a class of governmental units.

The special attention given to the implications of underenumeration of population in the census on the apportionment of public funds should not obscure the fact that there are many State and local programs in which funds are allocated on a per capita basis. Under such circumstances any allocation of funds is directly affected by the underenumeration of population, and as a result groups in special classes or in particular geographic areas may receive less than their proper share of public services. This consequence of underenumeration is much more apparent than the implications of underenumeration that are discussed here and is not considered further.

It is apparent that, if money is distributed solely on the basis of population under an apportionment formula and if the population of the coordinate governmental units is adjusted uniformly for underenumeration by a common percentage, however large, the funds apportioned to each governmental unit would be the same after the adjustment as before the adjustment. Shifts in the funds apportioned depend, therefore, on the variation in the underenumeration rates among the coordinate governmental units.

The synthetic procedure employing corrections for age, sex, and race (white, black, other) provides one set of corrected figures that reflect variation between the States in the overall rate of population underenumeration and that, therefore, can be employed to illustrate the effect of underenumeration on apportionment formulas. The size and variation among the States of these rates of underenumeration are seen to be much greater than the size and variation of the percentage shifts in the funds apportioned among the States resulting from the use of these very underenumeration rates. Under an apportionment rule based on population size, correction of the population figures by the synthetic procedure using the national age-sex-race specific undercount rates makes little difference in the funds distributed for the vast majority of States.

The rates of underenumeration would vary from 1.3 percent to 3.8 percent, excluding the District of Columbia (6.4 percent), but the shifts in apportioned funds would vary from 0.0 percent to 1.3 percent (with the District of Columbia at 3.9 percent). The population shifts by 2 percent or more in 35 States and the District of Columbia and by 3 percent or more in eight States (all 3 to 4 percent) and the District of Columbia, but the funds apportioned would shift by 2 percent or more only in the District of Columbia (table E). Forty-six States would gain or lose less than one percent of the funds apportioned to them and about half of these would gain or lose less than one-half percent. The funds apportioned among the States would shift by only 0.6

Table E. Number of States With Specified Shifts in Apportioned Funds According to the 1970 Census Population Corrected by the Basic Synthetic Method

(Based on national rates of net underenumeration for age, sex, and race groups)

Percent shift	Population	Apportioned funds		
		Total	Gain	Loss
Total	51	51	18	33
Under 1.0	–	46	14	32
1.0 to 1.9	15	4	3	1
2.0 to 2.9	27	–	–	–
3.0 to 3.9	8	–	–	–
4.0 and over	[1]1	[1]1	[1]1	–

[1] District of Columbia.

percent on the average. In general, simple apportionment formulas dampen considerably the effect of any variable adjustment of a set of data.

Many more States would lose money (33) than would gain money (18) under the changed apportionment. Under the assumption that the total sum to be apportioned is $1 billion, seven States and the District of Columbia would experience gains in excess of $100,000 (0.01 percent of the total) and four States would experience losses in excess of $100,000. The States in addition to the District of Columbia, which would experience large absolute gains are all located in the South—Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia—and the States which would experience large absolute losses are all located in the North and West—California, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. The variation in the proportion of black population from State to State accounts almost entirely for these variations in apportioned funds.

The funds apportioned on the basis of population figures corrected by the synthetic formula employing corrections for race only (white, black, other races) are not very different from the funds apportioned on the basis of population corrected jointly by age, sex, and race. The percent shifts in apportioned funds, compared with the shifts in population, under the "race only" correction, are as follows:

Percent shift	Basic synthetic method--race only	
	Population	Apportioned funds
Total........	51	51
Under 1.0..........	1	46
1.0 to 1.9.........	16	4
2.0 to 2.9.........	25	-
3.0 to 3.9.........	7	[1]1
4.0 and over.......	[1]2	-

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

(This result recalls the similarity of the underenumeration rates under these two synthetic procedures.) The shift in the apportionment when the population figures are corrected by the synthetic formula employing corrections for the population of Spanish heritage (arbitrarily set at the same rate as for the black population) in addition to race remains quite small. The percent shifts in apportioned funds, compared with the shifts in population, under the "race and Spanish heritage" correction, are as follows:

Percent shift	Basic synthetic method--race and Spanish heritage	
	Population	Apportioned funds
Total........	51	51
Under 1.0..........	1	43
1.0 to 1.9.........	19	7
2.0 to 2.9.........	22	-
3.0 to 3.9.........	7	[1]1
4.0 and over.......	[1]2	-

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

Since the method depends heavily on the assumption of "no variation" in underenumeration rates for race groups, any question about the soundness of this assumption brings the above results into question. If, for example, the coverage rate is much better for those blacks with higher educational attainment and higher family income than for those with lower educational attainment and lower family income, then the national average coverage rate for blacks greatly understates the coverage rate for blacks in some States (and overstates it in others), and hence the use of the synthetic method results in an overstatement (or understatement) of the funds due to such States. Modifying the synthetic estimates to take low-income status, median family income, or educational attainment rates for each State, for whites and blacks separately, into account in determining rates of underenumeration for States has a more pronounced effect on the apportionment of funds than the use of the basic synthetic method. Yet, even in these cases the shifts in funds due to the coverage adjustment vary far less than the rates of underenumeration themselves (i.e., the shifts in population) and are typically much smaller, as shown in table F.

When the population is adjusted on the basis of median family income, it shifts by two percent or more in 35 States and the District of Columbia and by three percent or more in 10 States and the District of Columbia, but the funds apportioned shift by two percent or more in only 5 States. Forty-nine States and the District of Columbia would gain or lose less than three percent of the funds apportioned to them, 40 States would gain or lose less than one percent, and 18 of these would gain or lose less than one-half percent. The corresponding apportionment figures based on an adjustment in terms of the low-income proportion and of educational level are more concentrated at the lowest percents. Quite clearly, however the rates of underenumeration vary, the effect of such underenumeration on the distribution of funds is dampened considerably when a fixed total sum of money is apportioned.

Table F. Number of States With Specified Shifts in Apportioned Funds According to the 1970 Census Population Corrected by Various Modified Synthetic Methods

Percent shift	Proportion at low-income level		Median family income		Educational level	
	Population	Apportioned funds	Population	Apportioned funds	Population	Apportioned funds
Total......	51	51	51	51	51	51
Under 1.0........	1	44	1	40	1	42
1.0 to 1.9.......	19	[1]5	14	[1]6	20	6
2.0 to 2.9.......	23	2	25	4	20	[1]3
3.0 to 3.9.......	6	-	4	-	5	-
4.0 and over.....	[1]2	-	[1]7	1	[1]5	-

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

Effect of adjustment for population and other factors (income). When the formula for distributing funds involves factors in addition to population, then the adequacy of the data on these additional factors also has a bearing on the adequacy of the allocations. Here, as when population alone is a factor, the effect of an adjustment of the factors on the allocation is far less when a fixed sum is apportioned among the constituent areas than when the total sum being distributed evolves directly from the application of the formula. Many Federal programs involve disbursement of funds on the basis of factors in addition to population, such as per capita income, and have an apportionment feature. Such programs include the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 (General Revenue Sharing), the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, the Vocational Education Act of 1963, and the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

Considerable interest now lies in the allocations under the General Revenue Sharing program because of the huge sums of money involved ($30.2 billion over the 5-year period, 1972 to 1976) and the number of governmental units directly receiving funds (38,700). The formulas for States and the governmental units within States, as specified in the Act, differ in several respects—the inclusion of two additional components in an alternative formula for States (urbanized population and State income tax collections), use of special constraints (upper and lower limits) in applying the formula for governmental units within States, and a different basis of determining aggregate income in the "tax effort" factor of the formulas for States and local governments. Nevertheless, the General Revenue Sharing formula may be viewed as basically involving three factors—population; per capita income, the ratio of aggregate money income to population; and "tax effort," the ratio of net taxes collected to aggregate personal income (States) or aggregate money income (local government units)—and may be represented very simply by:

$$P \div \frac{I}{P} \times \frac{T}{I} \quad \text{or} \quad T \div \left(\frac{I}{P}\right)^2 \quad \text{or} \quad T \times \left(\frac{P}{I}\right)^2$$

where P represents population, $\frac{I}{P}$ per capita income, and $\frac{T}{I}$ "tax effort."

In the application to States, the income data in the "tax effort" factor are provided by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and represent aggregate personal income of a given State secured from administrative records. They are implicitly corrected for both the omission of the income of persons not enumerated and the understatement of the income of persons enumerated. The income component in the per capita income factor for States, total money income, is derived from the census and does suffer from these limitations. In the application of the formula to counties and cities, census data are used for the income component in the tax effort factor as well as in the per capita income factor, as the General Revenue Sharing Act specifies. (Note, therefore that at the State level I in per capita income and I in tax effort have different values whereas at the local level they are the same; and when I for States is adjusted as described below, they are approximately the same.)

If, in the calculation of the amounts of General Revenue Sharing money for States by the three-factor formula, population and per capita income are adjusted for the underenumeration of population and the omission of the income of persons not enumerated, on the assumption that the per capita income of missed persons equals that of enumerated persons, then per capita income is not changed by the adjustment and the correction of the population factor alone modifies the result. Since this reduces virtually to a simple apportionment procedure involving a population adjustment, the effect is generally quite small, as we have already seen. The effect is still expected to be small even if the per capita income of missed persons is assumed to be somewhat lower than that of enumerated persons, as is probably the case, because of the small weight of missed persons in the total population.

The amounts allocated under General Revenue Sharing would be substantially altered for many States if the income component were fully adjusted for understatement, that is, if the income component in the per capita income factor were adjusted to include both the income not reported by persons enumerated as well as the income of persons missed in the census. For our illustrative calculations, adjusted estimates of total money income, consistent with the BEA data on aggregate personal income, were substituted for the census income data. Adjustments of census income data for States for understatement tend to be much larger than the adjustments of population for underenumeration. Income then emerges as the dominant element in the possible correction of revenue-sharing allocations for understatement of the components at the State level.

This finding is reflected in the illustrative allocations of revenue-sharing funds for States given in tables 3 and 4. These tables show the distribution of $5.3 billion, the amount which the Act specified should be distributed to State and local governments for calendar year 1972, the first year of the Act, according to two assumptions for correcting the population for undercoverage—the basic synthetic method and the synthetic method modified on the basis of median family income.

In the first series, population data adjusted by the basic synthetic method (age, sex, and race) and adjusted total money income data were substituted for census population data and census income data, respectively (table 3). Table G summarizes these calculations for regions in terms of the number of States that would gain or lose money as a result of the adjustments of

Table G. Number of States Gaining or Losing General Revenue Sharing Funds as a Result of the Adjustment of the Population Factor (Basic Synthetic Method), the Income Factor, or Both Factors, by Regions

("Net gain" or "net loss" refers to the effect of adjusting both the population factor and the per capita income factor jointly; gain or loss from population refers to the effect of adjusting the general population factor and the urbanized population factor; and the gain or loss from income refers to the effect of adjusting the per capita income factor. The adjustment of the per capita income factor includes a population adjustment based on the basic synthetic method (age, sex, and race) and an income adjustment incorporating the "BEA" income data)

Gain or loss	United States	Northeast	North Central	South	West
Total	51	9	12	17	13
Net gain	20	3	1	10	6
Gain from population	9	-	-	9	-
Gain from income	8	-	-	8	-
Loss from income	[1]1	-	-	[1]1	-
Loss from population	11	3	1	1	6
Gain from income	11	3	1	1	6
Loss from income	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Net loss	31	6	11	7	7
Gain from population	8	1	2	5	-
Gain from income	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Loss from income	8	1	2	5	-
Loss from population	[2]23	5	9	[2]2	7
Gain from income	2	1	-	1	-
Loss from income	20	4	9	-	7

X Not applicable.

[1] District of Columbia.

[2] One State shows no change due to the income factor.

population and income. Separate tallies are shown for the number of States which would gain or lose money from the adjustment for both population and income, the adjustment for the population factor only (including urbanized population), and the adjustment for the per capita income factor only. Many more States would lose money (31) than would gain money (20). Sixteen States and the District of Columbia would gain money from the population adjustment considered separately, but eight of these would sustain a net loss in funds received as a result of the fact that the gain through the population adjustment is more than offset by a loss through the income adjustment. Most (five) of the latter States are in the South. The eight other States among the 16 would gain through the income adjustment as well as the population adjustment and, hence, would show a net gain in funds received. These eight States are all in the South.

Thirty-four States would lose funds as a result of the population adjustment considered separately. Eleven of these states, mostly (6) in the West, would show a net gain in funds received as a result of the fact that the gains from the income adjustment exceed the losses from the population adjustment. For most (20) of the 34 States losses from population would be combined with losses from income to produce larger net losses in funds received. These States are all in the North and West.

According to this series, the adjustment of the population factor is never responsible for any significant change in funds apportioned to the States under General Revenue Sharing (table 4). When the population factor alone (including urbanized population) is corrected, all 50 States shift by less than 2 percent (2.2 percent for the District of Columbia), 46 shift by less than 1 percent, and 27 shift by less than one-half of 1 percent. The effect of adjusting the per capita income factor is much greater, with 14 States showing shifts over 2 percent, 10 States over 3 percent, and 4 States over 6 percent. Still, 36 States and the District show shifts under 2 percent and 26 States show shifts under 1 percent. When the two factors are both adjusted at once, their effects may be additive and now 17 States show shifts in excess of 2 percent. Still, 33 States and the District of Columbia show shifts of less than 2 percent and 27 States and the District show shifts of less than 1 percent. (See table H.)

More States would gain revenue-sharing funds and fewer would lose funds if the synthetic method modified on the basis of median family income were used to adjust the population factor rather than the basic synthetic method (table 4 and table I). Thirteen States and the District of Columbia would gain funds from the adjustment of the population factor only and all of these except the District would show a net gain in revenue-sharing funds, even though four of these States would lose funds from the adjustment of the income factor only. Thiry-seven States would lose funds as a result of the population adjustment but nine of these would show a net gain in revenue-sharing funds because of the offsetting effect of the income adjustment. Most States (24) losing through the population adjustment would also lose through the income adjustment and hence would experience a net loss in revenue-sharing funds.

Table H. Number of States With Specified Percentage Shifts in Population and in Funds Apportioned Under General Revenue Sharing, According to Factor Adjusted: Population Adjustment by Basic Synthetic Method

(National coverage rates for population by age, sex, and race)

Percent shift	Population	Apportioned funds		
		Population only	Per capita income only	Population and per capita income
Total	51	51	51	51
Under 1.0	–	46	26	[1]28
1.0 to 1.9	15	4	[1]11	6
2.0 to 2.9	27	[1]1	4	7
3.0 to 3.9	8	–	4	4
4.0 to 4.9	–	–	2	2
5.0 to 5.9	–	–	–	–
6.0 and over	[1]1	–	4	4

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

Table I. Number of States Gaining or Losing General Revenue Sharing Funds as a Result of the Adjustment of the Population Factor (Modified Synthetic Method Based on Median Family Income), the Income Factor, or Both Factors, by Regions

("Net gain" or "net loss" refers to the effect of adjusting both the population factor and the per capita income factor jointly; gain or loss from population refers to the effect of adjusting the general population factor and the urbanized population factor; and the gain or loss from income refers to the effect of adjusting the per capita income factor. The adjustment of the per capita income factor includes a population adjustment based on the modified (median family income) synthetic method and an income adjustment incorporating the "BEA" income data)

Gain or loss	United States	North-east	North Central	South	West
Total	51	9	12	17	13
Net gain	22	1	1	15	5
Gain from population	13	-	-	13	-
Gain from income	9	-	-	9	-
Loss from income	4	-	-	4	-
Loss from population	9	1	1	2	5
Gain from income	9	1	1	2	5
Loss from income	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Net loss	29	8	11	2	8
Gain from population	1	-	-	1	-
Gain from income	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Loss from income	[1]1	-	-	[1]1	-
Loss from population	[2]28	[2]8	11	1	8
Gain from income	3	2	-	-	1
Loss from income	24	5	11	1	7

X Not applicable.

[1] District of Columbia.

[2] One State shows no change due to the income factor.

Even with the more extreme adjustments of the modified synthetic method, the allocations for the large majority of States (45) and the District of Columbia change less than 2 percent as a result of the population adjustment and the allocations for 42 States and the District change less than 1 percent (table J). The combined effect of the adjustment of population and per capita income is to cause changes of 3 percent or more in 13 States, but still 35 States and the District change less than 2 percent.

With an apportionment of $5.3 billion, under the assumption that the population factor should be adjusted by the basic synthetic method and the per capita income factor should be fully adjusted for understatement of income and population, two States would gain more than $3 million (less than 0.1 percent of the national total) and two States would lose more than $3 million. The former States are Florida and Alabama, and the latter States are New York and Iowa. When the synthetic method modified on the basis of median family income is used to adjust the population, five States gain more than $3 million and five States lose more than $3 million. The States which would experience large absolute gains are all located in the South and the States which would experience large absolute losses are all located in the North and West.

The role of the income component is even more dominant when the General Revenue Sharing formula is applied to counties and cities. As for the States, if the income component is corrected solely for the omission of the income of those missed in the census and if it is assumed that the per capita income of missed persons equals or approximates that of enumerated persons, then the corrections of population and income in the per capita income factor tend wholly to offset one another, and there would remain only the adjustment of population in the population factor. At the local level, however, the income component in the tax effort factor also requires adjustment and if the adjustment is limited to the inclusion of the income of those missed, then the adjustments for the population factor and for the income component in the tax effort factor tend wholly

Table J. Number of States With Specified Percentage Shifts in Population and in Funds Apportioned Under General Revenue Sharing, According to Factor Adjusted: Population Adjustment by Modified Synthetic Method (Median Family Income)

Percent shift	Population	Apportioned funds		
		Population only	Per capita income only	Population and per capita income
Total	51	51	51	51
Under 1.0	1	[1]43	28	19
1.0 to 1.9	14	3	11	[1]17
2.0 to 2.9	25	4	[1]3	2
3.0 to 3.9	4	-	1	4
4.0 to 4.9	[1]5	1	4	4
5.0 to 5.9	1	-	-	-
6.0 and over	1	-	4	5

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

to offset one another, as suggested by the formula $T \times \left(\frac{P}{I}\right)^{2}$. The adjustments for population and income then have virtually no effect on the revenue-sharing allocations at the county and city levels. If the income component is further corrected for the understatement of the income of those who were counted in the census, then quite clearly the income correction dominates the adjustments (since the adjustment is squared) and local areas with relatively small income corrections will be relatively favored. The constraints which the General Revenue Sharing Act calls for in the allocation formula for counties and cities tend to eliminate extreme differences in per capita allotments. They impose some qualifications on the generalization made here but the essential conclusion stands.

The Census Bureau has not carried out any illustrative calculations of corrected disbursements under General Revenue Sharing for areas within States. Such illustrative calculations have been presented elsewhere.[30] These all fail to make adequate allowance in the application of the formula for the understatement of the income component or to take account of the apportionment feature of the Act. The review of the data employed by the Office of Revenue Sharing in the calculation of the revenue-sharing allocations, conducted by the Stanford Research Institute at the request of the Office of Revenue Sharing, calls attention to the errors in the data on population and aggregate income and presents illustrative estimates of corrected allocations for the counties in a single State (California) and for local governmental units in three counties. For the county calculations the adjustment for population employs the basic synthetic method (race and Spanish origin only) and no adjustment is made in the per capita income factor or the income component of the tax effort factor. As expected, the changes in allocations are very small or trivial; most counties gain only 0.1 percent in funds, largely because California was estimated to gain 0.1 percent in funds. Similar results are obtained for the subcounty units for which illustrative figures are given.

Although the amounts of money shift only a little for most areas in the illustrative calculations of the Stanford Research Institute and in the other studies, even these shifts may not be in the direction of equity. Without an adequate adjustment of the income data in the calculations, the results may be misleading and less equitable than if no adjustment whatever is made. Our illustrative calculations indicate clearly that the results of applying the revenue-sharing formula are often counterintuitive and that one cannot anticipate the true size and even the true direction of change in revenue-sharing allotments on the basis of the assumed adjustments for the population factor alone.

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[30] Robert B. Hill and Robert B. Steffes, "Estimating the 1970 Census Undercount for State and Local Areas," National Urban League Data Service, Washington, D.C., 1973. I. Richard Savage and Bernard M. Windham, **The Importance of Bias Removal in Official Use of United States Census Counts**, The Florida State University, Department of Statistics, Tallahassee, Florida, July 1973. Robert P. Strauss and Peter B. Harkins, **The 1970 Census Undercount and Revenue Sharing: Effect on Allocations in New Jersey and Virginia**, Joint Center for Political Studies, Washington, D.C., June 1974. Stanford Research Institute, **General Revenue Sharing Data Study**, Vol. III, **Evaluation of Current and Alternative Data Sources**, by W. C. Grindley et. al., prepared for the Office of Revenue Sharing, Department of the Treasury, Menlo Park, California, August 1974.

Table 1. RATES OF NET UNDERENUMERATION ACCORDING TO THE POPULATION CORRECTED BY THE BASIC SYNTHETIC METHOD AND BY VARIOUS MODIFIED SYNTHETIC METHODS, FOR STATES, DIVISIONS, AND REGIONS: 1970

(See text for explanation of methods)

Region, division, and State	Basic synthetic method		Modified-synthetic method		
	Age, sex, and race	Race only	Proportion at low income level	Median family income	Educational attainment
United States, total	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Northeast	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3
New England	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.0
Maine	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.8
New Hampshire	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8
Vermont	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8
Massachusetts	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.0
Rhode Island	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1
Connecticut	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.1
Middle Atlantic	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.4
New York	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.4
New Jersey	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.4
Pennsylvania	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3
North Central	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.3
East North Central	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.4
Ohio	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.3
Indiana	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2
Illinois	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.5
Michigan	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.4
Wisconsin	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0
West North Central	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
Minnesota	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
Iowa	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9
Missouri	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5
North Dakota	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	1.9
South Dakota	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.3	1.8
Nebraska	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0
Kansas	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1
South	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.3
South Atlantic	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.4
Delaware	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.7
Maryland	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.9
District of Columbia	6.4	6.1	5.1	4.2	5.1
Virginia	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.2
West Virginia	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.4
North Carolina	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.9	3.6
South Carolina	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.7	4.5
Georgia	3.4	3.5	3.4	4.1	4.0
Florida	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.9
East South Central	3.0	3.1	3.2	4.4	3.6
Kentucky	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.7
Tennessee	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.1
Alabama	3.3	3.5	3.6	4.8	4.0
Mississippi	3.8	4.1	4.5	7.2	5.1
West South Central	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.5	3.0
Arkansas	2.9	3.0	3.2	4.8	3.5
Louisiana	3.6	3.7	3.8	5.1	4.2
Oklahoma	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.2
Texas	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.6
West	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
Mountain	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9
Montana	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.8
Idaho	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.8
Wyoming	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8
Colorado	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
New Mexico	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.8
Arizona	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9
Utah	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Nevada	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.1
Pacific	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.0
Washington	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9
Oregon	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
California	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.1
Alaska	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.6
Hawaii	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7

Table 2. DISTRIBUTION OF ONE BILLION DOLLARS BY STATES, DIVISIONS, AND REGIONS ACCORDING TO THE 1970 CENSUS POPULATION COUNT AND THE 1970 CENSUS POPULATION CORRECTED BY THE BASIC SYNTHETIC METHOD AND BY VARIOUS MODIFIED SYNTHETIC METHODS

(See text for explanation of methods. Numbers in thousands)

Region, division, and State	Census count	Basic synthetic method[1]	Modified synthetic method			Difference from census count								
			Proportion at low income level	Median family income	Educational attainment	Basic synthetic method[1]		Modified synthetic method						
						Amount	Percent	Proportion at low income level		Median family income		Educational attainment		
								Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
United States, total	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northeast	241,348	241,066	240,863	240,238	240,762	-283	-0.1	-485	-0.2	-1,111	-0.5	-586	-0.2
New England	58,293	58,028	58,011	57,878	57,968	-265	-0.5	-282	-0.5	-415	-0.7	-325	-0.6
Maine	4,889	4,857	4,862	4,873	4,855	-32	-0.7	-27	-0.6	-16	-0.3	-35	-0.7
New Hampshire	3,630	3,607	3,607	3,605	3,604	-23	-0.6	-23	-0.6	-25	-0.7	-26	-0.7
Vermont	2,188	2,174	2,176	2,177	2,172	-14	-0.7	-12	-0.5	-12	-0.5	-16	-0.7
Massachusetts	27,993	27,861	27,853	27,778	27,829	-132	-0.5	-140	-0.5	-215	-0.8	-165	-0.6
Rhode Island	4,673	4,649	4,651	4,646	4,650	-24	-0.5	-22	-0.5	-27	-0.6	-23	-0.5
Connecticut	14,920	14,880	14,862	14,800	14,858	-40	-0.3	-58	-0.4	-120	-0.8	-61	-0.4
Middle Atlantic	183,056	183,037	182,851	182,359	182,794	-18	-	-205	-0.1	-696	-0.4	-262	-0.1
New York	89,754	89,831	89,712	89,426	89,660	+77	+0.1	-42	-	-328	-0.4	-94	-0.1
New Jersey	35,270	35,275	35,218	35,078	35,226	+4	-	-52	-0.1	-193	-0.5	-44	-0.1
Pennsylvania	58,031	57,931	57,921	57,856	57,907	-100	-0.2	-110	-0.2	-175	-0.3	-124	-0.2
North Central	278,382	277,921	277,763	277,122	277,616	-462	-0.2	-619	-0.2	-1,260	-0.5	-766	-0.3
East North Central	198,059	197,928	197,735	197,083	197,680	-132	-0.1	-324	-0.2	-976	-0.5	-380	-0.2
Ohio	52,412	52,357	52,318	52,173	52,303	-55	-0.1	-94	-0.2	-239	-0.5	-110	-0.2
Indiana	25,555	25,495	25,479	25,428	25,471	-60	-0.2	-76	-0.3	-127	-0.5	-84	-0.3
Illinois	54,685	54,762	54,685	54,458	54,669	+77	+0.1	-	-	-227	-0.4	-16	-
Michigan	43,669	43,683	43,622	43,430	43,621	+14	-	-47	-0.1	-239	-0.5	-48	-0.1
Wisconsin	21,738	21,630	21,631	21,594	21,616	-108	-0.5	-107	-0.5	-144	-0.7	-122	-0.6
West North Central	80,323	79,993	80,028	80,039	79,936	-330	-0.4	-295	-0.4	-284	-0.4	-386	-0.5
Minnesota	18,722	18,608	18,611	18,586	18,592	-114	-0.6	-108	-0.6	-136	-0.7	-131	-0.7
Iowa	13,900	13,818	13,826	13,830	13,807	-82	-0.6	-74	-0.5	-71	-0.5	-93	-0.7
Missouri	23,015	23,003	23,009	23,005	22,995	-12	-0.1	-6	-	-10	-	-19	-0.1
North Dakota	3,040	3,019	3,023	3,031	3,020	-21	-0.7	-17	-0.6	-9	-0.3	-20	-0.6
South Dakota	3,278	3,255	3,259	3,269	3,253	-24	-0.7	-19	-0.6	-9	-0.3	-25	-0.8
Nebraska	7,301	7,265	7,269	7,278	7,257	-36	-0.5	-32	-0.4	-23	-0.3	-44	-0.6
Kansas	11,066	11,025	11,029	11,040	11,012	-41	-0.4	-37	-0.3	-26	-0.2	-55	-0.5
South	308,993	310,423	310,858	312,512	311,387	+1,430	+0.5	+1,865	+0.6	+3,519	+1.1	+2,393	+0.8
South Atlantic	150,915	151,823	151,850	152,305	152,219	+908	+0.6	+935	+0.6	+1,389	+0.9	+1,304	+0.9
Delaware	2,697	2,703	2,700	2,695	2,700	+6	+0.2	+3	+0.1	-2	-0.1	+3	+0.1
Maryland	19,300	19,393	19,315	19,260	19,366	+93	+0.5	+15	+0.2	-10	-0.2	+66	+0.3
District of Columbia	3,722	3,874	3,825	3,786	3,824	+152	+4.1	+103	+2.8	+64	+1.7	+102	+2.7
Virginia	22,872	22,985	22,972	22,989	23,025	+112	+0.5	+100	+0.1	+117	+0.5	+152	+0.7
West Virginia	8,582	8,537	8,565	8,597	8,566	-45	-0.5	-17	-0.2	+15	+0.2	-16	-0.2
North Carolina	25,006	25,167	25,198	25,349	25,278	+161	+0.6	+192	+0.8	+343	+1.4	+272	+1.1
South Carolina	12,746	12,891	12,921	13,041	13,003	+145	+1.1	+175	+1.4	+295	+2.3	+257	+2.0
Georgia	22,583	22,789	22,809	22,946	22,927	+207	+0.9	+226	+1.0	+363	+1.6	+344	+1.5
Florida	33,407	33,483	33,515	33,641	33,530	+76	+0.2	+108	+0.3	+234	+0.7	+123	+0.4
East South Central	63,001	63,293	63,521	64,201	63,683	+290	+0.5	+520	+0.8	+1,200	+1.9	+680	+1.1
Kentucky	15,840	15,800	15,838	15,898	15,861	-40	-0.3	-2	-	+57	+0.4	+24	+0.1
Tennessee	19,308	19,356	19,396	19,503	19,422	+48	+0.3	+88	+0.5	+195	+1.0	+113	+0.6
Alabama	16,947	17,083	17,148	17,348	17,200	+137	+0.8	+201	+1.2	+401	+2.4	+253	+1.5
Mississippi	10,908	11,054	11,142	11,455	11,198	+146	+1.3	+234	+2.1	+547	+5.0	+290	+2.7
West South Central	95,074	95,307	95,484	96,003	95,484	+232	+0.2	+410	+0.4	+929	+1.0	+410	+0.4
Arkansas	9,463	9,493	9,540	9,690	9,558	+29	+0.3	+77	+0.8	+227	+2.4	+95	+1.0
Louisiana	17,926	18,118	18,179	18,404	18,244	+192	+1.1	+253	+1.4	+478	+2.7	+319	+1.8
Oklahoma	12,593	12,553	12,569	12,620	12,543	-40	-0.3	-24	-0.2	+27	+0.2	-50	-0.4
Texas	55,092	55,143	55,196	55,290	55,139	+51	+0.1	+104	+0.2	+197	+0.4	+46	+0.1
West	171,276	170,591	170,517	170,128	170,235	-685	-0.4	-759	-0.4	-1,148	-0.7	-1,041	-0.6
Mountain	40,759	40,521	40,547	40,540	40,476	-237	-0.6	-212	-0.5	-219	-0.5	-282	-0.7
Montana	3,417	3,393	3,395	3,399	3,389	-24	-0.7	-22	-0.6	-18	-0.5	-27	-0.8
Idaho	3,508	3,484	3,488	3,494	3,482	-24	-0.7	-20	-0.6	-14	-0.4	-26	-0.7
Wyoming	1,636	1,625	1,626	1,627	1,624	-11	-0.7	-10	-0.6	-9	-0.5	-12	-0.7
Colorado	10,861	10,811	10,812	10,799	10,791	-50	-0.5	-49	-0.5	-61	-0.6	-69	-0.6
New Mexico	4,999	4,965	4,975	4,982	4,961	-34	-0.7	-24	-0.5	-18	-0.4	-38	-0.8
Arizona	8,721	8,668	8,676	8,671	8,664	-53	-0.6	-45	-0.5	-50	-0.6	-57	-0.7
Utah	5,212	5,177	5,181	5,179	5,172	-36	-0.7	-31	-0.6	-33	-0.6	-40	-0.8
Nevada	2,405	2,398	2,395	2,389	2,393	-6	-0.3	-10	-0.4	-16	-0.7	-12	-0.5
Pacific	130,518	130,069	129,970	129,588	129,759	-448	-0.3	-548	-0.4	-930	-0.7	-758	-0.6
Washington	16,774	16,683	16,680	16,640	16,657	-92	-0.5	-94	-0.6	-134	-0.8	-117	-0.7
Oregon	10,290	10,226	10,233	10,226	10,219	-64	-0.6	-57	-0.6	-64	-0.6	-72	-0.7
California	98,178	97,941	97,857	97,538	97,692	-237	-0.2	-321	-0.3	-640	-0.7	-486	-0.5
Alaska	1,487	1,479	1,474	1,466	1,472	-8	-0.5	-13	-0.9	-20	-1.4	-14	-1.0
Hawaii	3,788	3,740	3,725	3,717	3,719	-48	-1.3	-63	-1.7	-71	-1.9	-69	-1.8

- Rounds to less than 500,000 or to less than ± 0.05 percent.

[1] Based on population adjusted by national underenumeration rates for age, sex, and race groups.

Table 3. AMOUNTS OF GENERAL REVENUE SHARING MONEY BASED ON 1970 CENSUS REPORTED DATA AND 1970 CENSUS DATA CORRECTED BY THE BASIC SYNTHETIC METHOD FOR STATES, DIVISIONS, AND REGIONS

(Numbers in thousands. Coverage rates for population are national rates by age, sex, and race)

Region, division, and State	Census[1]	Corrected population only[2]	Corrected per capita income	Corrected population[2] and per capita income	Difference from census					
					Corrected population only		Corrected per capita income		Corrected population and per capita income	
					Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
United States, total	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northeast	1,362,034	1,360,954	1,354,551	1,353,474	-1,080	-0.1	-7,483	-0.5	-8,560	-0.6
New England	322,209	321,108	320,991	319,896	-1,101	-0.3	-1,218	-0.4	-2,313	-0.7
Maine	32,678	32,458	31,382	31,171	-220	-0.7	-1,296	-4.0	-1,507	-4.6
New Hampshire	16,544	16,437	17,017	16,908	-107	-0.6	+473	+2.9	+364	+2.2
Vermont	14,855	14,759	14,875	14,779	-96	-0.6	+20	-0.1	-76	-0.5
Massachusetts	166,005	165,535	165,447	164,978	-470	-0.3	-558	-0.3	-1,027	+0.6
Rhode Island	24,255	24,168	24,150	24,062	-87	-0.4	-105	-0.4	-193	+0.8
Connecticut	67,872	67,751	68,120	67,998	-121	-0.2	+248	+0.4	+126	-0.2
Middle Atlantic	1,039,825	1,039,846	1,033,560	1,033,578	+21	-	-6,265	-0.6	-6,247	-0.6
New York	593,420	593,603	587,520	587,698	+183	-	-5,900	-1.0	-5,722	-1.0
New Jersey	167,380	167,370	168,398	168,388	-10	-	+1,018	+0.6	+1,008	-0.6
Pennsylvania	279,025	278,873	277,642	277,492	-152	-0.1	-1,383	-0.5	-1,533	-0.5
North Central	1,378,138	1,376,007	1,366,908	1,364,835	-2,131	-0.2	-11,230	-0.8	-13,303	-1.0
East North Central	962,671	962,144	961,000	960,463	-527	-0.1	-1,671	-0.2	-2,208	-0.2
Ohio	214,929	214,879	214,239	214,189	-50	-	-690	-0.3	-740	-0.3
Indiana	114,321	114,035	114,185	113,901	-286	-0.3	-136	-0.1	-420	-0.4
Illinois	275,147	275,483	272,917	273,250	+336	+0.1	-2,230	-0.8	-1,897	-0.7
Michigan	223,954	224,109	223,536	223,690	+155	-0.1	-418	+0.2	-264	-0.1
Wisconsin	134,320	133,638	136,123	135,433	-682	-0.5	+1,803	+1.3	+1,113	-0.8
West North Central	415,467	413,863	405,908	404,372	-1,604	-0.4	-9,559	-2.3	-11,095	-2.7
Minnesota	106,828	106,459	106,579	106,211	-369	-0.3	-249	-0.2	-617	-0.6
Iowa	76,508	76,045	73,413	72,970	-463	-0.6	-3,095	-4.0	-3,538	-4.6
Missouri	98,813	98,750	98,425	98,374	-63	-0.1	-388	-0.4	-439	+0.4
North Dakota	19,891	19,752	19,470	19,334	-139	-0.7	-421	-2.1	-557	-2.8
South Dakota	23,633	23,456	21,878	21,715	-177	-0.7	-1,755	-7.4	-1,918	-8.1
Nebraska	38,389	38,195	35,595	35,415	-194	-0.5	-2,794	-7.3	-2,974	-7.7
Kansas	51,405	51,206	50,548	50,353	-199	-0.4	-857	-1.7	-1,052	-2.0
South	1,605,758	1,612,893	1,619,428	1,626,540	+7,135	+0.4	+13,670	+0.9	+20,782	+1.3
South Atlantic	762,690	766,518	775,934	779,790	+3,828	+0.5	+13,244	+1.7	+17,100	+2.2
Delaware	16,066	16,082	15,824	15,839	+16	-0.1	-242	-1.5	-227	-1.4
Maryland	107,297	107,596	108,068	108,370	+299	+0.3	+771	-0.7	+1,073	+1.0
District of Columbia	23,937	24,465	23,551	24,065	+528	+2.2	-386	-1.6	+128	+0.5
Virginia	106,383	106,701	107,427	107,751	+318	+0.3	+1,044	+1.0	+1,368	+1.3
West Virginia	50,903	50,630	51,167	50,893	-273	-0.5	+264	-0.5	-10	-
North Carolina	135,591	136,444	133,724	134,567	+853	+0.6	-1,867	-1.4	-1,024	-0.8
South Carolina	71,580	72,383	71,801	72,608	+803	+1.1	+221	+0.3	+1,028	+1.4
Georgia	108,049	109,023	109,431	110,418	+974	-0.9	+1,382	+1.3	+2,369	+2.2
Florida	142,884	143,194	154,941	155,279	+310	+0.2	+12,057	+8.4	+12,395	+8.7
East South Central	359,764	361,619	360,972	362,813	+1,855	+0.5	+1,208	+0.3	+3,049	-0.8
Kentucky	85,722	85,492	85,723	85,494	-230	-0.3	+1	-	-228	-0.3
Tennessee	98,049	98,278	99,881	100,115	+229	+0.2	+1,832	+1.9	+2,066	+2.1
Alabama	89,225	89,932	91,806	92,534	+707	-0.8	+2,581	+2.9	+3,309	+3.7
Mississippi	86,768	87,917	83,562	84,670	+1,149	+1.3	-3,206	-3.7	-2,098	-2.4
West South Central	483,304	484,756	482,522	483,937	+1,452	+0.3	-782	-0.2	+633	-0.1
Arkansas	52,670	52,827	50,790	50,942	+157	-0.3	-1,880	-3.6	-1,728	-3.3
Louisiana	122,477	123,769	119,512	120,774	+1,292	+1.1	-2,965	-2.4	-1,703	-1.4
Oklahoma	59,025	58,829	61,226	61,024	-196	-0.3	+2,201	+3.7	+1,999	+3.4
Texas	249,132	249,331	250,994	251,197	+199	-0.1	+1,862	-0.7	+2,065	-0.8
West	954,071	950,143	959,115	955,153	-3,928	-0.4	+5,044	+0.5	+1,082	-0.1
ountain	227,079	225,791	231,729	230,414	-1,288	-0.6	+4,650	+2.0	+3,335	+1.5
Montana	20,167	20,025	20,030	19,889	-142	-0.7	-137	-0.7	-278	-1.4
Idaho	21,118	20,972	21,467	21,320	-146	+0.7	+349	+1.7	+202	+1.0
Wyoming	9,542	9,478	9,539	9,475	-64	+0.7	-3	-	-67	-0.7
Colorado	54,307	54,126	54,862	54,678	-181	+0.3	+555	+1.0	+371	-0.7
New Mexico	32,817	32,592	32,460	32,238	-225	-0.7	-357	-1.1	-579	-1.8
Arizona	47,707	47,410	49,868	49,558	-297	-0.6	+2,161	+4.5	+1,851	+3.9
Utah	29,907	29,698	32,024	31,801	-209	+0.7	+2,117	+7.1	+1,894	+6.3
Nevada	11,514	11,490	11,479	11,455	-24	-0.2	-35	+0.3	-59	-0.5
acific	726,992	724,352	727,386	724,739	-2,640	-0.4	+394	-0.1	-2,253	-0.3
Washington	80,785	80,333	81,607	81,151	-452	-0.6	+822	+1.0	+366	+0.5
Oregon	53,061	52,859	53,510	53,304	-202	-0.4	+449	-0.8	+243	+0.5
California	563,150	561,638	562,432	560,920	-1,512	-0.3	-718	-0.1	-2,230	-0.4
Alaska	6,227	6,211	6,195	6,178	-16	-0.3	-32	-0.5	-49	-0.8
Hawaii	23,769	23,311	23,642	23,186	-458	-1.9	-127	-0.5	-583	-2.5

- Zero or rounds to less than ± 0.05 percent.

[1] Distribution differs from official entitlements published by the Office of Revenue Sharing partly because the official entitlements exclude money held in eserve.

[2] Pertains to the general population factor and the urbanized population factor.

Table 4. AMOUNTS OF GENERAL REVENUE SHARING MONEY BASED ON 1970 CENSUS REPORTED DATA AND 1970 CENSUS DATA CORRECTED BY A MODIFIED SYNTHETIC METHOD FOR STATES, DIVISIONS AND REGIONS

(Numbers in thousands. Synthetic method modified on the basis of median family income)

Region, division, and State	Census[1]	Corrected population only[2]	Corrected per capita income	Corrected population[2] and per capita income	Difference from census: Corrected population only		Difference from census: Corrected per capita income		Difference from census: Corrected population and per capita income	
					Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
United States, total	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northeast	1,362,034	1,356,962	1,351,285	1,346,219	-5,072	-0.4	-10,749	-0.8	-15,815	-1.2
New England	322,209	320,357	320,302	318,443	-1,852	-0.6	-1,907	-0.6	-3,766	-1.2
Maine	32,678	32,504	31,406	31,236	-174	-0.5	-1,272	-3.9	-1,442	-4.4
New Hampshire	16,544	16,399	16,967	16,816	-145	-0.9	+423	+2.6	+272	+1.6
Vermont	14,855	14,749	14,856	14,749	-106	-0.7	+1	-	-106	-0.7
Massachusetts	166,005	165,117	165,054	164,167	-888	-0.5	-951	-0.6	-1,838	-1.1
Rhode Island	24,255	24,133	24,100	23,977	-122	-0.5	-155	-0.6	-278	-1.1
Connecticut	67,872	67,455	67,919	67,498	-417	-0.6	+47	+0.1	-374	-0.6
Middle Atlantic	1,039,825	1,036,605	1,030,983	1,027,776	-3,220	-0.3	-8,842	-0.9	-12,049	-1.2
New York	593,420	591,797	586,076	584,476	-1,623	-0.3	-7,344	-1.2	-8,944	-1.5
New Jersey	167,380	166,557	167,889	167,056	-823	-0.5	+509	+0.3	-324	-0.2
Pennsylvania	279,025	278,251	277,018	276,244	-774	-0.3	-2,007	-0.7	-2,781	-1.0
North Central	1,378,138	1,371,546	1,363,141	1,356,614	-6,592	-0.5	-14,997	-1.1	-21,524	-1.6
East North Central	962,671	958,024	957,793	953,128	-4,647	-0.5	-4,878	-0.5	-9,543	-1.0
Ohio	214,929	214,021	213,626	212,717	-908	-0.4	-1,303	-0.6	-2,212	-1.0
Indiana	114,321	113,539	113,618	112,832	-782	-0.7	-703	-0.6	-1,489	-1.3
Illinois	275,147	274,275	272,119	271,256	-872	-0.3	-3,028	-1.1	-3,891	-1.4
Michigan	223,954	223,010	222,859	221,914	-944	-0.4	-1,095	-0.5	-2,040	-0.9
Wisconsin	134,320	133,179	135,571	134,409	-1,141	-0.8	+1,251	+0.9	+89	+0.1
West North Central	415,467	413,522	405,348	403,486	-1,945	-0.5	-10,119	-2.4	-11,981	-2.9
Minnesota	106,828	106,260	106,350	105,782	-568	-0.5	-478	-0.4	-1,046	-1.0
Iowa	76,508	75,978	73,302	72,788	-530	-0.7	-3,206	-4.2	-3,720	-4.9
Missouri	98,813	98,585	98,199	98,019	-228	-0.2	-614	-0.6	-794	-0.8
North Dakota	19,891	19,796	19,502	19,408	-95	-0.5	-389	-2.0	-483	-2.4
South Dakota	23,633	23,523	21,927	21,823	-110	-0.5	-1,706	-7.2	-1,810	-7.7
Nebraska	38,389	38,193	35,571	35,387	-196	-0.5	-2,818	-7.3	-3,002	-7.8
Kansas	51,405	51,187	50,497	50,279	-218	-0.4	-908	-1.8	-1,126	-2.2
South	1,605,758	1,622,996	1,628,795	1,646,028	+17,238	+1.1	+23,037	+1.4	+40,270	+2.5
South Atlantic	762,690	768,225	777,646	783,216	+5,535	+0.7	+14,956	+2.0	+20,526	+2.7
Delaware	16,066	16,037	15,786	15,758	-29	-0.2	-280	-1.7	-308	-1.9
Maryland	107,297	107,060	107,731	107,487	-237	-0.2	+434	+0.4	+190	+0.2
District of Columbia	23,937	24,155	23,443	23,654	+218	+0.9	-494	-2.1	-283	-1.2
Virginia	106,383	106,585	107,219	107,420	+202	+0.2	+836	+0.8	+1,037	+1.0
West Virginia	50,903	50,898	51,405	51,396	-5	-	+502	+1.0	+493	+1.0
North Carolina	135,591	137,193	134,374	135,950	+1,602	+1.2	-1,217	-0.9	+359	+0.3
South Carolina	71,580	73,097	72,463	73,992	+1,517	+2.1	+883	+1.2	+2,412	+3.4
Georgia	108,049	109,582	109,924	111,171	+1,533	+1.4	+1,875	+1.7	+3,425	+3.2
Florida	142,884	143,618	155,301	156,085	+734	+0.5	+12,417	+8.7	+13,201	+9.2
East South Central	359,764	366,838	365,844	372,971	+7,074	+2.0	+6,080	+1.7	+13,207	+3.7
Kentucky	85,722	85,870	86,047	86,189	+148	+0.2	+325	+0.4	+467	+0.5
Tennessee	98,049	98,853	100,401	101,216	+804	+0.8	+2,352	+2.4	+3,167	+3.2
Alabama	89,225	91,166	93,007	95,022	+1,941	+2.2	+3,782	+4.2	+5,797	+6.5
Mississippi	86,768	90,919	86,389	90,544	+4,151	+4.8	-379	-0.4	+3,776	+4.4
West South Central	483,304	487,933	485,305	489,841	+4,629	+1.0	+2,001	+0.4	+6,537	+1.4
Arkansas	52,670	53,830	51,721	52,855	+1,160	+2.2	-949	-1.8	+185	+0.4
Louisiana	122,477	125,507	121,114	124,100	+3,030	+2.5	-1,363	-1.1	+1,623	+1.3
Oklahoma	59,025	59,041	61,408	61,419	+16	-	+2,383	+4.0	+2,394	+4.1
Texas	249,132	249,555	251,062	251,467	+423	+0.2	+1,930	+0.8	+2,335	+0.9
West	954,071	948,497	956,783	951,139	-5,574	-0.6	+2,712	+0.3	-2,932	-0.3
Mountain	227,079	225,620	231,428	229,917	1,459	-0.6	+4,349	+1.9	+2,838	+1.2
Montana	20,167	20,025	20,018	19,875	-142	-0.7	-149	-0.7	-292	-1.4
Idaho	21,118	20,992	21,474	21,344	-126	-0.6	+356	+1.7	+226	+1.1
Wyoming	9,542	9,472	9,526	9,455	-70	-0.7	-16	-0.2	-87	-0.9
Colorado	54,307	54,029	54,741	54,457	-278	-0.5	+434	+0.8	+150	+0.3
New Mexico	32,817	32,639	32,486	32,308	-178	-0.5	-331	-1.0	-509	-1.6
Arizona	47,707	47,344	49,768	49,385	-363	-0.8	+2,061	+4.3	+1,678	+3.5
Utah	29,907	29,663	31,966	31,703	-244	-0.8	+2,059	+6.9	+1,796	+6.0
Nevada	11,514	11,456	11,449	11,390	-58	-0.5	-65	-0.6	-124	-1.1
Pacific	726,992	722,877	725,355	721,222	-4,115	-0.6	-1,637	-0.2	-5,770	-0.8
Washington	80,785	79,987	81,205	80,396	-798	-1.0	+420	+0.5	-389	-0.5
Oregon	53,061	52,804	53,405	53,142	-257	-0.5	+344	+0.6	+81	+0.2
California	563,150	560,385	560,998	558,229	-2,765	-0.5	-2,152	-0.4	-4,921	-0.9
Alaska	6,227	6,178	6,172	6,123	-49	-0.8	-55	-0.9	-104	-1.7
Hawaii	23,769	23,523	23,575	23,332	-246	-1.0	-194	-0.8	-437	-1.8

- Zero or rounds to less than ± .05 percent.

[1] Distribution differs from official entitlements published by the Office of Revenue Sharing partly because the official entitlements exclude money held in reserve.

[2] Pertains to the general population factor and the urbanized population factor.

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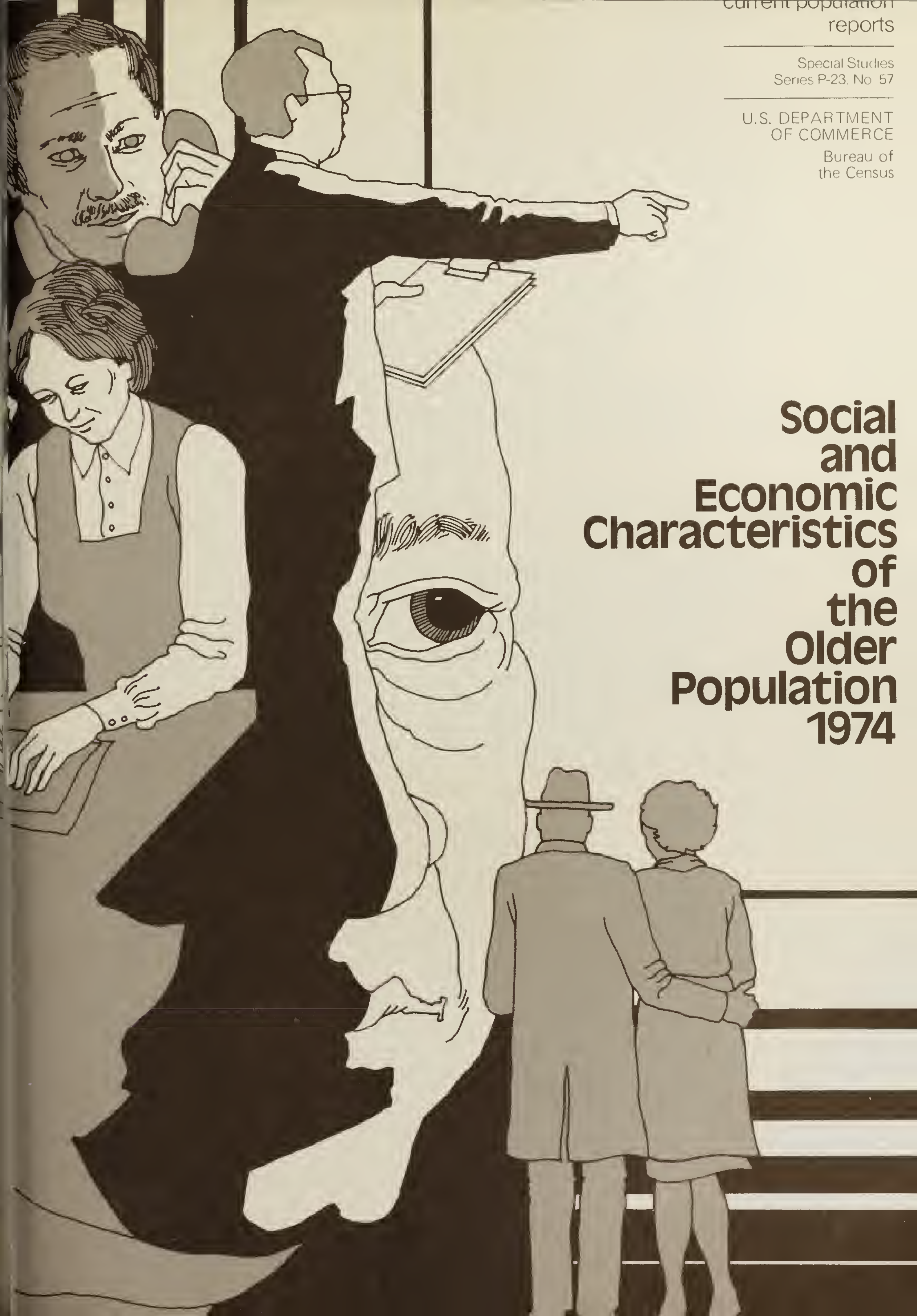

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Social and Economic Characteristics of the Older Population 1974

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary
James L. Pate, Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs

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PREFACE

This report was prepared by Elmore J. Seraile, Ethnic Origins Statistics Staff, Population Division. General direction was provided by Charles E. Johnson, Jr., Assistant Chief, Population Division, and Paul C. Glick, Senior Demographer, Population Division. Statistical assistance was provided by Nancy L. Swann, and clerical assistance by Annise L. Chapmon and Angela M. Britt. Editorial assistance was provided by Vivian J. Brown and Karen M. Mills. Sampling review of the report was conducted by Paul H. Tomlin and George F. Train of the Statistical Methods Division.

Appreciation is also expressed to the other government agencies which made data available, including the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Center for Health Statistics, Social Security Administration, and Veterans' Administration.

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SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OLDER POPULATION: 1974

INTRODUCTION

This report brings together, in a single publication, a variety of social and economic characteristics of the older population. Many of these statistics have already been published in Census Bureau and other governmental publications and are now being brought together as a matter of convenience to the interested user, but some data are being presented here for the first time. The data in this report are primarily from the 1970 census and the March 1974 Current Population Survey. Below are presented a few summary statistics, which became available shortly before publication, based on the March 1975 Current Population Survey.

Civilian noninstitutional population, 65 years old and over

(In thousands)

Subject	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*
AGE			
Total persons, 65 years and over	21,127	8,722	12,405
65 to 69 years	7,844	3,463	4,381
70 to 74 years	5,580	2,362	3,218
75 years and over	7,703	2,897	4,806
FAMILY STATUS			
In primary families	14,621	7,264	7,357
Head of family	8,030	6,923	1,107
Wife of head	4,589	(X)	4,589
In secondary families	4	3	1
Primary individual	6,229	1,345	4,884
Living alone	6,008	1,290	4,718
With nonrelatives	223	56	167
Secondary individual	272	109	163
In households	225	90	135
In group quarters	45	18	27
INCOME			
Median income of persons (dollars)	3,083	4,535	2,375
Median income of families with head 65 years and over (dollars)	7,298	7,234	7,723

X Not applicable.

For purposes of this report, the "older" population is defined as the population 65 years old and over. The lower limit has been arbitrarily placed at 65 years in recognition of a number of factors which, over the years, have combined to make the attainment of age 65 a milestone—for example, a time for retirement, Social Security benefits and Medicare coverage, income tax advantages, and reduction in transit fares and admission prices. This is also an age group which has come to be identified with low income, widowhood, and loneliness. In some tables, comparative statistics are shown for segments of the population below age 65 as well, particularly the 55 to 64 year olds. In a number of areas, especially those of an economic nature, there are dramatic differences between the age groups 55 to 64 and 65 and over. For many persons, the 10 years prior to their 65th birthday represent their peak years—or high plateau years—of earning power and of income per family member; in sharp contrast, this period is followed by the reduced income of their retirement years.

There are striking differences in a number of areas among segments of the elderly and between the elderly and the younger adult population. There are also similarities in some facets of their lifestyle. These similarities and differences are explored in relation to such characteristics as family and marital status, institutional population, nativity and parentage, mobility, residence, educational attainment, vocational training, voting rates, veteran status, labor force participation, occupation and industry, income and earnings, low-income status, housing, factors relating to health and to the utilization of health services, and crime victimization.

A CENTURY OF GROWTH

Since the turn of the century, the population 65 years old and over has increased at a rate more than twice that of the total population. While the total population has roughly tripled from 76 million in 1900 to 212 million in 1974, the population 65 and over has increased from 3 million to 22 million. Persons 65 and over constituted about 4 percent of the 1900 population but now constitute 10 percent of the total population.

The female population 65 and over has grown even faster. Counts of men and women of this age were quite similar during the earlier censuses of this century, but women 65 and over now outnumber the men 12.8 million to 9.0 million.

The 65 and over segment of the population is expected to climb by the year 2000 to about 30.6 million persons, an increase of about 40 percent over the present number. It would then comprise, depending upon the level of future fertility, as much as one-eighth of the total population.

Table 1. POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX, JULY 1, 1900 TO JULY 1, 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Total population including Armed Forces overseas, except 1900 to 1930)

Year	All ages			65 years and over			Percent 65 years and over		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1974	211,909	103,454	108,455	21,815	8,966	12,849	10.3	8.7	11.8
1970	204,879	100,266	104,613	20,085	8,405	11,680	9.8	8.4	11.2
1960	180,671	89,320	91,352	16,675	7,542	9,133	9.2	8.4	10.0
1950	152,271	75,849	76,422	12,397	5,857	6,541	8.1	7.7	8.6
1940	132,122	66,352	65,770	9,031	4,410	4,621	6.8	6.6	7.0
1930	123,077	62,297	60,780	6,705	3,359	3,346	5.4	5.4	5.5
1920	106,461	54,291	52,170	4,929	2,485	2,444	4.6	4.6	4.7
1910	92,407	47,554	44,853	3,986	2,006	1,980	4.3	4.2	4.4
1900	76,094	38,867	37,227	3,099	1,565	1,534	4.1	4.0	4.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 2. PROJECTIONS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION AND OF THE POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX, FOR 5-YEAR INTERVALS: 1975 TO 2000

(Numbers in thousands)

Series and sex	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Series 1[1]						
Total population, all ages	213,641	225,705	241,274	257,663	272,685	287,007
Male	104,244	109,979	117,560	125,605	133,001	140,072
Female	109,397	115,726	123,714	132,058	139,685	146,935
Series 3[2]						
Total population, all ages	213,323	220,356	228,355	235,581	241,198	245,098
Male	104,081	107,238	110,940	114,290	116,871	118,617
Female	109,242	113,118	117,415	121,291	124,326	126,481
Both sexes, 65 years and over	22,330	24,523	26,659	28,933	30,307	30,600
65 to 69 years	8,097	8,663	9,161	9,861	9,609	9,023
70 to 74 years	5,784	6,749	7,228	7,671	8,258	8,056
75 years and over	8,449	9,112	10,270	11,402	12,439	13,521
Male, 65 years and over	9,147	9,914	10,684	11,518	11,995	12,041
Female, 65 years and over	13,182	14,609	15,975	17,415	18,311	18,558
Both sexes, 65 years and over as percent of total population, all ages:						
Series 1	10.5	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.1	10.7
Series 3	10.5	11.1	11.7	12.3	12.6	12.5

[1] Assumes 2.7 births per woman.
[2] Assumes 1.7 births per woman.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

FAMILY, MARITAL STATUS, AND FERTILITY

Persons 65 years old and over tend to live with few other persons and with relatives only. In 1974, about 80 percent of all families with a head of this age consisted of two persons. Only about 2 percent of the households headed by a persons 65 or over included nonrelatives of the head. Women living alone or with nonrelatives only accounted for a significant portion—about one-third—of all household heads 65 years and over. This type of household was second in this age group to husband-wife households, which accounted for about 46 percent of all households headed by persons 65 or over.

Around one-sixth (18 percent) of the families in the Nation contain at least one member who is 65 years old and over, although family members at this age level accounted for only about 8 percent of all family members.

The proportion of men 65 years and over who were household heads increased from 87 percent in 1960 to 91 percent in 1970. Among women, the corresponding increase was from 38 percent to 45 percent. During the same period, the proportion of men who were the father or the father-in-law of the household head decreased from 7 percent to 4 percent, and the proportion of women who were the mother or the mother-in-law of the head decreased from 17 to 13 percent.

The most common marital status among men 65 and over is to be married, with a wife present. Because men are usually older than their wives and have higher mortality rates, widowhood is the most common state among women of this age group. In 1974, about 78 percent of white men 65 and over, and 60 percent of Negro men, were married with a wife present. Corresponding percentages of women with husband present were 38 and 26 percent. About half (52 percent) the white women and 64 percent of Negro women were widowed, compared with 14 percent of white men and 23 percent of Negro men.

As would be expected, the proportion of persons with their spouse present declines with increasing age while the proportion widowed increases. By age 85 and over, the proportion of men who are married is about the same as for those who are widowed, about 43 percent in 1970, whereas for women the discrepancy was considerable, 11 percent married compared with 77 percent widowed. For all ages 65 and over, the proportion of men who are single and who are divorced, however, are very similar to those for women. Overall, about 8 percent of men and women 65 and over had never married, and about 3 percent were divorced.

Education is related to marital status and to the factors affecting marital status. The proportion of men in 1970 who were married and with their wives present tended to increase with increased educational attainment and the proportion of those who were widowed tended to decrease. However, among men 65 years old and over, there was little difference in the percent who were single according to years of school completed.

Women 65 years old and over, unlike men, showed marked differences in the percent single between the lower and the higher levels of education. Among all women of these ages in 1970, about 8 percent were single compared with about 19 percent of those who had completed 4 years of college and about 36 percent of those who had completed 5 or more years of college. Although it is beyond the scope of this report, it would be interesting to know the extent to which these differences are attributable to such factors as: (a) the reluctance of some men to marry more highly educated women, (b) the rejection of marital opportunities by a woman while pursuing an education and then not finding acceptable opportunities later, or (c) a conscious choice on the part of a woman to prepare for a career without marriage.

White women, 65 years old and over, had borne fewer children on the average than had Negro women of the same ages, about 2.8 children for white women who were ever married compared with about 3.1 for Negro women, according to 1970 census data. Among both white and Negro women, those well above 65 years of age had borne more children on the average than had those just above 65 years, reflecting the higher fertility rates of the earlier cohorts.

Table 3. FAMILIES WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY TYPE AND SIZE: MARCH 1974

Size of family	Head 65 years and over		
	Total[1]	Husband-wife	Female head
All families.............thousands..	7,885	6,450	1,135
Percent............................	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 persons..........................	79.9	81.9	72.4
3 persons..........................	12.8	12.2	14.1
4 persons..........................	3.9	3.7	4.9
5 persons..........................	1.6	1.0	4.1
6 persons..........................	0.9	0.5	2.3
7 persons or more..................	0.9	0.7	2.2

[1] Includes families with "other male head," not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 4. AGE OF FAMILY MEMBERS BY NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND NUMBER OF MEMBERS: MARCH 1974

Age of members	Number (thousands)	Percent
Total families....................	55,053	([1])
With members:		
Under 18 years........................	31,100	56.5
18 to 64 years........................	50,931	92.5
65 years and over.....................	9,743	17.7
Total members.....................	189,361	100.0
Under 18 years.........................	66,850	35.3
18 to 64 years.........................	108,201	57.1
65 years and over......................	14,310	7.6

[1] Adds to more than 100.0 since a family may have members in more than one age category.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 5. HOUSEHOLD HEADS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY TYPE OF HEAD AND PRESENCE OF NONRELATIVES: MARCH 1974

Presence of nonrelatives	Total households with head 65 and over	Primary families			Primary individuals	
		Husband-wife	Other male head	Female head	Male	Female
Total heads, 65 years and over....thousands..	13,879	6,448	298	1,134	1,331	4,668
Percent, by type of head..................	100.0	46.5	2.1	8.2	9.6	33.6
Percent, by presence of nonrelative........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No nonrelatives.............................	97.9	99.5	98.2	98.5	95.8	96.3
1 nonrelative...............................	1.9	0.5	1.8	1.5	3.9	3.4
2 or more nonrelatives......................	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.3	0.3

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 6. PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN HOUSEHOLDS, BY RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD, SEX, AND RACE: 1970 AND 1960

Sex and relationship	1970			1960		
	All races[1]	White	Negro	All races	White	Negro and other races
MALE						
Total persons 65 years and over in households................thousands..	8,073	7,330	666	6,985	6,420	565
Percent............................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head.....................................	90.8	91.3	85.7	86.8	87.2	82.4
Parent of head or wife.....................	4.4	4.4	4.1	6.9	6.9	6.5
Other relative of head.....................	3.0	2.8	5.2	3.6	3.4	5.0
Nonrelative of head........................	1.9	1.5	5.1	2.8	2.5	6.1
FEMALE						
Total persons 65 years and over in households................thousands..	10,925	9,991	863	8,442	7,802	640
Percent............................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head.....................................	45.2	44.8	49.8	38.2	37.9	42.7
Wife of head...............................	35.4	36.2	26.3	35.6	36.3	26.7
Parent of head or wife.....................	12.7	12.6	13.5	16.8	16.8	18.0
Other relative of head.....................	5.1	4.9	7.4	6.8	6.6	8.6
Nonrelative of head........................	1.7	1.6	3.0	2.6	2.4	4.1

[1] Includes persons of other races, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 7. MARITAL STATUS OF PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND SEX: 1974, 1970, AND 1960

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Marital status and race	Male			Female		
	1974	1970	1960	1974	1970	1960
WHITE						
Total, 65 years and over....thousands..	7,727	7,661	6,720	11,027	10,692	8,239
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	4.5	7.4	7.8	6.5	8.3	8.8
Married, spouse present	78.4	69.5	67.7	38.2	34.5	35.4
Married, spouse absent	1.4	3.6	3.5	1.2	2.3	2.5
Widowed	13.6	16.5	18.7	51.5	51.7	51.3
Divorced	2.1	2.9	2.3	2.6	3.1	2.0
NEGRO						
Total, 65 years and over....thousands..	715	691	[1]589	956	891	[1]660
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	5.2	8.1	6.6	4.7	6.1	4.4
Married, spouse present	59.6	55.7	58.5	25.5	26.1	26.9
Married, spouse absent	9.1	8.6	8.1	3.2	6.0	5.3
Widowed	22.8	23.7	24.4	64.0	58.1	61.4
Divorced	3.6	3.9	2.5	2.6	3.8	2.0

[1] Negro and other races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 8. MARITAL STATUS OF PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE AND SEX: 1970

Marital status and sex	Total, 65 years and over	65 to 69 years	70 to 74 years	75 to 79 years	80 to 84 years	85 years and over
MALE						
Total....thousands..	8,433	3,116	2,324	1,580	876	537
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.6	10.8
Married	72.4	80.6	75.8	68.8	58.0	43.4
Spouse present	68.3	76.9	72.1	64.5	52.9	37.7
Spouse absent	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.3	5.1	5.7
Separated	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
Other	2.6	2.0	2.3	3.0	3.8	4.4
Widowed	17.1	8.8	13.8	21.2	32.0	43.4
Divorced	3.0	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.4
FEMALE						
Total....thousands..	11,658	3,897	3,116	2,284	1,400	961
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	8.1	7.4	7.8	8.4	8.8	10.7
Married	36.5	52.0	40.0	27.9	17.2	10.7
Spouse present	33.9	49.1	37.4	25.4	14.8	8.5
Spouse absent	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3
Separated	1.0	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.6
Other	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7
Widowed	52.2	36.5	49.0	61.1	71.9	76.9
Divorced	3.2	4.1	3.3	2.7	2.1	1.7

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 9. MARITAL STATUS OF PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND SEX: 1970

Years of school completed and sex	Total (thousands)	Percent by marital status							
		Total	Single	Married				Widowed	Divorced
				Spouse present		Spouse absent			
				Total	Married once	Separated	Other		
Male, 65 years old and over	8,433	100.0	7.5	68.3	53.0	1.5	2.6	17.1	3.0
Elementary: Less than 5 years	1,343	100.0	9.8	57.9	42.3	2.6	3.0	23.5	3.2
5 to 7 years	1,803	100.0	8.0	65.1	50.5	1.7	2.8	19.2	3.3
8 years	2,055	100.0	7.1	69.3	55.1	1.2	2.6	17.0	2.9
High school: 1 to 3 years	1,204	100.0	6.6	72.3	56.3	1.4	2.5	14.1	3.2
4 years	994	100.0	6.6	72.6	56.5	1.1	2.5	14.1	3.0
College: 1 to 3 years	504	100.0	6.1	75.6	58.2	0.9	2.3	12.3	2.8
4 years	296	100.0	6.1	76.3	60.8	0.8	2.2	12.1	2.5
5 years or more	233	100.0	7.4	77.7	62.1	0.6	2.5	9.8	2.0
Median school years completed	8.5	(X)	8.3	8.7	8.7	7.7	8.4	8.2	8.4
Female, 65 years old and over	11,658	100.0	8.1	33.9	27.5	1.0	1.6	52.2	3.2
Elementary: Less than 5 years	1,436	100.0	6.8	26.2	20.5	1.7	1.7	61.3	2.4
5 to 7 years	2,208	100.0	5.6	31.6	25.0	1.4	1.7	56.8	2.9
8 years	2,808	100.0	6.2	35.1	28.6	0.9	1.7	53.4	2.8
High school: 1 to 3 years	1,863	100.0	7.5	35.9	28.6	1.0	1.5	50.4	3.7
4 years	1,898	100.0	9.6	37.1	30.5	0.7	1.4	47.6	3.6
College: 1 to 3 years	879	100.0	10.9	37.3	31.4	0.6	1.4	46.0	3.9
4 years	388	100.0	18.7	36.2	31.4	0.6	1.5	39.5	3.5
5 years or more	179	100.0	35.7	26.7	22.5	0.6	1.3	30.6	5.0
Median school years completed	8.8	(X)	10.7	8.9	8.9	8.2	8.6	8.6	9.4

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 10. NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WHITE AND NEGRO WOMEN EVER MARRIED, FOR WOMEN 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER: 1970

Age and race	Women ever married (thousands)	Children ever born	
		Number (thousands)	Per 1,000 women ever married
WHITE			
65 years old and over	9,803	27,039	2,758
65 to 69 years	3,247	8,026	2,472
70 to 74 years	2,638	7,080	2,684
75 to 79 years	1,944	5,690	2,927
80 to 84 years	1,189	3,712	3,122
85 years old and over	786	2,532	3,221
NEGRO			
65 years old and over	837	2,627	3,137
65 to 69 years	336	966	2,873
70 to 74 years	217	656	3,018
75 to 79 years	137	454	3,324
80 to 84 years	80	289	3,611
85 years old and over	67	261	3,923

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

Approximately 1 million persons 65 years and over were living in institutions in 1970. About 8 out of 10 of these were in homes for the aged and another 1 out of 10 were in mental hospitals and residential treatment centers. The remainder were patients in hospitals because of physical reasons or were inmates of correctional and other institutions. About twice as many women as men were in institutions, reflecting their greater incidence in homes for the aged which is in harmony with their greater numbers among the older population. (The institutional population was counted in the census but was excluded from the Current Population Survey. Similarly, all members of the Armed Forces were included in the census, but in CPS only those members of the Armed Forces in the United States living off post or living with their families on post were included.)

Table 11. INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION FOR PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX: 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Type of institution	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total persons, 65 years and over.....	968	100.0	314	100.0	654	100.0
Prisons and reformatories.............	2	0.2	2	0.6	-	-
Local jails and workhouses............	2	0.2	2	0.6	-	-
Mental hospitals and residential treatment centers....................	113	11.7	51	16.2	62	9.5
Tuberculosis hospitals................	5	0.5	3	1.0	2	0.3
Chronic disease hospitals.............	35	3.6	16	5.1	19	2.9
Homes for the aged and dependent.......	796	82.2	234	74.5	562	85.9
All other............................	15	1.5	6	1.9	9	1.4

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE

Persons 65 years and over comprise a larger share—about one in every five overall—of the foreign stock population (the foreign born plus native persons of foreign or mixed parentage) than of the total population (1 in every 10). One-third of the foreign-born population and one-sixth of native persons of foreign or mixed parentage were 65 years and older.

For the 33.6 million population of foreign stock (of all ages) in 1970, the leading countries of origin were Italy, Germany, and Canada. There was wide variation by country in the age distribution of persons who were foreign stock. There were some countries of origin, for example, from which as many as 1 of every 3 persons of foreign stock was 65 years or over—Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Norway, and Sweden—and others from which less than 1 in 10 was 65 and over—Cuba, China, Japan, and Mexico. These differences reflect in large part the periods during which immigrants from various countries entered the United States, with the latter groups representing immigration of a more recent period.

Table 12. TOTAL POPULATION AND POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, AND SEX: 1970

Nativity and parentage	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL POPULATION			
All ages........................thousands..	203,210	98,882	104,328
Median age................................	28.1	26.8	29.3
Persons 65 years and over.......thousands..	20,101	8,436	11,665
As percent of all ages................	9.9	8.5	11.2
NATIVE OF NATIVE PARENTAGE			
All ages........................thousands..	169,635	82,989	86,646
Median age................................	24.4	23.5	25.3
Persons 65 years and over.......thousands..	13,126	5,440	7,686
As percent of all ages................	7.7	6.6	8.9
NATIVE OF FOREIGN OR MIXED PARENTAGE			
All ages........................thousands..	23,956	11,489	12,467
Median age................................	47.3	46.2	48.2
Persons 65 years and over.......thousands..	3,900	1,606	2,293
As percent of all ages................	16.3	14.0	18.4
FOREIGN BORN			
All ages........................thousands..	9,619	4,404	5,216
Median age................................	52.0	52.2	51.9
Persons 65 years and over.......thousands..	3,075	1,389	1,686
As percent of all ages................	32.0	31.5	32.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 13. FOREIGN STOCK POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: 1970

Country of origin	Total foreign stock		Foreign stock 65 years and over	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
All countries	33,575	100.0	6,975	20.8
United Kingdom	2,465	7.3	657	26.7
Ireland	1,450	4.3	466	32.1
Norway	615	1.8	220	35.8
Sweden	806	2.4	311	38.6
Denmark	326	1.0	114	35.0
Netherlands	384	1.1	78	20.3
France	343	1.0	82	23.9
Germany	3,622	10.8	1,275	35.2
Poland	2,374	7.1	432	18.2
Czechoslovakia	760	2.3	173	22.8
Austria	975	2.9	245	25.1
Hungary	604	1.8	118	19.5
Yugoslavia	447	1.3	60	13.4
U.S.S.R.	1,943	5.8	480	24.7
Lithuania	331	1.0	67	20.2
Greece	435	1.3	53	12.2
Italy	4,241	12.6	680	16.0
China	339	1.0	24	7.1
Japan	394	1.2	35	8.9
Canada	3,035	9.0	550	18.1
Mexico	2,339	7.0	144	6.2
Cuba	561	1.7	33	5.9
Other West Indies	385	1.1	29	7.5
Other Central and South America	578	1.7	22	3.8
All other	2,783	8.3	418	15.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

MOBILITY AND RESIDENCE

Persons 65 and over change residence infrequently—at less than half the rate of the total population. About four out of five persons (79 percent) 65 and over lived in the same house in 1974 as they did in 1970. Even so, 3.5 million persons 65 and over moved during the 4-year period; many of those who moved (60 percent) remained within the same county.

About two out of three persons 65 and over lived in metropolitan areas in 1970, and about half of these lived in the central cities. In nonmetropolitan areas, a small percentage lived on farms, whereas the bulk of the residents were about equally divided between urban and rural-nonfarm areas.

Table 14. MOBILITY OF THE POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER AND 4 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BETWEEN MARCH 1970 AND MARCH 1974, BY SEX

Mobility status	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	4 years and over	65 years and over	4 years and over	65 years and over	4 years and over	65 years and over
Total population..........thousands..	194,965	20,602	94,238	8,528	100,727	12,074
Percent............................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house (nonmovers)....................	57.4	78.6	56.7	78.6	58.1	78.6
Different house in U.S. (movers)..........	37.2	17.1	37.5	17.0	36.9	17.1
Same county............................	22.3	10.3	22.3	10.1	22.3	10.4
Different county........................	14.9	6.8	15.2	6.9	14.5	6.7
Within State..........................	7.3	3.5	7.4	3.5	7.2	3.5
Between States........................	7.6	3.3	7.8	3.4	7.4	3.2
Contiguous..........................	2.4	1.1	2.4	1.0	2.3	1.1
Noncontiguous.......................	5.2	2.2	5.4	2.4	5.0	2.1
No report on mobility status[1].............	5.4	4.3	5.8	4.5	5.1	4.3

[1] Also includes movers who were abroad in March 1970.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 15. PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE AND SEX: 1970

Residence	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total, 65 years and over..thousands..	20,102	8,438	11,664
Percent...........................	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan..............................	64.2	62.5	65.4
Central cities..........................	34.1	32.4	35.4
Other urban.............................	23.5	22.8	24.0
Rural nonfarm...........................	5.3	5.8	5.0
Rural farm..............................	1.2	1.5	1.0
Nonmetropolitan...........................	35.8	37.5	34.6
Urban...................................	15.4	14.5	16.0
Rural nonfarm...........................	16.2	17.6	15.1
Rural farm..............................	4.3	5.4	3.5

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, AND LITERACY

The recent strides in education which are so clearly evident in the younger population are also manifested in the population 65 and over, although for the most part that segment of the population completed their education prior to 1935. About 33 percent of the white men 65 and over had at least a high school education in 1974, compared with 26 percent for this age group in 1970 and 18 percent in 1960, reflecting increased educational attainment levels of younger cohorts. Among white women, 36 percent had completed at least 4 years of high school in 1974, compared with 31 percent in 1970 and 22 percent in 1960. Data for Negro men and women in this age group appear to show similar trends but their numbers are too small to detect statistical significance in their apparent differences.

In 1970, about 21 percent of men 65 and over and 18 percent of women of the same ages had completed some type of vocational training program. Among both men and women, the proportion completing a vocational program tended to be higher as education increased but dropped off slightly among college graduates. About 18 percent of the men with less than a high school education had completed a program, compared with about 31 percent of high school graduates who had not gone on to college. About 26 percent of male college graduates had completed a vocational training program.

Among women 65 and over, about 13 percent of those with less than a high school education had completed a vocational training program; corresponding percentages for high school graduates and college graduates were 29 percent and 24 percent, respectively.

The most recent survey on literacy (1969) indicated that about 650,000 persons or 19 percent of the 3.5 million persons 65 and over with less than a sixth grade education were illiterate, that is, they could not read and write in any language. (This survey, by definition, included in the literate category all persons having a sixth grade education or more.) Women were somewhat more likely to be illiterate than men (21 percent compared with 16 percent), and Negroes 65 and over were about twice as likely to be illiterate as white older persons (31 percent compared with 15 percent). About one-half of the 1 million persons who had completed less than 2 years of school were illiterate compared with about 20 percent of those who completed 2 years of school and 8 percent of those who completed 3 years of school.

Table 16. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND SEX: 1974, 1970, AND 1960

Years of school completed and race	1974		1970		1960	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
WHITE						
Total, 65 years and over..thousands..	7,727	11,027	7,664	10,696	6,720	8,239
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary: Less than 5 years	10.3	8.8	13.1	10.2	20.5	15.6
5 to 7 years	16.1	14.6	20.5	17.7	23.2	20.4
8 years	25.9	24.5	25.8	25.0	27.4	28.8
High school: 1 to 3 years	14.4	15.6	14.8	16.4	10.9	13.3
4 years	17.5	22.0	12.7	17.5	8.2	12.2
College: 1 to 3 years	6.5	8.3	6.3	8.1	5.2	6.4
4 years or more	9.2	6.2	6.8	5.2	4.6	3.3
NEGRO						
Total, 65 years and over..thousands..	715	956	692	894	[1]589	[1]660
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary: Less than 5 years	45.2	32.1	44.2	33.4	57.1	48.8
5 to 7 years	27.0	29.4	27.4	30.2	21.6	25.7
8 years	10.8	12.2	10.7	13.1	9.5	11.4
High school: 1 to 3 years	7.3	13.6	8.9	11.8	5.1	6.6
4 years	4.3	7.9	4.9	6.4	3.4	4.1
College: 1 to 3 years	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.7	1.8	2.0
4 years or more	2.5	2.5	1.8	2.4	1.5	1.4

[1] Negro and other races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 17. VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, RACE, AND SEX: 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Years of school completed	All races[1]		White		Negro	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total, 65 years and over	8,433	11,658	7,661	10,692	691	891
Percent completed training program	20.7	17.7	21.4	18.2	13.5	11.9
Less than 4 years of high school	6,406	8,314	5,710	7,464	630	789
Percent completed training program	17.7	13.2	18.3	13.6	11.8	9.8
High school 4 years	994	1,898	952	1,833	34	55
Percent completed training program	31.0	28.6	31.1	28.6	29.3	26.6
College 1 to 3 years	504	879	487	851	14	25
Percent completed training program	33.8	32.2	33.8	32.0	33.4	34.8
College 4 years or more	529	567	512	544	14	21
Percent completed training program	25.8	23.7	25.6	23.6	31.8	25.8

[1] Includes persons of other races, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 18. LITERACY OF PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, RACE, AND SEX: NOVEMBER 1969

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Years of school completed and illiteracy	All races[1]			White			Negro		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, 65 years and over, less than 6....	3,495	1,678	1,819	2,684	1,296	1,387	753	354	400
Percent illiterate....................	18.6	16.2	20.8	14.8	12.1	17.2	30.5	29.4	31.5
No school years completed....................	815	335	481	612	246	366	165	74	90
Percent illiterate..........................	50.3	45.1	54.3	44.9	39.8	48.6	70.3	(B)	77.8
1 school year completed......................	167	88	80	99	55	44	68	32	36
Percent illiterate..........................	49.7	46.6	52.5	37.4	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
2 school years completed.....................	339	186	153	243	128	115	91	54	38
Percent illiterate..........................	19.8	19.4	20.3	16.0	11.7	20.0	28.6	(B)	(B)
3 school years completed.....................	651	340	311	498	260	237	150	77	73
Percent illiterate..........................	8.3	7.9	8.7	6.2	5.4	6.8	16.0	16.9	(B)
4 school years completed.....................	715	366	349	562	296	267	144	65	80
Percent illiterate..........................	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.4	3.0	4.9	(B)	3.8
5 school years completed.....................	808	363	445	670	311	358	135	52	83
Percent illiterate..........................	1.5	1.7	1.3	-	-	-	8.9	(B)	7.2

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

B Base less than 75,000.

[1] Includes persons of other races, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

VOTING

About three out of every four persons 65 years old and over reported that they were registered to vote in the 1972 Presidential election. About five out of every six of those who were registered reported that they had voted. Higher percentages of persons aged 65 to 74 voted than did those 75 years and over (68 percent compared with 56 percent); higher percentages of men than women 65 and over voted (71 percent compared with 58 percent); and higher percentages of white persons than Negroes of this age voted (65 percent compared with 51 percent).

In the 1974 Congressional election, about 70 percent of persons 65 and over were reported registered as against 76 percent in the Presidential election of 1972, and just about half (51 percent) reported voting in 1974 compared with 64 percent in 1972. (Voter turnout is usually smaller in non-Presidential election years.) Still, persons 65 and over were more likely to register than the total population (62 percent) and, having registered, were also more likely to vote (51 percent versus 45 percent).

Table 19. REPORTED REGISTRATION AND VOTER PARTICIPATION OF PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: NOVEMBER 1972

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age, race, and sex	Total persons (thousands)	Percent distribution				
		Total persons	Reported they were registered			Reported not registered[2]
			Total	Reported voted	Reported did not vote[1]	
ALL RACES[3]						
Both sexes, 65 years and over......	20,074	100.0	75.6	63.5	12.1	24.4
65 to 74 years..........................	12,608	100.0	78.5	68.1	10.3	21.5
75 years and over.......................	7,466	100.0	70.7	55.6	15.1	29.3
Male, 65 years and over.............	8,348	100.0	81.9	70.7	11.2	18.1
65 to 74 years..........................	5,470	100.0	82.9	73.2	9.7	17.1
75 years and over.......................	2,878	100.0	80.0	65.9	14.1	20.0
Female, 65 years and over...........	11,726	100.0	71.1	58.4	12.7	28.9
65 to 74 years..........................	7,138	100.0	75.1	64.3	10.8	24.9
75 years and over.......................	4,588	100.0	64.9	49.1	15.8	35.1
WHITE						
Both sexes, 65 years and over......	18,307	100.0	76.5	64.8	11.7	23.5
65 to 74 years..........................	11,434	100.0	79.3	69.4	9.9	20.7
75 years and over.......................	6,873	100.0	71.9	57.1	14.7	28.1
Male, 65 years and over.............	7,576	100.0	83.0	72.3	10.7	17.0
65 to 74 years..........................	4,948	100.0	84.1	74.8	9.3	15.9
75 years and over.......................	2,628	100.0	81.0	67.7	13.3	19.0
Female, 65 years and over...........	10,732	100.0	71.9	59.5	12.4	28.1
65 to 74 years..........................	6,486	100.0	75.7	65.3	10.4	24.3
75 years and over.......................	4,246	100.0	66.2	50.6	15.6	33.8
NEGRO						
Both sexes, 65 years and over......	1,613	100.0	67.9	50.6	17.2	32.1
65 to 74 years..........................	1,054	100.0	71.9	56.4	15.5	28.1
75 years and over.......................	559	100.0	60.3	39.6	20.6	39.7
Male, 65 years and over.............	686	100.0	73.9	56.3	17.6	26.1
65 to 74 years..........................	450	100.0	74.8	59.8	15.0	25.2
75 years and over.......................	236	100.0	72.0	49.4	22.6	28.0
Female, 65 years and over...........	927	100.0	63.4	46.4	17.0	36.6
65 to 74 years..........................	604	100.0	69.7	53.9	15.9	30.3
75 years and over.......................	323	100.0	51.6	32.5	19.2	48.4

[1] Includes "do not know" and "not reported" on voting.

[2] Includes "do not know" and "not reported" on registration.

[3] Includes persons of other races not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 20. REPORTED REGISTRATION AND VOTER PARTICIPATION OF TOTAL VOTING - AGE POPULATION AND POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND SEX: NOVEMBER 1974

Age, race, and sex	Total persons (thousands)	Percent distribution				
		Total persons	Reported they were registered			Reported not registered[2]
			Total	Reported voted	Reported did not vote[1]	
PERSONS 18 YEARS AND OVER						
All races[3]	141,299	100.0	62.2	44.7	17.5	37.8
Male	66,393	100.0	62.8	46.2	16.6	37.2
Female	74,906	100.0	61.7	43.4	18.3	38.3
White	125,132	100.0	63.5	46.3	17.2	36.5
Male	59,153	100.0	64.3	47.9	16.4	35.7
Female	65,979	100.0	62.8	44.9	18.0	37.2
Negro	14,175	100.0	54.9	33.8	21.1	45.1
Male	6,323	100.0	52.8	33.4	19.4	47.2
Female	7,852	100.0	56.5	34.1	22.5	43.5
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER						
All races[3]	20,955	100.0	70.2	51.4	18.8	29.8
Male	8,663	100.0	75.8	58.7	17.1	24.2
Female	12,292	100.0	66.2	46.2	20.0	33.8
White	19,058	100.0	71.2	52.8	18.4	28.8
Male	7,843	100.0	77.2	60.6	16.5	22.8
Female	11,215	100.0	67.0	47.3	19.7	33.0
Negro	1,710	100.0	62.9	38.5	24.4	37.0
Male	725	100.0	64.8	40.6	24.3	35.2
Female	986	100.0	61.6	37.0	24.5	38.3

[1] Includes "do not know" and "not reported" on voting.
[2] Includes "do not know" and "not reported" on registration.
[3] Includes persons of other races, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

VETERANS

In 1970, approximately 2.2 million men 65 years old and over were veterans, roughly one-fourth of all males 65 and over. About 9 out of 10 of these veterans were in service while this country was at war. The great majority of these served during World War I, with a significant number serving during World War II.

In June 1974, of the 2.2 million veterans receiving compensation from the Veterans Administration for service-connected disabilities, 193,000, or 9 percent, were 65 and over. In addition, 60 percent of the 1 million veterans receiving pensions for nonservice-connected disabilities were 65 and over. Thus, better than one out of every three veterans 65 and over were receiving some form of veterans' disability pension.

The 155,000 hospitalized veterans 65 and over accounted for 15 percent of the 1 million total veterans hospitalized during the fiscal year ending June 1974.

Table 21. PERIOD OF SERVICE OF CIVILIAN MALE VETERANS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE: 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Period of service	All races[1]		White		Negro	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total veterans 65 years and over.....	2,209	100.0	2,047	100.0	146	100.0
War veterans..............................	2,011	91.1	1,857	90.7	140	95.8
Korean War............................	6	0.3	5	0.3	1	0.7
Korean War and World War II...........	24	1.1	23	1.1	1	0.4
World War II..........................	394	17.8	363	17.7	25	17.4
World War I...........................	1,588	71.9	1,466	71.6	113	77.3
Other service veterans....................	198	9.0	190	9.3	6	4.2

[1] Includes persons of other races, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 22. RECIPIENTS OF VETERANS' BENEFITS AS OF JUNE 30, 1974

Type of benefit	Total recipients	Recipients 65 years and over	
		Number	Percent of total
Compensation (for service-connected disability)	2,211,216	193,282	8.7
Pension (for nonservice-connected disability)..	1,030,000	619,927	60.2
Dependent of deceased veteran drawing compensation................................	506,073	225,977	44.7
Dependent of deceased veteran drawing pension..	1,788,443	621,284	34.7
Hospitalization (during Fiscal Year 1974)......	1,043,293	155,400	14.9

Source: Veterans Administration, unpublished data.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AND OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY

Since 1940, there has been an overall decline in the labor force participation rate of persons 65 years and over, but that decline has not held for both sexes. Among men of this age group, 42 percent were in the labor force in 1940 but only 22 percent in 1974, reflecting the tendency toward earlier retirement in recent years. Women, on the other hand, showed some tendency toward an increase between 1940 and 1970, from 6 percent to 10 percent, but since then they, too, have shown signs of a decrease in labor force participation, down to 8 percent in 1974.

Differences by race in worker level among the elderly have greatly decreased—from 8 percentage points in 1940 to 1 percentage point in 1974. In 1940, about 23 percent of white persons 65 and over were in the labor force compared with 31 percent of persons of Negro and other races. In 1974, around 14 percent of the elderly were in the labor force.

About 2.0 million men and 1.1 million women 65 years old and over were employed in 1970. More than half of these employed men and women (about 58 percent of each) were between the ages of 65 and 69. Around one percent of all men and 27 percent of all women 65 and over had never worked.

Persons 65 and over with few years of school completed tend to have lower rates of participation in the labor force than do persons who have completed more years of schooling. For example, among males 65 and over, in 1974, only about 12 percent of those who had completed less than 5 years of school were in the labor force, compared with 25 percent of high school graduates with no additional education and 48 percent of those with 5 years or more of college. This phenomenon could be the consequence of several factors, such as more highly educated persons being in more personally satisfying and better paying positions which they are reluctant to leave; being in positions in which their skills are in relatively short supply and their employer is reluctant to release them; and being self-employed in greater proportions and thus not subject to arbitrary retirement ages.

Among women, higher rates of participation were also experienced at the higher than at the lower education levels but the rates were lower than for men with corresponding education.

In 1974, there was a marked difference in labor force participation rates for persons in the 10-year period just before the popular retirement age of 65 compared with those at and just beyond this age. Among men, about 79 percent of those 55 to 64 years, and 34 percent of those 65 to 69 years, were in the labor force. About 42 percent of women 55 to 64, compared with 14 percent of those 65 to 69, were in the labor force.

There is some suggestion from the figures that many women 65 and over who have left the labor force by way of retirement may report "keeping house" as their major reason for not being in the labor force, whereas men may tend to report "retired" even if they are doing their own housekeeping.

Annual average figures for 1973 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that more men 65 and over were in white-collar occupations (42 percent) than in any other of the four major occupation classes. About 27 percent were blue-collar workers, 18 percent were in farm occupations, and 13 percent in service occupations. The proportion of men employed in white-collar occupations was about the same for those 65 to 69 and for those 70 years and over. A similar age pattern was found for service workers. A somewhat higher percentage of men 70 years and over, however, were farm workers than were men in the 65 to 69 group, about 21 percent compared with 16 percent. However, there was a lower percentage of blue-collar workers among those 70 years and over than among those 65 to 69 years.

Women 65 and over were also more likely to be employed in white-collar occupations (52 percent) than in any other group, with service occupations second (about 34 percent). Within the white-collar group, however, men were primarily managers and administrators, whereas women were primarily in clerical positions.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AND OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY—Continued

There were also variations by age within the major occupation groups for persons 65 years and over and those 55 to 64 years. A considerably larger proportion of men 55 to 64 years old than of those 65 years old and over were in blue-collar occupations, 44 percent compared with 27 percent. Among women, 34 percent of those 65 years and over were in service occupations, but only 25 percent of those 55 to 64 years were in these occupations.

Men 65 and over, more so than those 55 to 64 years, were employed in agricultural industries in 1974. About 20 percent of those 65 and over, compared with 8 percent of those 55 to 64 years, were in agricultural industries.

Within the nonagricultural industries, both men and women in the 65 and over group were more likely to be self-employed than those 55 to 64, about 19 percent compared with 11 percent for men and 14 percent compared with 6 percent for women. Women 65 and over were more likely than those 55 to 64 to be employed as private household workers, 15 percent to 7 percent, but less likely to be government employees, 13 percent to 21 percent.

Among employed men 65 and over in 1970, there was no clearly dominant industry. In the male work force among the 45 to 64 age group, manufacturing was the front-runner, accounting for around 30 percent of the employed.

Among employed women, industries in the field of professional and related services (including school teaching and hospital nursing care) led with about 29 percent, a level which was maintained in both the 65 and over group and the 45 to 64 group.

In 1970, about 1.2 million working men and 700,000 working women 65 years old or over—approximately 58 percent of the work force in this age group—lived in SMSA's having a population of 100,000 or more. Their means of transportation to work is of particular interest during this period of energy conservation awareness. A majority of these men, about 60 percent, drove to work in private automobiles. Although one-third of the women also drove to work, about one-half of them used either public transportation or some means other than as a driver or passenger of a private automobile. (Among all workers 16 and over in these SMSA's, about 74 percent of the males and 54 percent of the females drove to work.) Both men and women 65 and over who lived inside a central city and worked in the central business district relied on public transportation to travel to work much more so than did persons of the same sex who lived inside a central city but worked outside the central business district. (Table 24)

Table 23. LABOR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND SEX: 1940 TO 1974

(Numbers in thousands. For years prior to 1960, excludes data for Alaska and Hawaii. All years except 1974 based on sample from decennial censuses; 1974 based on Current Population Survey. 1970 statistics based on 20-percent sample, 1960 statistics on 25-percent sample, 1950 statistics on 3-1/3-percent sample, and 1940 statistics on 5-percent sample)

Year and race	Both sexes, 65 years and over		Male, 65 years and over		Female, 65 years and over	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1974						
Total	2,921	14.1	1,925	22.4	996	8.2
White	2,639	14.0	1,749	22.5	890	8.0
Negro and other races	282	15.1	176	21.7	106	10.0
1970						
Total	3,264	16.2	2,092	24.8	1,171	10.0
White	2,955	16.1	1,909	24.9	1,046	9.8
Negro and other races	309	17.7	183	23.7	126	13.0
1960						
Total	3,150	19.4	2,231	30.5	919	10.3
White	2,892	19.3	2,058	30.6	834	10.1
Negro and other races	258	20.7	173	29.4	85	12.9
1950						
Total	2,882	23.5	2,373	41.4	509	7.8
White	2,640	23.3	2,181	41.2	459	7.6
Negro and other races	242	26.8	192	43.7	50	10.8
1940						
Total	2,117	23.6	1,838	41.8	279	6.1
White	1,920	23.0	1,680	41.2	240	5.6
Negro and other races	197	31.0	158	49.0	39	12.5

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 24. PLACE OF WORK DURING CENSUS WEEK FOR PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER LIVING IN SMSA'S OF 100,000 OR MORE, BY MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND SEX: 1970

Means of transportation to work and sex	Total[1]	Living inside central city (cities)				Living outside central city (cities)			
		Total	Working inside business district of central city	Working in SMSA outside central city	Working outside SMSA of residence	Total	Working inside business district of central city	Working in SMSA outside central city	Working outside SMSA of residence
Male	1,192,389	621,285	87,413	65,618	20,589	571,104	29,977	343,543	35,219
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private automobile, driver	60.4	55.4	38.5	72.8	59.0	65.9	54.0	62.5	67.9
Private automobile, passenger	7.3	7.3	5.8	10.0	9.6	7.3	7.2	6.8	7.9
Public transportation	15.0	22.1	47.0	10.9	22.0	7.3	37.7	2.9	14.2
Other means	17.2	15.2	8.7	6.2	9.5	19.4	1.0	27.8	10.0
Female	708,621	410,638	57,061	38,739	7,486	297,983	14,091	194,183	12,723
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private automobile, driver	34.4	28.2	16.2	42.4	30.4	43.0	27.1	40.4	49.8
Private automobile, passenger	14.5	12.5	9.5	17.4	13.8	17.2	17.4	16.4	17.7
Public transportation	27.3	36.7	64.3	31.5	39.0	14.4	54.0	9.1	19.1
Other means	23.8	22.6	10.0	8.6	16.7	25.5	1.5	34.1	13.4

[1] Includes other places of work and place of work not reported, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 25. LABOR FORCE STATUS AND YEAR LAST WORKED FOR THE TOTAL AND NEGRO POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX: 1970

Age and sex	Total population	Employed		Unemployed		Percent of total population not in labor force by year last worked			
		Number	Percent of total population	Number	Percent of labor force	Total[1]	1960 to 1970	1959 or earlier	Never worked
ALL RACES									
Male, 65 years and over....	8,433,330	2,004,453	23.8	101,210	4.8	75.0	41.8	27.5	1.4
65 to 69 years..................	3,116,348	1,167,073	37.5	57,267	4.7	60.7	47.2	9.4	0.9
70 to 74 years..................	2,324,327	497,882	21.4	23,303	4.5	77.5	51.4	20.7	1.3
75 years and over...............	2,992,655	339,498	11.3	20,640	5.7	87.9	28.6	51.5	1.9
Female, 65 years and over..	11,658,495	1,091,656	9.4	78,901	6.7	90.0	18.7	38.7	26.7
65 to 69 years..................	3,897,364	635,288	16.3	35,921	5.4	82.8	26.7	30.5	21.0
70 to 74 years..................	3,115,737	263,884	8.5	19,427	6.9	90.9	21.2	38.8	25.8
75 years and over...............	4,645,394	192,484	4.1	23,553	10.9	95.3	10.4	45.6	32.1
NEGRO									
Male, 65 years and over....	690,952	153,442	22.2	9,104	5.6	76.5	34.7	31.6	2.0
65 to 69 years..................	278,836	94,051	33.7	5,094	5.1	64.4	38.9	17.6	1.6
70 to 74 years..................	189,752	34,542	18.2	2,260	6.1	80.6	40.6	30.4	1.8
75 years and over...............	222,364	24,849	11.2	1,750	6.6	88.0	24.4	50.2	2.6
Female, 65 years and over..	891,050	106,584	12.0	6,676	5.9	87.3	21.6	40.0	16.8
65 to 69 years..................	356,826	64,639	18.1	3,394	5.0	80.9	28.2	30.2	14.9
70 to 74 years..................	230,391	24,099	10.5	1,661	6.4	88.8	23.1	40.9	16.7
75 years and over...............	303,833	17,846	5.9	1,621	8.3	93.6	12.8	50.9	19.0

[1] Includes year last worked not reported.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 26. LABOR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, AND PERSONS 55 TO 64 YEARS OLD, BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND SEX: MARCH 1972

(Resident population)

Years of school completed	Male				Female			
	65 years and over		55 to 64 years		65 years and over		55 to 64 years	
	In labor force	Not in labor force	In labor force	Not in labor force	In labor force	Not in labor force	In labor force	Not in labor force
Total...........thousands..	2,039	6,233	7,187	1,659	1,097	10,454	4,260	5,724
Percent..................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No school years completed........	1.8	3.6	1.1	3.3	0.6	3.2	0.4	1.6
Elementary: 1 to 4 years........	7.4	12.4	3.7	8.6	5.4	8.0	2.6	5.0
5 to 7 years........	13.1	18.9	11.0	18.4	12.5	16.8	8.5	12.5
8 years............	24.6	26.1	17.3	20.1	21.4	24.6	14.1	18.7
High school: 1 to 3 years........	14.2	13.1	17.6	19.7	13.6	14.6	19.0	20.4
4 years............	18.6	14.5	28.1	18.7	24.5	19.9	35.7	29.0
College: 1 to 3 years........	7.9	4.8	9.3	5.2	9.5	7.4	9.6	7.9
4 years............	5.8	4.2	6.3	3.5	7.0	4.0	6.5	3.7
5 years or more.....	6.5	2.6	5.5	2.5	5.5	1.5	3.7	1.2
Median school years completed....	9.6	8.6	11.9	9.0	11.2	8.9	12.2	10.8

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 27. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES OF PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, AND PERSONS 55 TO 64 YEARS OLD, BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, SEX, AND RACE: MARCH 1974

Years of school completed and race	Male		Female	
	65 years and over	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	55 to 64 years
ALL RACES				
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	12.4	57.1	4.1	26.1
5 to 7 years	17.1	74.0	6.0	34.5
8 years	18.7	73.3	6.9	34.4
High school: 1 to 3 years	23.2	78.1	10.2	37.6
4 years	25.5	83.1	9.9	46.3
College: 1 to 3 years	30.8	84.6	11.5	50.0
4 years	40.8	82.6	9.7	54.1
5 years or more	48.0	92.2	14.7	64.9
WHITE				
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	16.6	71.2	5.4	31.8
High school: 1 to 3 years	22.5	77.9	10.3	37.2
4 years	25.1	83.1	9.9	45.5
College: 1 year or more	36.8	86.1	11.7	52.9
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES				
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	17.5	67.6	10.0	39.5
High school: 1 to 3 years	35.4	79.6	8.9	41.7
4 years	38.0	81.6	9.6	62.9
College: 1 year or more	32.9	83.2	2.1	65.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 28. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, AND 55 TO 64 YEARS OLD, BY SEX AND RACE: MARCH 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex, age, and race	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force by major reason			
	Total	Percent of population	Percent unemployed	Total	Keeping house	Unable to work	Other reasons[1]
ALL RACES							
Male, 65 years and over	1,881	22.1	3.0	6,645	119	543	5,983
65 to 69 years	1,136	33.8	3.4	2,221	30	182	2,009
70 years and over	746	14.4	2.3	4,425	89	361	3,974
Male, 55 to 64 years	7,106	78.5	2.7	1,942	26	561	1,349
Female, 65 yeara and over	991	8.2	3.9	11,083	9,311	673	1,088
65 to 69 years	604	14.2	4.7	3,635	3,198	108	324
70 years and over	387	4.9	2.7	7,447	6,113	565	764
Female, 55 to 64 years	4,271	42.0	3.3	5,897	5,356	210	325
WHITE							
Male, 65 years and over	1,707	22.1	2.9	6,020	111	439	5,470
Male, 55 to 64 years	6,496	79.1	2.7	1,713	20	472	1,214
Female, 65 years and over	892	8.1	4.3	10,134	8,580	572	973
Female, 55 to 64 years	3,814	41.5	3.3	5,372	4,908	162	297
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES							
Male, 65 years and over	174	21.8	3.5	625	9	104	513
Male, 55 to 64 years	610	72.6	2.4	230	6	89	134
Female, 65 years and over	99	9.5	1.0	948	731	101	115
Female, 55 to 64 years	457	46.5	3.5	525	448	47	28

[1] Includes "retired", not available separately, but a major reason for males of this age group being out of labor force.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statiatics.

Table 29. MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, AND PERSONS 55 TO 64 YEARS OLD, BY SEX: 1973

Major occupation group	Male				Female			
	65 years and over			55 to 64 years	65 years and over			55 to 64 years
	Total	65 to 69 years	70 years and over		Total	65 to 69 years	70 years and over	
Total................thousands..	1,851	1,059	792	6,833	1,024	619	405	4,062
Percent........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers..................	41.8	41.6	41.9	39.8	51.6	53.8	48.1	55.4
Professional, tech.,and kind. wkrs...	11.1	11.3	10.9	10.2	11.9	12.0	11.9	13.0
Managers and administrators.........	15.6	15.6	15.7	16.6	8.5	7.6	9.9	7.6
Sales workers.......................	9.1	9.3	8.8	6.6	11.1	11.1	11.1	8.3
Clerical and kindred workers.........	5.9	5.6	6.6	6.5	19.9	22.9	15.3	26.5
Blue-collar workers...................	27.0	29.2	24.0	43.7	10.4	11.3	8.9	17.6
Service workers.......................	13.0	13.1	12.8	8.8	34.1	31.3	38.3	24.9
Farm workers..........................	18.3	16.0	21.3	7.7	3.9	3.6	4.4	2.1

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, AND 55 TO 64 YEARS OLD, BY CLASS OF WORKER AND SEX: MARCH 1974

(Noninstitutional population)

Class of worker	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	65 years and over	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	55 to 64 years
Total employed...........thousands..	2,778	11,044	1,826	6,914	952	4,127
Percent...........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonagricultural industries[1]..............	86.0	94.2	80.4	92.0	96.7	97.9
Wage and salary workers:						
Private household workers.............	6.2	2.7	1.5	0.3	15.3	6.7
Government..........................	11.4	17.3	10.8	15.0	12.6	21.0
Other...............................	49.7	64.3	48.2	65.5	52.6	62.2
Self-employed.........................	17.5	9.2	19.4	11.2	13.9	6.0
Agricultural industries[2]..................	14.0	5.8	19.6	8.0	3.3	2.1
Self-employed.........................	11.4	3.9	16.3	5.8	2.0	0.6

[1] Includes unpaid family workers, not shown separately.

[2] Includes wage and salary workers and unpaid family workers, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 31. INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, AND 45 TO 64 YEARS OLD, BY SEX: 1970

Industry group	Male		Female	
	65 years and over	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	45 to 64 years
Employed, total..............thousands..	2,004	16,899	1,092	10,117
Percent............................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries..........	13.5	6.3	1.7	1.2
Construction..................................	7.8	9.5	1.0	0.9
Manufacturing.................................	15.2	30.3	11.2	20.2
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities............................	5.0	9.2	1.5	2.8
Wholesale trade...............................	4.9	5.0	2.1	2.4
Retail trade..................................	16.3	11.6	21.0	19.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate...........	6.6	4.0	4.9	5.4
Other personal services, including private household..................................	3.9	1.6	18.5	8.9
Professional and related services.............	13.3	9.3	28.8	29.1
Public administration.........................	5.0	7.3	3.6	5.0
All other.....................................	8.4	5.9	5.8	4.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

INCOME AND EARNINGS

Men 65 years and over with an income had a 1973 median income of $4,100 compared with about $9,600 for men 55 to 64 years, a contrast reflecting the higher proportion of retirees within the older group. Similarly, women 65 and over had a lower median income than women 55 to 64 years, and in each of these age groups the median income for women was considerably lower than for men of the same ages. The median income of women 65 and over was $2,100; it was $3,400 for women 55 to 64 years.

Single, widowed, or divorced persons 62 years old or older who lived in families had a lower median income than those who did not, about $2,100 compared with $2,800. Those who were more capable of self-maintenance tended to live apart from relatives.

Families with heads 55 to 64 years old had a 1973 median income approximately double that of families with heads 65 years old or over, about $13,400 compared with $6,500. Although families with a female head 55 to 64 also had income in excess of those with a head 65 and over, the difference was not as pronounced, about $7,900 compared with $6,100.

Families headed by a woman 65 or over had a median income about the same (around $6,000) as those headed by a man of that age in which the wife was not in the paid labor force. This was not the case, however, in families with a head 55 to 64 years. Among these families, those headed by a woman had a median income of about $7,900 while those headed by a man whose wife was not in the paid labor force had an appreciably higher median income of about $12,000.

The median family income of families containing men 65 years old and over is considerably lower ($6,600) than for families with men 62 to 64 years ($11,100) or 55 to 61 ($14,200). Within the families which include a man 65 years old or over, the median family income is about twice as high if the man is related to the head as it is if he is the head. Presumably this is a reflection of the higher, active labor force income of a generally younger family head in the first case and the lower, largely retirement income of the 65 and over head in the second case. This kind of difference does not occur in families having men 55 to 61 and 62 to 64 years old, in which the men are normally still in the labor force.

Of special interest is the fact that among families with a head 65 years old or over those headed by a female had a 1969 median income somewhat higher than that for husband-wife families. (Table 36)

Unrelated individuals 65 years old and over had a 1969 median income of about $1,800. These persons live alone or with persons to whom they are not related. About 3 out of 4 (75 percent) of these persons had no income from earnings but were primarily dependent on Social Security income, either exclusively or in combination with sources of income other than earnings. Around 5 percent had only earnings with no other source of income.

NOTE: The income shown in the two sections on income ("Income and Earnings" and "Low-income Persons and Families") relates to income for the previous calendar year, while the statistics on the number and characteristics of persons and families relate to those persons or families as of the sample survey or census date. Thus, for a Current Population Survey table showing 1973 income, the income was accumulated in 1973 but the survey date was March, 1974. Similarly, 1970 census income data relate to income received in 1969 although the official census date was April, 1970.

Table 32. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1973 OF PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, AND 55 TO 64 YEARS OLD, BY RACE AND SEX

(Persons as of March, 1974; see Note, page 31)

Income and sex	All races[1]		White		Negro	
	65 years and over	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	55 to 64 years
MALE						
Number of persons..............thousands..	8,528	9,051	7,727	8,212	716	750
Number of persons with income...thousands..	8,463	8,960	7,682	8,149	705	729
Income Recipients						
Percent............................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $2,499 or loss......................	23.9	9.5	20.9	8.1	57.2	25.5
$2,500 to $3,999..........................	24.8	7.6	25.1	7.2	20.2	12.3
$4,000 to $5,999..........................	21.6	11.3	22.4	10.5	14.2	19.7
$6,000 to $9,999..........................	16.2	24.1	17.2	24.1	5.4	24.3
$10,000 and over..........................	13.5	47.2	14.5	50.0	3.0	18.1
Median income...................dollars..	4,106	9,552	4,317	9,989	2,281	5,294
FEMALE						
Number of persons..............thousands..	12,074	10,164	11,027	9,185	957	898
Number of persons with income...thousands..	10,546	7,119	9,598	6,305	887	745
Income Recipients						
Percent............................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $1,499 or loss......................	31.1	25.6	29.3	24.3	49.2	37.5
$1,500 to $2,499..........................	29.8	15.2	29.5	14.7	32.4	20.0
$2,500 to $3,999..........................	21.3	14.9	22.0	14.6	13.1	16.0
$4,000 to $9,999..........................	15.0	34.7	15.9	36.3	5.2	22.2
$10,000 and over..........................	2.9	9.7	3.2	10.3	0.1	4.1
Median income...................dollars..	2,119	3,431	2,192	3,641	1,519	2,109

[1] Includes persons of other races, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 33. TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1973 OF PERSONS 62 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, AND MARITAL AND FAMILY STATUS

(Couples and persons 62 years old and over as of March 1974; see Note, page 31)

Marital status, family status, and age	Total (thousands)	Number with income (thousands)	Total money income of income recipients					
			Total	$1 to $1,499 or loss	$1,500 to $2,499	$2,500 to $6,999	$7,000 and over	Median Income (dollars)
MARRIED COUPLES								
Total, 62 years and over[1]......	8,915	8,883	100.0	1.6	5.1	45.5	47.6	6,747
62 to 64 years......................	2,214	2,211	100.0	1.6	2.9	25.0	70.6	10,000
65 to 72 years......................	4,045	4,031	100.0	1.6	5.1	46.4	46.9	6,691
73 years and over..................	2,655	2,640	100.0	1.8	7.2	61.4	29.7	5,084
SINGLE, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED PERSONS								
Total, 62 years and over.......	11,209	10,949	100.0	19.6	28.7	40.9	10.9	2,576
In families........................	3,934	3,742	100.0	30.2	29.7	31.3	9.0	2,138
Male................................	755	731	100.0	18.7	21.4	41.3	18.6	2,936
62 to 64 years...................	216	203	100.0	15.7	9.0	41.4	33.8	4,912
65 to 72 years...................	230	225	100.0	15.8	23.8	39.9	20.6	3,033
73 years and over...............	310	302	100.0	22.9	28.0	42.1	7.0	2,465
Female..............................	3,179	3,012	100.0	32.9	31.7	28.8	6.6	1,989
62 to 64 years...................	452	426	100.0	25.7	21.4	35.8	17.1	2,727
65 to 72 years...................	1,071	1,003	100.0	26.4	32.0	33.8	7.7	2,208
73 years and over...............	1,655	1,583	100.0	39.0	34.2	23.7	3.0	1,795
Not in families....................	7,275	7,206	100.0	14.1	28.3	45.8	11.9	2,813
Male................................	1,744	1,736	100.0	11.6	24.1	45.5	18.8	3,298
62 to 64 years...................	302	302	100.0	8.5	20.7	35.4	35.4	4,472
65 to 72 years...................	645	643	100.0	11.1	20.6	47.9	20.5	3,542
73 years and over...............	797	791	100.0	13.0	28.4	47.6	11.1	2,882
Female..............................	5,531	5,470	100.0	14.8	29.5	45.9	9.8	2,715
62 to 64 years...................	681	662	100.0	13.4	21.9	44.2	20.5	3,588
65 to 72 years...................	2,129	2,118	100.0	13.7	25.2	49.5	11.7	2,915
73 years and over...............	2,721	2,691	100.0	16.2	34.8	43.6	5.5	2,471

[1] Income of couples with at least one member 62 years old or over; if both members 62 and over, age category determined by age of head.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 34. TOTAL INCOME IN 1973 FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY TYPE OF FAMILY AND AGE OF HEAD OR UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL 55 YEARS OLD AND OVER

(Families and unrelated individuals as of March 1974; see Note, page 31)

Total money income and age	Total	Families					Unrelated individuals	
		Male head				Female head	Male	Female
		Married, wife present			Other martial status			
		Total	Wife in paid labor force	Wife not in paid labor force				
65 years and over...thousands..	6,750	6,450	957	5,493	300	1,136	1,442	4,850
Percent.......................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $2,500.........................	6.3	6.3	2.5	6.9	9.3	11.3	37.4	46.0
$2,500 to $3,999....................	15.9	16.1	6.3	6.3	17.7	18.3	26.4	29.4
$4,000 to $5,999....................	23.6	23.7	14.2	25.5	18.8	19.6	17.8	13.2
$6,000 to $9,999....................	25.7	25.9	30.5	25.0	19.8	22.4	9.4	7.7
$10,000 and over....................	28.6	28.1	46.3	25.0	38.6	28.6	8.9	3.6
Median income..............dollars..	6,458	6,435	9,417	6,003	7,059	6,149	3,087	2,642
55 to 64 years........thousands..	7,737	7,471	2,897	4,574	266	902	899	1,927
Percent.......................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $2,500.........................	3.2	3.0	0.5	4.6	7.6	9.7	23.1	33.1
$2,500 to $5,999....................	10.6	10.4	5.5	13.6	18.9	26.9	31.5	32.8
$6,000 to $9,999....................	18.2	18.2	15.5	19.9	17.8	26.5	20.9	21.4
$10,000 to $14,999..................	26.3	26.3	24.6	27.4	25.0	20.1	12.8	9.5
$15,000 and over....................	41.7	42.1	53.9	34.6	30.8	16.8	11.7	3.2
Median income..............dollars..	13,384	13,448	16,064	12,034	11,839	7,870	5,550	4,147

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 35. TOTAL FAMILY INCOME IN 1973 FOR FAMILY MEMBERS, BY AGE, SEX, AND RELATIONSHIP TO FAMILY HEAD

(Family members as of March, 1974; see Note, page 31)

Relationship to family head, age, and sex	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution							Median income (dollars)
		Total	Under $2,500	$2,500 to $4,999	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 to $24,999	$25,000 and over	
MALE									
65 years and over, total	7,086	100.0	6.2	27.6	35.9	14.1	10.8	5.2	6,603
Head of family	6,750	100.0	6.3	28.6	36.6	14.0	9.9	4.7	6,457
Relative of head	337	100.0	3.9	9.7	27.4	16.5	27.6	14.9	13,037
62 to 64 years, total	2,154	100.0	3.5	12.5	27.7	26.1	19.8	10.3	11,083
Head of family	2,009	100.0	3.7	12.0	27.8	26.7	20.5	9.4	11,112
Relative of head	145	100.0	3.0	18.2	28.0	17.6	10.4	24.2	10,524
55 to 61 years, total	5,998	100.0	3.2	5.9	19.0	26.0	31.1	14.8	14,197
Head of family	5,728	100.0	2.9	5.8	19.1	26.2	31.1	14.8	14,206
Relative of head	270	100.0	9.1	8.1	16.4	21.1	31.1	14.1	13,986
FEMALE									
65 years and over, total	7,224	100.0	6.0	26.8	33.0	16.3	12.4	5.5	6,961
Head of family	1,136	100.0	11.3	29.0	31.3	16.8	9.6	2.2	6,148
Wife of head	4,422	100.0	5.7	31.7	36.1	13.5	8.5	4.4	6,117
Other relative of head	1,666	100.0	3.4	12.1	25.7	23.2	24.7	10.8	11,702
62 to 64 years, total	2,185	100.0	6.4	17.7	33.0	21.3	15.3	6.6	8,673
Head of family	246	100.0	9.3	23.5	33.0	17.5	12.9	3.7	7,366
Wife of head	1,714	100.0	6.1	18.0	33.2	21.5	14.7	6.5	8,597
Other relative of head	225	100.0	5.4	8.5	31.3	23.0	22.3	9.4	11,247
55 to 61 years, total	6,052	100.0	4.4	9.9	26.5	23.1	24.6	11.4	11,863
Head of family	657	100.0	9.8	15.3	37.1	21.0	15.2	1.6	8,047
Wife of head	4,990	100.0	3.6	9.4	24.8	23.3	26.2	12.7	12,534
Other relative of head	405	100.0	4.5	8.6	31.1	23.7	20.6	11.7	11,466

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 36. MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY TYPE OF FAMILY, NUMBER OF EARNERS, AND RACE OF HEAD

(Families as of April, 1970; see Note, page 31)

Type of family and number of earners	All families	Median income by race of head (dollars)		
		All races	White	Negro
All families[1] ... thousands	7,027	$4,981	$5,187	$3,327
Percent	100.0	(X)	(X)	(X)
No earner	43.2	3,235	3,341	1,818
1 earner	37.4	6,160	6,439	3,637
2 or more earners	19.4	10,157	10,709	6,712
Husband-wife families ... thousands	5,671	$4,919	$5,058	$3,388
Percent	100.0	(X)	(X)	(X)
No earner	45.6	3,326	3,406	2,033
1 earner	36.1	6,180	6,409	3,672
2 or more earners	18.3	10,107	10,573	6,751
Families with female head ... thousands	1,013	$5,179	$5,687	$3,042
Percent	100.0	(X)	(X)	(X)
No earner	34.1	2,542	2,816	1,444
1 earner	43.7	6,021	6,483	3,463
2 or more earners	22.2	10,093	10,984	6,541

X Not applicable.

[1] Includes families headed by a male, with no wife present, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 37. INCOME IN 1969 OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY TYPE OF INCOME AND RACE

(Unrelated individuals as of April, 1970; see Note, page 31

Type of income	All races[1]	White	Negro	Median income (dollars)		
				All races[1]	White	Negro
Total, 65 years and over......thousands..	5,676	5,138	496	$1,816	$1,872	$1,328
Percent..............................	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)	(X)	(X)
With earnings only...........................	4.8	4.5	7.2	4,177	4,402	2,832
With earnings and other income................	16.5	16.6	15.0	3,308	3,466	1,952
With other income only........................	74.8	75.2	70.8	1,672	1,715	1,270
Social Security income only.................	26.3	26.1	28.9	1,122	1,136	970
Public assistance income only...............	3.6	2.8	12.0	1,128	1,196	930
All other income only.......................	4.0	4.1	3.2	2,176	2,327	1,329
With Social Security and public assistance income..................................	6.2	5.3	15.2	1,585	1,615	1,474
With Social Security and all other income....	33.0	35.4	9.2	2,529	2,547	1,941
With public assistance and all other income..	0.5	0.5	0.9	1,803	1,830	1,665
With all 3 types of other income............	1.1	1.0	1.5	2,473	2,535	2,061
With no income................................	4.0	3.6	7.1	(X)	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] Includes other races, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

LOW-INCOME STATUS OF PERSONS AND FAMILIES

Approximately one in every six persons 65 years old or over (16 percent) was below the low-income level in 1973. Smaller percentages of persons 55 to 64 than of those 65 and over were below the low-income level. Women 65 and over were more likely than men to be below this level, about 19 percent compared with 12 percent. Similarly, older persons living in nonmetropolitan areas were more likely than metropolitan residents to be below the low-income level, 23 percent versus 13 percent.

Among Negroes, three out of every eight persons 65 and over (37 percent) were below the low-income level. Half of all Negroes 65 and over living in nonmetropolitan areas and a fourth of all Negroes in metropolitan areas were below the low-income level.

Some 829,000 families with the head 65 or over, or 11 percent of all families with a head of this age, were below the low-income level in 1973. Families headed by a woman in this age group were more likely to be below the low-income level than those headed by a man of similar age. About 9 percent of these families with a male head, but 17 percent with a female head, were in this category. Interestingly, families headed by relatively young women are below the low-income level in greater proportions than are those headed by women 65 years or over. About 32 percent of all families headed by a woman were low-income families compared with the 17 percent for families headed by a woman 65 or over. The relationship was similar for white and Negro women. Among white families headed by a woman, about 10 percent of those with a head 65 or over were below the low-income level and about 25 percent of all families; among Negro families headed by a woman, about 44 percent of those headed by a woman 65 or over, compared with 53 percent of all Negro families with a female head, were below the low-income level.

In about every category of families and unrelated individuals, Negroes were more likely—and sometimes considerably so—to be below the low-income level than the total population.

As might be expected, the higher the level of education of the family head 65 and over, the smaller the percentage of such families below the low-income level. In families headed by a person 65 and over, about 19 percent of families in which the head had less than an eighth grade education were below the low-income level, 9 percent of those in which the head had an eighth grade education, and 3 percent of those in which the head was a college graduate.

Table 38. LOW-INCOME STATUS OF PERSONS IN THE TOTAL POPULATION AND AMONG PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER: 1966 TO 1972

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of following year; see Note, page 31. Numbers exclude unrelated individuals under 14 years old, inmates of institutions and members of Armed Forces living in barracks)

Year	All persons			Persons 65 years and over		
	Total	Below low-income level		Total	Below low-income level	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1972	206,004	24,460	11.9	20,117	3,738	18.6
1971	204,554	25,559	12.5	19,827	4,273	21.6
1970	202,489	25,522	12.6	19,254	4,709	24.5
1969	199,848	24,281	12.1	18,899	4,787	25.3
1968	197,618	25,377	12.8	18,549	4,632	25.0
1967	195,677	27,775	14.2	18,245	5,388	29.5
1966	193,390	28,510	14.7	17,931	5,114	28.5

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 39. LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1973 OF PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, AND 55 TO 64 YEARS OLD, BY METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE AND BY RACE AND SEX

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March, 1974; see Note, page 31)

Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence, age, and sex	All races[1]			White			Negro		
	Total	Below low-income level		Total	Below low-income level		Total	Below low-income level	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
BOTH SEXES									
Total, 65 years and over	20,602	3,354	16.3	18,754	2,698	14.4	1,672	620	37.1
Metropolitan areas	13,099	1,663	12.7	11,850	1,314	11.1	1,101	320	29.1
Inside central cities	6,660	974	14.6	5,721	711	12.4	850	241	28.4
Outside central cities	6,440	689	10.7	6,129	603	9.8	251	79	31.5
Nonmetropolitan areas	7,503	1,691	22.5	6,904	1,384	20.0	571	300	52.5
Total, 55 to 64 years	19,215	1,841	9.6	17,397	1,360	7.8	1,649	451	27.3
Metropolitan areas	12,811	990	7.7	11,482	705	6.1	1,197	268	22.4
Inside central cities	5,857	614	10.5	4,792	371	7.7	967	228	23.6
Outside central cities	6,955	376	5.4	6,691	334	5.0	230	41	17.8
Nonmetropolitan areas	6,403	851	13.3	5,915	656	11.1	451	184	40.8
MALE									
65 years and over	8,528	1,056	12.4	7,727	801	10.4	716	232	32.4
55 to 64 years	9,050	671	7.4	8,212	487	5.9	750	170	22.7
FEMALE									
65 years and over	12,074	2,298	19.0	11,027	1,896	17.2	957	388	40.5
55 to 64 years	10,165	1,170	11.5	9,185	874	9.5	898	281	31.3

[1] Includes persons of other races, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 40. LOW-INCOME STATUS IN 1973 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY SEX AND RACE OF FAMILY HEAD OR UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER AND 55 TO 64 YEARS OLD

(Numbers in thousands. Families and unrelated individuals as of March, 1974; see Note, page 31)

Age and sex of head or unrelated individual	All races[1]			White			Negro		
	Total	Below low-income level		Total	Below low-income level		Total	Below low-income level	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
All families	55,053	4,828	8.8	48,919	3,219	6.6	5,440	1,527	28.1
Head 65 years and over	7,885	829	10.5	7,120	595	8.4	698	219	31.4
Head 55 to 64 years	8,639	593	6.9	7,843	413	5.3	707	171	24.2
Families with male head	48,249	2,635	5.5	44,066	2,028	4.6	3,591	553	15.4
Head 65 years and over	6,750	638	9.4	6,216	503	8.1	473	120	25.4
Head 55 to 64 years	7,737	442	5.7	7,125	326	4.6	539	110	20.4
Families with female head	6,804	2,193	32.2	4,853	1,190	24.5	1,849	974	52.7
Head 65 years and over	1,136	191	16.8	904	92	10.2	225	99	43.9
Head 55 to 64 years	902	150	16.7	718	88	12.2	168	61	36.3
All unrelated individuals	18,260	4,669	25.6	15,761	3,725	23.6	2,183	828	37.9
65 years and over	6,292	2,010	31.9	5,761	1,706	29.6	489	289	59.2
55 to 64 years	2,826	745	26.4	2,402	555	23.1	397	176	44.4
Male unrelated individuals	7,541	1,495	19.8	6,223	1,091	17.5	1,126	328	29.1
65 years and over	1,442	391	27.1	1,253	287	22.9	170	97	56.8
55 to 64 years	899	198	22.0	716	136	19.0	169	56	32.8
Female unrelated individuals	10,719	3,174	29.6	9,539	2,634	27.6	1,057	500	47.3
65 years and over	4,850	1,619	33.4	4,508	1,419	31.5	319	193	60.5
55 to 64 years	1,927	547	28.4	1,686	420	24.9	227	121	53.1

[1] Includes persons of other races, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 41. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF HEAD FOR FAMILIES BELOW THE LOW-INCOME LEVEL IN 1973 WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND RACE OF HEAD

(Numbers in thousands. Families as of March, 1974; see Note, page 31)

Years of school completed and race of head	All families		Families with male head		Families with female head	
	Total	Percent below low-income level	Total	Percent below low-income level	Total	Percent below low-income level
ALL RACES[1]						
Head 65 years old and over	7,885	10.5	6,749	9.5	1,136	16.8
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	2,387	19.4	1,913	18.0	474	25.3
8 years	1,906	8.8	1,671	8.6	235	10.2
High school: 1 to 3 years	1,119	7.0	963	5.7	156	14.7
4 years	1,292	5.5	1,137	4.7	155	11.0
College: 1 to 3 years	502	5.4	439	4.8	63	(B)
4 years or more	680	3.2	627	3.3	53	(B)
Median school years completed	8.8	7.1	7.9	7.4	8.4	6.4
WHITE						
Head 65 years old and over	7,120	8.4	6,216	8.1	904	10.2
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	1,876	14.6	1,558	14.7	318	13.8
8 years	1,824	8.6	1,612	8.7	212	7.5
High school: 1 to 3 years	1,033	5.8	908	5.2	125	10.4
4 years	1,249	5.0	1,106	4.4	143	9.8
College: 1 to 3 years	485	4.9	427	4.9	58	(B)
4 years or more	654	3.2	607	3.3	47	(B)
Median school years completed	8.9	8.2	8.0	7.2	8.6	8.1
NEGRO						
Head 65 years old and over	698	31.4	473	25.4	225	44.0
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	474	37.6	323	31.6	151	50.3
8 years	78	15.4	55	(B)	23	(B)
High school: 1 to 3 years	74	(B)	45	(B)	10	(B)
4 years	36	(B)	24	(B)	3	(B)
College: 1 to 3 years	18	(B)	13	(B)	3	(B)
4 years or more	19	(B)	13	(B)	-	(B)
Median school years completed	5.9	4.9	5.9	4.7	6.0	5.2

- Represents zero.

B Base less than 75,000.

[1] Includes persons of other races, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 42. PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER BELOW THE LOW-INCOME LEVEL IN 1969, BY LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND BY RACE AND SEX

(Excludes inmates of institutions; based on 5-percent sample. Persons as of April, 1970; see Note, page 31)

Living arrangements	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	All races[1]	White	Negro	All races[1]	White	Negro	All races[1]	White	Negro
Total persons, 65 years and over........thousands..	19,113	17,429	1,531	8,117	7,368	669	10,996	10,060	862
Below low-income level......thousands..	5,221	4,415	758	1,825	1,493	308	3,396	2,921	450
Percent below low-income level.......	27.3	25.3	49.5	22.5	20.3	46.0	30.9	29.0	52.2
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Below low-income level........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In families..................................	44.9	43.4	53.1	64.1	64.9	61.3	34.5	32.4	47.5
Living with:									
Spouse only..............................	28.7	30.1	21.0	46.7	50.4	30.4	19.0	19.7	14.5
Spouse and other relative(s)............	5.6	4.5	12.1	10.7	8.7	20.3	2.9	2.3	6.5
Other relatives only.....................	10.6	8.9	20.1	6.7	5.8	10.6	12.7	10.4	26.5
Unrelated individuals.......................	55.1	56.6	46.9	35.9	35.1	38.7	65.5	67.6	52.5
Living with nonrelative(s)................	7.2	6.7	9.9	7.3	6.4	11.1	7.1	6.8	9.1
Living alone.............................	47.9	49.9	37.0	28.5	28.7	27.6	58.3	60.8	43.4

[1] Includes other races, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

HOUSING

Household heads 65 and over hold their own in home ownership compared with the total population. In 1970, 63 percent of all households, and 68 percent of those with a head 65 and over, were owner occupied.

An overwhelming proportion (around 70 percent) of the owner-occupied units with a head of household 65 and over had been built prior to 1950 with more than half having been built before 1940. Similarly, a substantial portion of these units had been occupied by the current owners for more than 20 years. Greater percentages of heads 75 and over than of those 65 to 74 in the corresponding type of household were living in structures built before 1940 and had moved into their units before 1950.

Renter-occupied households headed by persons 65 years old or over were more likely to contain a person living alone than to contain two or more persons. About 2.3 million households headed by a renter 65 or over were occupied by the head only, compared with about 1.7 million which were occupied by at least one other person, usually the spouse.

Somewhat greater percentages of the two-or-more person households were in single-unit structures than was true of one-person households. Conversely, one-person households were more likely than larger households to be located in structures having 20 or more units.

Regardless of household composition, more than half of these renters lived in structures built prior to 1940; however, they were about as likely to have moved into their unit during the preceding 5 years as to have moved there earlier. The one-person households were more likely to consist of three rooms and the other households of four rooms than of any other size unit.

Households in which the head and wife were both present were more likely than other households to consist of exactly two persons. In households of two or more persons headed by a 65 to 74 year-old, about 78 percent of the husband-wife households contained two persons compared with about 71 percent of households with a female head. In similar households with the head 75 years old or older, about 85 percent of the husband-wife households contained two persons, compared with 67 percent of households headed by a male with no wife present and 76 percent of those headed by a female.

Table 43. HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE FOR TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY REGION: 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Tenure	United States	Northeast	North Central	South	West
ALL HOUSEHOLDS					
Total	63,573	15,515	17,568	19,307	11,184
Owner-occupied	40,268	9,027	12,030	12,569	6,641
Percent	63.3	58.2	68.5	65.1	59.4
Renter-occupied	23,305	6,488	5,538	6,738	4,543
Percent	36.7	41.8	31.5	34.9	40.6
HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD 65 YEARS AND OVER					
Total	12,242	3,074	3,513	3,728	1,927
Owner-occupied	8,339	1,783	2,594	2,701	1,261
Percent	68.1	58.0	73.8	72.5	65.4
Renter-occupied	3,903	1,291	919	1,027	666
Percent	31.9	42.0	26.2	27.5	34.6

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 44. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION FOR OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS: 1970

Subject	Head, 65 to 74 years					Head, 75 years and over				
	Two-or-more-person households			One-person households		Two-or-more-person households			One-person households	
	Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives	Other male head	Female head	Male	Female	Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives	Other male head	Female head	Male	Female
All owner-occupied units[1]..............thousands..	3,163	206	486	321	1,196	1,282	162	372	298	867
Units in structure................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 unit................................	88.0	87.6	86.7	81.1	81.1	86.9	87.6	86.6	82.5	81.0
2 units or more.......................	8.4	10.0	11.4	10.4	13.8	10.0	10.9	12.4	11.5	14.9
Mobile home or trailer................	3.7	2.4	1.9	8.5	5.1	3.0	1.5	1.1	5.9	4.1
Year structure built..............	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1965 to March 1970....................	7.2	4.2	3.4	5.4	4.8	4.4	2.4	2.1	3.3	2.8
1960 to 1964..........................	8.1	5.7	4.8	6.5	6.1	6.1	3.6	3.1	4.6	4.2
1950 to 1959..........................	20.1	14.5	14.2	16.8	16.5	17.2	11.4	10.6	14.1	12.7
1940 to 1949..........................	14.6	12.9	13.6	13.9	14.1	12.8	10.6	10.6	12.0	11.9
1939 or earlier.......................	49.9	62.7	64.0	57.4	58.6	59.6	71.9	73.5	66.0	68.4
Year moved into unit..............	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1965 to March 1970....................	20.0	16.3	13.8	20.5	15.7	14.2	10.5	9.1	13.7	10.9
1960 to 1964..........................	14.2	12.1	11.6	13.3	13.0	12.6	9.5	8.3	10.8	10.1
1950 to 1959..........................	25.2	22.5	22.3	21.2	22.8	23.4	19.0	17.8	20.1	20.6
1949 or earlier.......................	40.5	49.1	52.4	45.0	48.4	49.8	61.0	64.8	55.4	58.5
Rooms.............................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3 rooms or less.......................	5.4	5.2	4.3	21.2	11.7	6.1	4.8	4.1	17.9	15.6
4 rooms...............................	20.6	16.3	16.7	24.8	26.1	21.8	15.2	15.3	23.6	24.8
5 rooms...............................	31.2	25.3	27.4	24.5	29.2	30.5	24.4	25.5	25.6	28.1
6 rooms...............................	25.0	25.6	27.8	17.4	20.1	23.9	26.4	26.9	18.5	19.3
7 rooms or more.......................	17.8	27.7	23.8	12.2	12.8	17.6	29.2	28.3	14.5	15.2
Median number of rooms................	5.3	5.6	5.6	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.7	5.7	4.8	4.9
Persons...........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 person..............................	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
2 persons.............................	78.6	51.4	66.3	-	-	82.5	58.2	69.8	-	-
3 persons.............................	14.0	26.8	18.5	-	-	12.0	26.1	18.8	-	-
4 persons or more.....................	7.5	21.8	15.2	-	-	5.5	15.7	11.4	-	-
Median number of persons..............	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.0	1.0	2.1	2.4	2.2	1.0	1.0
Specified owner-occupied units[1]..............thousands..	2,350	146	372	214	874	941	115	279	206	633
Median value.................dollars..	14,600	12,700	12,200	10,400	11,500	12,600	12,200	12,100	10,100	10,500
Median value/income ratio.............	2.4	2.1	2.3	3.7	4.0+	3.0	2.3	2.6	4.0+	4.0+

- Represents zero.

[1] Limited to one-family homes on less than 10 acres and no business on property.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 45. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION FOR RENTER-OCCUPIED UNITS WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS: 1970

Subject	Head, 65 to 74 years					Head, 75 years and over				
	Two-or-more-person households			One-person households		Two-or-more-person households			One-person households	
	Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives	Other male head	Female head	Male	Female	Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives	Male head	Female head	Male	Female
All renter occupied units..............thousands..	848	88	228	361	961	373	54	145	243	713
Units in structure................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 unit..................................	36.0	41.9	36.4	27.2	21.1	34.5	40.2	37.4	27.5	22.7
2 to 4 units..........................	25.5	26.3	29.9	21.1	29.6	25.4	26.7	29.2	21.3	29.8
5 to 19 units.........................	15.6	15.8	16.9	23.7	21.8	16.3	16.9	16.2	22.7	21.1
20 units or more......................	21.9	15.2	16.3	26.4	26.6	22.9	15.5	16.6	26.9	25.4
Mobile home or trailer................	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.6	1.1
Year structure built..............	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1965 to March 1970....................	9.5	5.2	5.4	6.1	10.1	9.5	4.7	5.3	6.8	9.6
1960 to 1964..........................	9.1	5.1	6.4	5.5	8.2	9.3	5.5	6.1	5.8	8.0
1950 to 1959..........................	13.0	9.8	11.9	9.6	12.2	13.3	10.4	11.0	9.7	11.2
1940 to 1949..........................	12.3	12.0	13.2	11.6	12.6	12.0	11.0	12.2	11.3	11.8
1939 or earlier.......................	56.1	67.6	63.1	67.2	56.9	55.9	68.5	65.5	66.5	59.4
Year moved into unit..............	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1965 to March 1970....................	49.2	48.4	47.1	56.2	52.8	45.3	42.8	41.4	50.3	46.6
1960 to 1964..........................	18.5	18.0	19.0	17.6	19.2	18.7	16.1	17.7	18.0	20.2
1950 to 1959..........................	16.0	11.7	15.9	13.1	14.9	16.8	15.6	17.2	14.5	16.8
1949 or earlier.......................	16.3	18.9	18.1	13.0	13.1	19.2	25.5	23.7	17.2	16.3
Rooms.............................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 or 2 rooms..........................	5.5	8.3	5.4	44.1	21.4	7.0	8.1	5.9	41.0	23.4
3 rooms...............................	25.0	20.1	20.8	28.6	40.1	28.2	19.7	20.9	29.0	39.3
4 rooms...............................	33.4	31.4	35.3	16.1	24.2	32.8	31.2	33.7	17.0	22.8
5 rooms...............................	21.8	20.1	22.2	6.9	9.8	19.6	21.8	22.2	7.6	9.4
6 rooms or more.......................	14.3	20.1	16.3	4.4	4.6	12.4	19.2	17.2	5.4	5.1
Median number of rooms................	4.1	4.2	4.2	2.7	3.2	4.0	4.2	4.2	2.8	3.2
Persons...........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 person..............................	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
2 persons.............................	78.0	62.2	70.5	-	-	84.6	67.5	76.0	-	-
3 persons.............................	13.1	20.8	16.2	-	-	9.8	21.0	14.9	-	-
4 persons or more.....................	8.8	17.0	13.3	-	-	5.6	11.6	9.0	-	-
Median number of persons..............	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.0	1.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.0	1.0
Specified renter-occupied units[1]..............thousands..	787	81	218	344	944	351	49	138	233	699
Median gross rent............dollars..	103	94	94	71	84	98	94	93	71	79
Median contract rent.........dollars..	85	76	75	63	73	81	76	75	63	70
Gross rent as percent of income median..	22.7	26.2	26.2	34.0	35+	29.5	29.4	30.3	35+	35+

- Represents zero

[1] Excludes family homes on 10 acres or more.

Source: U S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES

Persons 65 years old and over are less likely than the total population to suffer an injury but are considerably more likely to have a limitation of activity because of a health or physical condition. They also have a higher average number of restricted activity days and more days of bed disability. In 1972, about 43 percent of the population 65 and over had an activity limitation, compared with 13 percent of the total population. However, 31 percent of the total population, compared with 21 percent of persons 65 years and over, were injured during the year.

Among persons 60 to 64 years old, about one person in four was reported in the 1970 census to have some type of work disability. Of those who were disabled, more than half, 57 percent, had a complete work disability. About 31 percent of all persons of this age with a work disability had been completely disabled for 5 years or more. Another 22 percent had been partially disabled for that length of time.

Among those 65 and over, the disabled women were more likely than their male counterparts to have had a complete work disability, about 65 percent compared with 49 percent, and to have had the disability for 5 years or more, about 39 percent compared with 23 percent. Similarly, Negroes who were disabled were more likely than white persons to have a complete work disability (about 65 percent compared with 56 percent) and to have endured that disability for a period of 5 years or more (about 37 percent compared with 30 percent).

During 1972, about 3.5 million persons 65 and over had some type of mobility limitation because of a chronic condition. About three out of every 10 of these persons had a limitation sufficiently severe to keep them confined to the house, and the remainder, though able to leave the house, needed the assistance of another person or aid such as a wheelchair.

Persons 65 and over experienced an average of about 9 days of restricted activity each quarter in 1972. On the average, they stayed in bed 3 or 4 days during the quarter and missed a day of work because of disability.

On the average, two out of every three persons 65 and over had visited a physician during the previous 6 months and one out of five had visited a dentist. This population group made an average of about 14 visits to a physician and one visit to a dentist during the year. About 7 percent had not visited a physician, and about half of the population 65 and over had not visited a dentist, in at least 5 years. (About 51 percent of all persons 65 years old and over were edentulous in 1971, that is, they had no teeth.)

Although the number of persons using services covered by Medicare during the 5 years from 1967 through 1971 increased each year, the total number of persons enrolled also increased at about the same rate so that a constant share of enrollees, about 79 percent, used covered services. Each year during this period about 75 percent of enrolled men 65 and over and around 80 percent of enrolled women used covered services. The average charge for covered services per person was around $150 in 1967 and in the area of $200 in 1970 and 1971.

By far, the major cause of death in 1972 of persons 65 years and over was heart disease. Among the 10 leading causes, diseases of the heart accounted for as many deaths as did the remaining nine causes combined. The second leading cause was malignant neoplasms, followed by cerebrovascular disease. Accidents rated sixth.

Table 46. SELECTED HEALTH INDICATORS FOR TOTAL POPULATION AND POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX: 1972

Indicator	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	All ages	65 years and over	All ages	65 years and over	All ages	65 years and over
Total population..............thousands..	204,148	19,924	98,445	8,301	105,704	11,623
Percent with activity limitation...............	12.7	43.2	13.2	47.0	12.2	40.5
In major activity...........................	9.6	37.9	10.0	43.3	9.2	34.1
Persons injured per 100 persons per year.......	31.5	21.3	37.6	22.3	25.8	20.6
Days of restricted activity per 100 persons per year....................................	276.0	552.7	288.6	439.9	264.2	633.2
Days of bed disability associated with injury per 100 persons per year.....................	80.3	195.2	76.2	171.8	84.1	211.8

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics.

Table 47. WORK DISABILITY FOR PERSONS 60 TO 64 YEARS OLD, BY RACE AND SEX: 1970

Race and sex	Total population	With work disability		Percent distribution of population with work disability						
		Total	Percent of total population	Total	Partial work disability			Complete work disability		
					Total	Less than 5 years	5 years or more	Total	Less than 5 years	5 years or more
ALL RACES[1]										
Both sexes, 60 to 64 years	8,556,279	2,227,456	26.0	100.0	42.8	20.5	22.3	57.2	26.4	30.7
Male..........................	4,001,038	1,126,382	28.1	100.0	50.7	24.8	26.0	49.3	26.4	23.0
Female........................	4,552,241	1,101,074	24.2	100.0	34.7	16.2	18.6	65.3	26.4	38.8
WHITE										
Both sexes, 60 to 64 years	7,753,611	1,917,792	25.1	100.0	43.9	21.0	22.8	56.1	26.3	29.9
Male..........................	3,629,523	1,000,370	27.6	100.0	52.0	25.5	26.6	48.0	26.0	21.9
Female........................	1,124,088	947,422	23.0	100.0	35.3	16.3	18.9	64.7	26.5	38.3
NEGRO										
Both sexes, 60 to 64 years	731,073	260,686	35.7	100.0	35.0	16.7	18.2	65.0	27.9	37.2
Male..........................	332,016	114,828	34.6	100.0	39.6	18.9	20.8	60.4	29.1	31.2
Female........................	399,057	145,858	36.6	100.0	31.3	14.9	16.3	68.7	26.9	41.9

[1] Includes persons of other races, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 48. LIMITATION OF MOBILITY DUE TO CHRONIC CONDITIONS BY DEGREE OF LIMITATION, FOR PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX: 1972

(Numbers in thousands)

Degree of limitation	Total	Male	Female
Total persons, 65 years and over	19,924	8,301	11,623
With mobility limitation	3,505	1,348	2,158
Confined to the house	1,027	407	620
Need help in getting around	1,327	494	833
Have trouble getting around alone	1,151	446	705
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION			
Total with limitation	100.0	100.0	100.0
Limitations:			
Confined to the house	29.3	30.2	28.7
Need help in getting around	37.9	36.6	38.6
Have trouble getting around alone	32.8	33.1	32.7

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics.

Table 49. MEAN DAYS OF DISABILITY PER PERSON PER QUARTER FOR ALL PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY TYPE OF DISABILITY AND SEX: 1972

Type of disability and sex	Quarter			
	January-March	April-June	July-September	October-December
Both sexes, 65 years and over				
Mean days of restricted activity	9.8	9.2	8.7	8.8
Mean days of bed disability	4.2	3.5	3.1	3.3
Mean days lost from work	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.1
Male, 65 years and over				
Mean days of restricted activity	8.1	8.2	9.1	7.7
Mean days of bed disability	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.2
Mean days lost from work	1.5	1.5	2.0	(S)
Female, 65 years and over				
Mean days of restricted activity	11.0	9.8	8.4	9.7
Mean days of bed disability	4.7	3.7	2.9	3.3
Mean days lost from work	1.8	(S)	(S)	1.8

S Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision (has more than 30 percent relative standard error).

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics.

Table 50. TIME INTERVAL SINCE LAST PHYSICIAN AND DENTAL VISIT AND VISITS PER PERSON PER YEAR, BY SEX, FOR PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER: 1972

Type of visit and sex	Total persons 65 years and over[1] (thousands)	Time interval since last visit						Visits per person per year
		Total	Under 6 months	6 to 11 months	1 year	2 to 4 years	5 years or more	
PHYSICIAN VISIT								
Both sexes	19,924	100.0	66.3	9.4	7.1	9.4	7.3	14.5
Male	8,301	100.0	63.2	9.4	7.3	11.0	8.7	15.8
Female	11,623	100.0	68.5	9.3	7.0	8.3	6.3	13.7
DENTAL VISIT								
Both sexes	19,924	100.0	20.0	6.9	6.9	15.4	49.2	1.0
Male	8,301	100.0	17.9	7.0	7.7	16.5	49.2	0.9
Female	11,623	100.0	21.4	6.9	6.3	14.5	49.3	1.0

[1] Includes small numbers of persons reporting no visit or timing of last visit unknown, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics.

Table 51. SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICAL INSURANCE (MEDICARE) UTILIZATION AND AVERAGE COVERED CHARGES EACH CALENDAR YEAR: 1967-1971

Subject	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
Persons enrolled...............thousands..	21,204	20,684	20,299	19,709	18,653
Using covered services........thousands..	16,529	16,367	15,961	15,569	14,763
Percent..............................	78.0	79.1	78.6	79.0	79.1
Covered charges, total................millions..	$3,117.3	$3,219.7	$2,939.0	$2,552.1	$2,132.9
Average covered charges per person............	$191	$200	$188	$167	$148
PERCENT USING COVERED SERVICES					
Both sexes, 65 to 74 years......................	74.7	77.2	76.1	76.5	77.3
Average covered charges per person............	$177	$188	$185	$162	$139
Both sexes, 75 to 84 years......................	82.1	80.9	82.5	83.2	81.4
Average covered charges per person............	$214	$209	$184	$168	$158
Both sexes, 85 years and over....................	85.0	86.5	82.2	81.1	84.6
Average covered charges per person............	$200	$240	$229	$206	$179
Male, 65 years and over.........................	75.7	76.1	75.5	75.9	75.1
Average covered charges per person............	$200	$209	$205	$182	$152
Female, 65 years and over.......................	79.5	81.3	80.9	81.2	82.2
Average covered charges per person............	$186	$194	$177	$158	$145

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics.

Table 52. RANK OF MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH FOR PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER: 1972

Rank	Cause of death	Rate (per 100,000)
1	Diseases of heart..	2,682.3
2	Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues..................................	947.6
3	Cerebrovascular diseases................................	847.0
4	Influenza and pneumonia.................................	206.8
5	Arteriosclerosis..	147.7
6	Accidents..	132.7
	Motor vehicle accidents................................	36.2
	All other accidents.....................................	96.4
7	Diabetes...	130.3
8	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma........................	101.1
9	Cirrhosis of liver..	37.2
10	Hypertension..	27.1

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics.

CRIME VICTIMIZATION

The population 65 and over suffered about one-fourth as many crimes, relatively, against their person during the first half of 1973 as did the population 12 years old and over, about 15 crimes per 1,000 population compared with 64 per 1,000. For each of the two age groups, larceny was by far the most frequent crime (about 70 percent) followed by assault.

In crimes against households, those households headed by a person 65 years and over were victimized to a lesser extent than all households for each of the three household crimes considered. Motor vehicle theft accounted for a relatively minor portion of household crimes, but burglary and household larceny accounted for the great majority of cases.

Table 53. VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR SELECTED CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS FOR THE POPULATION 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER AND 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX: FIRST HALF OF 1973

(Rate per 1,000 population)

Crime	Persons 12 years and over			Persons 65 years and over		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total persons.........thousands..	161,502	76,771	84,731	20,149	8,321	11,828
Total selected crimes[1]............	64.0	75.2	53.9	15.1	18.4	12.8
Rape..................................	0.5	(B)	1.0	(B)	0	(B)
Robbery:						
With injury.........................	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.0	(B)	1.1
Without injury......................	2.3	3.6	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.1
Assault:						
Aggravated..........................	5.1	7.7	2.8	0.8	(B)	0.9
Simple..............................	8.1	10.3	6.1	1.1	1.6	(B)
Personal larceny......................	46.7	52.0	42.0	10.6	13.2	8.8

B Base too small for rate to be statistically reliable.

[1] Restricted to crimes shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Table 54. VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR SELECTED CRIMES AGAINST HOUSEHOLDS FOR HOUSEHOLD HEADS 12 YEARS OLD AND OVER AND 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER: FIRST HALF OF 1973

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Crime	Head, 12 years and over	Head, 65 years and over
Total households...................thousands..	68,978	13,397
Total selected crimes[1]..........................	103.9	55.3
Burglary..	44.0	28.5
Household larceny...................................	51.4	24.8
Motor vehicle theft.................................	8.5	2.0

[1] Restricted to crimes shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

APPENDIX

References for Tables

Table	1	Population Estimates and Projections, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 311, 511, 529.
	2	Population Estimates and Projections, Current Population Reports, P-25, No. 541.
	3	Current Population Survey, Current Population Reports, P-20, No. 276.
	4	Current Population Survey, Current Population Reports, P-20, No. 276.
	5	Current Population Survey, Current Population Reports, P-20, No. 276.
	6	Decennial Census, Volume I, U.S. Summary, 1960. Decennial Census, Volume I, U.S. Summary, 1970.
	7	Current Population Survey, Current Population Reports, P-20, No. 271. Decennial Census, Volume I, U.S. Summary, 1960. Decennial Census, Volume I, U.S. Summary, 1970.
	8	Decennial Census, Subject Reports, PC(2)-4C, 1970.
	9	Decennial Census, Subject Reports, PC(2)-4C, 1970.
	10	Decennial Census, Subject Reports, PC(2)-3A, 1970.
	11	Decennial Census, Subject Reports, PC(2)-4E, 1970.
	12	Decennial Census, Subject Reports, PC(2)-1A, 1970.
	13	Decennial Census, Subject Reports, PC(2)-1A, 1970.
	14	Current Population Survey, Current Population Reports, P-20, No. 273.
	15	Decennial Census, Volume I, U.S. Summary, 1970.
	16	Decennial Census, Volume I, U.S. Summary, 1960. Decennial Census, Volume I, U.S. Summary, 1970. Current Population Survey, Current Population Reports, P-20, No. 274.
	17	Decennial Census, Subject Reports, PC(2)-5C, 1970.
	18	Current Population Survey, Current Population Reports, P-20, No. 217.
	19	Current Population Survey, Current Population Reports, P-20, No. 253.
	20	Current Population Survey, Current Population Reports, P-20, No. 275.
	21	Decennial Census, Subject Reports, PC(2)-6E, 1970.
	22	Veterans Administration, unpublished data.
	23	Decennial Census, Volume I, U.S. Summary, 1970. Employment and Earnings, Volume 21, No. 7.
	24	Decennial Census, Volume I, U.S. Summary, 1970.
	25	Decennial Census, Subject Reports, PC(2)-6B, 1970.
	26	Special Labor Force Report No. 148, Educational Attainment of Workers.
	27	Current Population Survey, Current Population Reports, P-20, No. 274.
	28	Employment and Earnings, Volume 20, No. 10.
	29	Employment and Earnings, Volume 20, No. 7.
	30	Employment and Earnings, Volume 20, No. 10.
	31	Decennial Census, Subject Reports, PC(2)-7C, 1970.
	32	Current Population Survey, Current Population Reports, P-60, No. 97.
	33	Current Population Survey, Current Population Reports, P-60, No. 97.
	34	Current Population Survey, Current Population Reports, P-60, No. 97.
	35	Current Population Survey, Current Population Reports, P-60, No. 97.
	36	Decennial Census, Subject Reports, PC(2)-8A, 1970.
	37	Decennial Census, Subject Reports, PC(2)-8A, 1970.
	38	Current Population Survey, Current Population Reports, P-60, No. 95.
	39	Current Population Survey, Current Population Reports, P-60, No. 98.
	40	Current Population Survey, Current Population Reports, P-60, No. 98.
	41	Current Population Survey, Current Population Reports, P-60, No. 98.
	42	Decennial Census, Subject Reports, PC(2)-9A, 1970.
	43	Decennial Census, Subject Reports, PC(2)-4A, 1970.
	44	Decennial Census, Subject Reports, HC(7)-2, 1970.
	45	Decennial Census, Subject Reports, HC(7)-2, 1970.
	46	Vital and Health Statistics, Series 10, No. 85.
	47	Decennial Census, Subject Reports, PC(2)-6C, 1970.
	48	Vital and Health Statistics, Series 10, No. 85.
	49	Vital and Health Statistics, Series 10, No. 85.
	50	Vital and Health Statistics, Series 10, No. 85.
	51	Health Insurance Statistics, Current Medical Survey, Report 26.
	52	Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Volume 23, No. 8, Supplement (2)
	53	Criminal Victimization in the United States, Volume I.
	54	Criminal Victimization in the United States, Volume I.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of Data. Most of the estimates in this report are based on data from the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census and from the Decennial Censuses of Population and Housing, particularly the 1970 census. Other data were provided by various governmental agencies which include the Bureau of Labor Statistics; Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Veterans Administration; and the Department of Justice. Brief descriptions of the sources and/or the procedures by which the data were obtained are presented below.

Current Population Survey (CPS). The following table provides a description of some aspects of the Current Population Survey design.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

Time period	Number of sample areas	Number of counties[1]	Households eligible		Households visited, not interviewed[2]
			Interviewed	Not interviewed	
1972 to present.............	461	923	45,000	2,000	8,000
August 1971 to July 1972.....	449	863	45,000	2,000	8,000
January 1967 to July 1971....	449	863	48,000	2,000	8,500
1966.......................	357	701	33,500	1,500	6,000

[1] These are the number of counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

[2] These are households which were visited, but were found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

The estimating procedure used in the Current Population Survey involves the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates are based on statistics from the previous Decennial Census of Population, statistics of births, deaths, immigration and emigration, and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces. Some of the CPS estimates for this report have already been published in the P-20 and P-60 series of CPS derived data.

Decennial Census of Population. Decennial census data in the report are based on complete counts or on the samples associated with the census. All data in this report from the 1950 or earlier decennial censuses are based on complete counts. Descriptions of the 5-, 15-, and 20-percent samples from the 1970 census are found in the appropriate census publications. The 1970 Decennial Census tables appear in three special series of volumes: two for Population counts—PC(1) and PC(2) and one for Housing counts—HC7. Additionally, 1970 census data appear in U.S. Summary volumes.

Veterans Administration Data. The data of table 22 were obtained by the Veterans Administration from administrative records.

Current Medicare Survey (CMS). Data collected from the Current Medicare Survey (CMS) for this report (data from 1967 through 1971) are based on a sample which was spread over 105 areas with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The CMS was a sample of those persons who received either or both parts of Medicare[1] benefits. The sample persons were selected directly from the Medicare rolls for each sample PSU. The full sample, which was interviewed monthly for each of 15 consecutive months, consisted of about 5,200 persons. For about 2 percent of the persons visited, on the average, interviews were not obtained.

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[1] Medicare has two parts: (1) hospital benefits and (2) supplemental benefits.

Health Interview Survey (HIS). Data collected from the Health Interview Survey in 1972 are based on a sample spread over 357 areas with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The HIS sample of 1972 consisted of approximately 57,000 assigned households, of which 11,000 were vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the scope of the survey. The 46,000 eligible-occupied households in 1972 yielded a probability sample of about 134,000 persons in 44,000 interviewed households.

Vital Statistics Data. Data on mortality rates are published by the Office of Health Statistics Analysis of the National Center for Health Statistics, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The children-ever-born statistics of table 10 are based on 1970 census data.

Crime Data. The data on crime are published by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and were obtained from the National Crime Survey. The National Crime Survey is based on data obtained from a stratified multi-stage cluster sample from 376 strata, and is conducted on a quarterly basis to produce quarterly estimates and rates of crime victimizations. Approximately 75,000 housing units and other living quarters are designated for the sample. Of these, about 12,500 units are found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, or ineligible for some other reason. An additional 2,500 households are not interviewed because no one is at home after repeated visits by the interviewer, the residents refuse to be interviewed, are temporarily absent, or are unavailable for some other reason.

Reliability of the Estimates. Since many of the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and of reporting, as well as being subject to sampling variability.

The reliability of an estimate is described in terms of standard errors which are primarily measures of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of certain response and enumeration errors, but it does not measure, as such, any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 90 out of 100 that this difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error, and the chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

All statements of comparison appearing in the text are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, and most are significant at a level of more than 2.0 standard errors. This means that for most differences cited in the text, the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Statements of comparison qualified in some way (e.g., by the use of the phrase "some evidence") have a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

The figures presented in all the standard error tables are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates shown in this report. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items (for a given subject matter) and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors provided are an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors for a given subject matter rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more.

Comparability with other data. Data obtained from the Current Population Surveys and other governmental sources are not entirely comparable. This is due in large part to differences in interviewer training and experience and in the differing survey processes. This is an additional component of error not reflected in the standard error tables. Therefore, caution should be used in comparing results between these different sources.

Data based on the CPS sample. Tables of standard errors for estimates and percentages for characteristics pertaining to the total or white population (tables A-1 and A-3) and to Negro and other races (tables A-2 and A-4) are presented below. When two or more characteristics have nearly equal standard errors (e.g., total population and white population), only one table is presented to represent them. Table A-5 represents factors which are to be applied to the figures in tables A-1, A-2, A-3 and A-4 to produce standard errors for the various subject matter areas. For example, to produce approximate standard errors for estimates of total persons or white persons in low income categories based on data collected in the CPS after January 1967, multiply the appropriate figures in tables A-1 or A-3 by the factor 1.7. The factors for families and households should be used for items which can typically appear only once in a given household, e.g., "Number of household heads."

Table A-1. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED NUMBERS, TOTAL OR WHITE POPULATION

CPS Estimates

(In thousands. 68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
100......	14	5,000...	88
250......	23	7,500...	99
500......	32	10,000..	103
1,000....	44	12,500..	101
2,000....	61	15,000..	92
3,000....	73	17,500..	74
4,000....	82	20,000..	36

Note: For a particular characteristic, see table A-5 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Table A-2. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED NUMBERS, NEGRO AND OTHER RACES

CPS Estimates

(In thousands. 68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
75.......	14	750.....	35
100......	16	1,000...	36
200......	22	1,250...	34
300......	26	1,500...	28
400......	30	1,800...	11
500......	32		

Note: For a particular characteristic, see table A-5 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Illustration of the use of tables of standard errors. Table 19 of this report shows that in November 1972 here were 11,726,000 females of all races 65 years old nd over in the United States. Table A-1 shows the tandard error of an estimate of this size to be approximately 101,600 by use of linear interpolation. The actor in table A-5 for voting for the total or the white opulation is 1.1; thus the resulting standard error is pproximately 112,000 (101,600 x 1.1). The chances re 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a igure differing from a complete census figure by less han 112,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the stimate would have been a figure differing from a comlete census figure by less than 224,000 (twice the tandard error).

Table 19 also shows that of the 2,878,000 males 75 and over of all races, 14.1 percent reported they were registered to vote and also reported that they did not vote. Table A-3 shows the standard error of 14.1 percent on a base of 2,878,000 to be approximately 0.9 percentage points. The factor from table A-5 for this characteristic is again 1.1. Applying the factor 1.1 to the standard error obtained from table A-3 for 14.1 percent provides an approximation of the standard error to be about 1.0 percentage points. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated 14.1 percent would be within 1.0 percentage points of a complete census figure, and chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 2.0 (2 x 1.0) percentage points of a complete census figure, i.e., this 95 percent confidence interval would be from 12.1 to 16.1 percent.

Standard error of a difference. For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard error of each estimate considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a difference. Table 19 of this report shows that of the 5,470,000 males 65 to 74 years old of all races in November 1972, 9.7 percent reported they were registered but did not vote. Thus, the apparent difference between the percent of males of all races who were 65 to 74 who were registered to vote, but did not, and the percent of males 75 and over who were registered to vote, but did not, is 4.4 percent (14.1 - 9.7). The standard error of 14.1 percent is 1.0 percent as shown above. Table A-3 shows the standard error of an estimate of 9.7 percent for a base of 5,470,000 persons to be approximately 0.6 percentage points. Again, table A-5 shows a factor of 1.1 for voting for persons of all races. Applying this factor to the standard error obtained from table A-3 provides an approximation to the standard error of 0.7 percentage points. The standard error of the estimated difference of 4.4 percent is 1.2 percent = $\sqrt{(.7)^2 + (1.0)^2}$. This means the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated difference based on the sample would differ from the change derived using complete census figures by less than 1.2 percentage points. The 68 percent confidence interval around the 4.4 percent difference is from 3.2 to 5.6 percent, i.e., 4.4% ± 1.2%. A conclusion that the average estimate of the difference derived from all possible samples of the same size and design lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. The 95 percent confidence interval is 2.0 to 6.8 or 4.4 ± 2(1.2). Since the 95 percent confidence interval does not contain the number zero, we can conclude with 95 percent confidence that the proportion of males 65 to 74 is different from the proportion of males 75 and over for the category of these persons who reported they had registered to vote and reported that they did not vote.

Standard error of a median. The sampling variability of an estimated median depends upon the form as well as on the size of the distribution from which the median is determined. An approximate method for measuring the reliability of a median is to determine an interval about the estimated median, such that there is a stated

Table A-3. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES, TOTAL OR WHITE POPULATION

CPS Estimates

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percentages (thousands)	Estimated percentage					
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	35 or 65	50
100	2.0	3.1	4.3	6.2	6.9	7.2
250	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.9	4.3	4.5
500	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.8	3.1	3.2
1,000	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.3
2,000	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.6
3,000	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.3
4,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1
5,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.0
7,500	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8
10,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7
15,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
20,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
50,000	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
100,000	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
150,000	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
195,000	0.05	0.07	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2

Note: For a particular characteristic, see table A-5 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Table A-4. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES, NEGRO AND OTHER RACES

CPS Estimates

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percentages (thousands)	Estimated percentage					
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	35 or 65	50
75	2.7	4.2	5.8	8.4	9.2	9.6
100	2.3	3.6	5.0	7.2	8.0	8.4
200	1.7	2.6	3.5	5.1	5.6	5.9
300	1.4	2.1	2.9	4.2	4.6	4.8
400	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.6	4.0	4.2
500	1.0	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.6	3.7
750	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.6	2.9	3.1
1,000	0.7	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.5	2.6
1,250	0.7	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.4
1,500	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.1	2.2
1,800	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.0

Note: For a particular characteristic, see table A-5 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Table A-5. FACTORS TO BE APPLIED TO TABLES A-1, A-2, A-3, AND A-4 TO ESTIMATE STANDARD ERRORS OF THE CPS DATA FOR DIFFERENT POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Type of data	CPS data collected from January 1967 to present
Marital Status:	
Family characteristics	0.8
Total or white persons	1.3
Negro and other races	1.3
Movers	2.2
Nonmovers	1.5
Educational Attainment:	
Total or white	1.0
Negro and other races	1.0
Literacy:	
Total or white	1.0
Negro and other races	1.0
Voting:	
Total or white	1.1
Negro and other races	1.1
Employment or Nonlabor Force: (Monthly)	
Total or white:	
Both sexes	0.8
Male only, female only	0.7
Negro and other races	0.7
Agriculture	1.0
Employment: Annual Averages	
Total or white	
Both sexes	0.6
Male only, female only	0.5
Negro and other races	0.4
Agriculture	0.8
Income--Persons:	
Total or white	0.9
Negro and other races	0.7
Income--Families:	
Total or white	0.7
Negro and other races	0.6
Low Income--Persons:[1]	
Total or white	1.7
Negro and other races	1.4
Low Income--Families:	
Total or white	0.7
Negro and other races	0.6

---

[1] For the low-income data from 1966 of table 38, additionally multiply by the factor 1.2. For the data in table 39 which is broken down by Metropolitan or Nonmetropolitan residence, additionally multiply by the factor 1.4.

degree of confidence that the median based on a complete census lies within the interval. The following procedure may be used to estimate confidence limits of a median based on sample data: (1) From tables A-3 and A-4 and the factor table A-5, determine the standard error of a 50-percent characteristic using the appropriate base; (2) add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step (1); and (3) using the distribution of the characteristic, read off the confidence interval corresponding to the two points established in step (2). A two-standard error confidence interval may be determined by finding the values corresponding to the 50 percent plus and minus twice the standard error determined in step (1).

Illustration of the computation of a confidence interval for a median. Table 26 shows that the median number of years of education for males 65 years old and over who were not in the labor force in March 1972 was 8.6. The size, or base, of the distribution from which this median was determined is 6,233,000 persons.

1. Table A-3 shows that the standard error of 50 percent on a base of 6,233,000 is about 0.9 percent. Applying the appropriate factor from table A-5, the standard error of 50 percent for an Employment or Non Labor Force, Total or White, Male Only, characteristic is 0.9 x 0.7 = 0.6 percent.

2. To obtain a two-standard error confidence interval on the estimated median, initially add to and subtract from 50 percent twice the standard error found in step 1. This yields percentage limits of 48.8 and 51.2.

3. From table 26 it can be seen that 46.9 percent (956,300) had about 8 years of education and 14.2 percent (289,500) had more than 8 and less than 11 years of education. By linear interpolation the lower limit on the estimate is found to be about

$$8 + (3)\left(\frac{48.8 - 46.9}{14.2}\right) = 8.4$$

Similarly, the upper limit may be found by linear interpolation to be about

$$8 + (3)\left(\frac{51.2 - 46.9}{14.2}\right) = 8.9$$

Thus, the 95 percent confidence interval around 8.6 ranges from 8.4 to 8.9.

Treatment of Nonresponse in Mobility. For about five percent of the persons for whom information was obtained in March 1974, the interviewer was unable to obtain information about residence in 1970. The usual procedure for treatment of nonresponse is to create data by an imputation procedure based on known population characteristics. However, no attempt was made to adjust for nonresponse for mobility and nonmobility. Table 14 reflects this nonresponse by having percentages of movers and nonmovers add up to only about 95, rather than 100, percent. As a consequence, the estimates for percentages of movers and of nonmovers should both be higher by some portion of the approximate five percent. It is unknown, however, how the five percent nonrespondents to residence in 1970 are distributed in regard to mobility.

RELIABILITY OF NON-CPS DATA

Data based on samples from the 1970 Decennial Census. Standard errors of all data, except for fertility rates, from the 5-percent sample of the decennial census shown in this report, are small enough to be disregarded. The standard errors may be found in the appropriate census volumes, PC(1), PC(2) or HC(7). Table A-6 of this report contains standard errors of 1970-based fertility rates.

Illustration of the use of the fertility standard error table. Table 10 of this report shows that in 1970 there were 837,000 black women ever married who were 65 years old and over. These women averaged 3,137 children per thousand women. Table A-6 shows the standard error of 3,137 children on a base of 837,000 women to be approximately five children. This means the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have shown a fertility rate differing from a complete census figure by less than five. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have shown a fertility rate differing from a complete census figure by less than 10 (twice the standard error); i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval would be from 3,127 to 3,147 children ever born per thousand married black women 65 years old and over.

Data based on Vital Statistics. Since sample statistics are not involved in the numerator or denominator of any vital rate (mortality or fertility), the standard errors for such rates are zero.

Data based on the Health Interview Survey: United States - 1972. Standard errors for data tables 46, 48, 49 and 50 of this report can be obtained in the publication from which these data have been extracted. This publication is Vital Health Statistics, Series 10- Number 85, produced by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Data based on the Current Medicare Survey. Standard errors for data table 51 of this report may be found in the Current Medicare Survey Report, Supplementary Medical Insurance, First Quarter 1971 - CMS 20.

Crime Data. Tables A-7 and A-8 contain standard errors for the crime data of data tables 53 and 54 respectively, of this report.

Table A-6. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED FERTILITY RATES

Census Data

(68 chances out of 100)

Women ever married (thousands)	Children ever born per 1,000 women				
	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000
50	15	18	21	25	28
100	10	13	15	17	20
200	7	9	11	12	14
250	7	8	9	11	13
500	5	6	7	8	9
750	4	5	5	6	7
1,000	3	4	5	5	6
2,000	2	3	3	4	4
5,000	1	2	2	2	3
10,000	1	1	2	2	2

Table A-7. STANDARD ERRORS FOR ESTIMATED PERSONAL VICTIMIZATION RATES FROM THE NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of rate (thousands)	Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons)								
	.5 or 999.5	.75 or 999.25	1 or 999	2.5 or 997.5	5 or 995	10 or 990	30 or 970	50 or 950	100 or 900
5,000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.8	3.1	4.0	5.5
10,000	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	2.2	2.8	3.9
15,000	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.8	2.3	3.1
20,000	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.7
25,000	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.8	2.5
50,000	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.7
80,000	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.3
100,000	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.2
120,000	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.1
165,000	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9

Table A-8. STANDARD ERRORS FOR ESTIMATED HOUSEHOLD VICTIMIZATION RATES FROM THE NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of rate (thousands)	Estimated rate (per 1,000 households)						
	1 or 999	2.5 or 997.5	5 or 995	10 or 990	50 or 950	100 or 900	250 or 750
10,000	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.0	2.3	3.2	4.6
15,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.9	2.7	3.8
20,000	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.6	2.2	3.1
25,000	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.5	2.0	3.0
35,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.7	2.5
50,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.1
69,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.8

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WOMEN
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PREFACE

The official designation of 1975 as International Women's Year by the United Nations General Assembly was accompanied by the statement of three general goals: (1) to promote equality between men and women; (2) to support the full integration of women into the economic, social, and cultural life of their countries; and (3) to recognize and encourage the role of women in the development of international cooperation and world peace. The vast array of statistical information compiled by the U.S. Government can aid in providing an assessment of past progress, especially toward the first two of these goals, and can serve as a yardstick against which to measure future progress. Therefore, in recognition of International Women's Year, the Bureau of the Census has compiled a variety of data bearing on the changing social and economic status of women in the United States.

This report was planned and coordinated in the Population Division by Paula J. Schneider, Chief, Labor Force Statistics Branch. Contributions to the preparation of specific chapters were made by Rosalind R. Bruno, Karen A. Crook, Edward W. Fernandez, Olga V. Fonville, Lynne R. Heltman, Karen M. Mills, Victor M. Valdisera, and Linda J. Waite.

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PREFACE

The official designation of 1975 as International Women's Year by the United Nations General Assembly was accompanied by the statement of three general goals: (1) to promote equality between men and women; (2) to support the full integration of women into the economic, social, and cultural life of their countries; and (3) to recognize and encourage the role of women in the development of international cooperation and world peace. The vast array of statistical information compiled by the U.S. Government can aid in providing an assessment of past progress, especially toward the first two of these goals, and can serve as a yardstick against which to measure future progress. Therefore, in recognition of International Women's Year, the Bureau of the Census has compiled a variety of data bearing on the changing social and economic status of women in the United States.

This report was planned and coordinated in the Population Division by Paula J. Schneider, Chief, Labor Force Statistics Branch. Contributions to the preparation of specific chapters were made by Rosalind R. Bruno, Karen A. Crook, Edward W. Fernandez, Olga V. Fonville, Lynne R. Heltman, Karen M. Mills, Victor M. Valdisera, and Linda J. Waite.

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A STATISTICAL PORTRAIT OF WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES

INTRODUCTION

This report presents a statistical portrait of the changing role of women in the United States during the 20th century. Data are from United States Government sources—from surveys, decennial censuses, vital statistics, and administrative records. The majority of the statistics have been published previously, either in government documents or professional journals, but are brought together here to highlight the demographic, social, and economic conditions of women.

Most data are from the monthly Current Population Survey and the decennial population censuses of the Bureau of the Census. Selected data are provided in a historical framework beginning in 1900 where available. Most statistics are shown in time series beginning in 1950 or later, however, because the Current Population Survey, the source of the largest proportion of data, did not get underway until the 1940's, and since then has been expanded several times both in types of information collected and in sample size.

The analyses trace trends among women in the areas of population growth and composition, longevity, mortality, and health, residence and migration, marital and family status, fertility, education, labor force participation, occupation and industry, work experience, income and poverty status, voting and public office holding, and crime and victimization. Comparisons of black and white women are discussed separately, and recent data are included for women of Spanish origin.

HIGHLIGHTS

- In July 1975 the female population of the United States was about 109.4 million, representing 51.3 percent of the population and outnumbering males by 5.6 million. With increases in the total population, by the end of the century women are projected to outnumber men by 6.9 to 7.9 million.

- The changing social and economic role of women is most evident in the increase in their labor force participation. Between 1950 and 1974 the number of working women nearly doubled, while the number of working men increased by about one-fourth.

- The dramatic change in the female work force is reflected in the change in the ratio of women to men who were year-round full-time workers, from 29 women per 100 men in 1950 to 47 women per 100 men in 1974.

- The historical relationship between labor force participation and such variables as marital status and the presence and age of children has been changing. Among married women with preschool age children the participation rate has risen substantially, from 12 percent in 1950 to 37 percent in 1975.

- Although employment of women increased in the 1960's, women workers remained concentrated in a few major occupation groups in both 1960 and 1970, with over half of them working in clerical, operative, and service positions.

- Income differentials of women and men workers remained substantial in 1974; the median income for women who had worked year round full time was 57 percent of the median income for men who had worked year round full time.

- Families headed by women were 13 percent of all families in 1975. The proportion of families below the poverty level that are headed by women has increased, accounting for 46 percent of all families in poverty in 1974.

- College enrollment rates of women have risen far more rapidly than those for men since 1950, but women were still only 44 percent of college students in 1974.

- Although younger women are approaching educational equality with men, they have not yet closed the gap; among persons 25 to 29 years old in 1975, 77 percent as many women as men had completed 4 years of college; in 1950 the comparable figure was 66 percent. During the period the proportion of women 25 to 29 years old who completed 4 years of college rose from 6 percent to 19 percent.

- Life expectancy at birth, a measure of longevity, has improved more for women than for men, advancing for women from 48.3 years in 1900 to 75.3 years in 1973, and advancing for men from 46.3 years to 67.6 years in the same period. Life expectancy of women now exceeds that of men by almost 8 years.

- Of the 15 leading causes of death, women experience lower death rates than men for all causes except one (diabetes). The dramatic decrease in the maternal mortality rate in the last 50 years has eliminated this as a major cause of death among women.

- The recent trends in marriage and divorce have resulted in an increasing proportion of young women who are single or divorced. Between 1950 and 1975 the proportion of women 20 to 24 years old who were single increased from 28 to 40 percent; during the same period the proportion of women 25 to 34 years old who were divorced and not remarried increased from 2.5 to 6.8 percent.

- The fertility rates of American women have shown wide fluctuations in the past quarter century from near record highs for the century in the late 1950's to record lows in the past few years. If the current level of fertility were to continue, a natural decrease (an excess of deaths over births) would result eventually.

Chapter 1.
POPULATION GROWTH AND COMPOSITION

The female population of the United States on July 1, 1975 is estimated at 109,377,000. This figure is about 5.6 million larger than the number of men and represents 51.3 percent of the total population of 213,137,000 (table 1-1). Since 1910 the female population has grown faster in each decade than the male population. The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) has declined steadily from 106.2 in 1910 to 94.9 in 1975. At the turn of the century, men constituted 51.1 percent of the total U.S. population; in 1950, for the first time in any decennial census, women outnumbered men.

Growth. In the 20th century the largest rate of population increase for both sexes during a decade was recorded between 1900 and 1910, mainly as a result of the large volume of net immigration. The smallest percent increase occurred between 1930 and 1940, a decade when birth rates were low and net immigration was very small. Between 1970 and 1975, the female population increased by 4.9 percent, or at an average annual rate of 0.9 percent, a rate very similar to the average annual growth rate of 0.8 percent registered during the 1930's.

Age composition. As a consequence of fluctuations in fertility and declines in mortality, the age distribution of the female population has been changing substantially. The median age of the population may be used as a general indicator of change in the age distribution. The female figure rose from 22.4 years in 1900 to 30.5 in 1950. Thus, within a period of five decades, the median age of the female population increased by 8 years, or by over 1½ years per decade. This increase resulted from declines in fertility during most of the period; declines in death rates and net immigration retarded the rise to a small extent. During the 1960's the trend toward an older population was temporarily interrupted, with a decline of 1 year in the median age of the female population. Between 1970 and 1975, however, the median age again increased by more than one-half year, to 30 years.

The proportion of the female population below age 15 increased rapidly from the latter part of the 1940's to 1960 reflecting the higher birth rates during the "baby boom" years than earlier (table 1-2). As a result of the decline in fertility over the past 15 years, however, children have become a steadily decreasing proportion of the population. The numbers of young women 15 to 24 years of age have been similarly affected by fluctuating fertility rates. The decline in the proportions in this age group between 1940 and 1960 reflects earlier declines in fertility, inasmuch as women in this age group were born before the onset of the post-World War II wave of higher fertility. By 1975, however, this age group had increased to approximately 18 percent of the female population from its 13 percent in 1960.

Because of the much lower fertility in the 20-year period from 1925 to 1945 than in the pre-1925 years, the proportion of women in the younger adult working ages (those 25 to 44 years old) declined about 7 percentage points between 1950 and 1970. Since 1970, however, this segment has increased slightly as the enlarged "baby boom" cohorts have begun to replace the smaller cohorts. In 1975 one-fourth of the female population was in this age group. The proportion of women in the older working ages (45 to 64 years old) rose from 13.3 percent in 1900 to 20.2 percent in 1950. Since 1950 women in this age range have remained a relatively constant proportion of the female population—roughly one-fifth.

Women aged 65 years old and over have constituted a larger share of the female population in every successive decade since 1900. By 1975, 12 percent of the female population was in this age group; the corresponding proportion in 1900 was 4 percent. This uninterrupted increase during the 20th century in the proportion of the population in this age category has resulted largely from generally declining fertility rates, although declines in death rates may have contributed to the increase in small part.

Sex ratios. The sex composition of the resident population of the United States may be viewed as determined by four factors: (1) sex ratios at birth, (2) differences between the sexes in age-specific death rates, (3) differences between the sexes in net immigration, and (4) the balance of the sexes in other net movements overseas (e.g., movement to outlying areas, movement of Armed Forces personnel, and Federal civilian employees outside the United States). For example, the dramatic increase between 1970 and 1975 in the sex ratio of the resident population at ages 15 to 24 years resulted primarily from military personnel returning from overseas. The proportions of females and males as a whole and in various age groups, as shown by census statistics (table 1-3), are also affected by net coverage errors and age reporting errors in census data.

Although the sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) at birth is a little above 105, this small preponderance of males at the start of life is reduced, first, by the higher infant mortality of males and, then, by the higher death rates of males at other ages. With advancing age, the sex ratio decreases more and more rapidly.

Moreover, there have been dramatic declines in sex ratios over time. The most marked change over the past 75 years occurred in the age group 65 years and over, which fell by almost one-third, from 102.1 in 1900 to 69.3 in 1975. This decline is largely the result of the widening gap between female and male mortality rates for this age group. The number of survivors of the heavy immigration that occurred during the first quarter of this century, when male immigrants were more numerous than female immigrants, has dwindled. The "mortality" factor has in fact produced an increase in the proportion of women among persons surviving to successively older ages. Approximately 53 percent of all women 65 years and over in March 1975 were widowed, and this fact has profound implications for social and economic policy.

Population projections. Projections regarding the course of future population change depend on the assumptions made with respect to future fertility, mortality, and net immigration. The alternative projections of the female population of the United States from 1975 to the year 2000 presented here vary on the basis of the assumed levels of fertility. For the three series of projections featured, the assumed fertility levels all yield substantial increases in the female population to the year 2000 (table 1-4). Series I projections assume that women who enter the childbearing ages in future years will have an average of 2.7 births per woman; Series II and Series III assume averages of 2.1 and 1.7 births, respectively. All projection series use the same assumptions for mortality and net immigration. The projections assume only slight reductions in death rates and hence only slight rises in survival rates in future years; net immigration is assumed to be 400,000 per year. Over the 25-year period, the female population is projected to grow by 17.1 million for the low projection (Series III) and by more than twice that much, 37.5 million, for the high projection (Series I).

All three projection series indicate that women will continue to outnumber men throughout the next quarter of the century, and that the gap between the number of women and the number of men will continue to increase. The excess of women over men is projected to range between 6.2 million and 6.5 million by 1985 and between 6.9 million and 7.9 million by 2000.

Some perspective on the future age structure of the female population is given in table 1-5. In projection Series II and Series III, the proportion of females below age 15 would drop from one-fourth in 1975 to roughly one-fifth in both 1985 and 2000. Under the high fertility assumption of Series I, the proportion of female children would stabilize at approximately one-fourth of the total female population for the last quarter-century.

The future numbers of women 15 to 44 years old are significant, particularly in connection with the growth of the population, for these are the women in the childbearing ages. Because of differences in the future course of the fertility rates which underlie the alternative projections, the rate of change in the number of women 15 to 24 years old varies substantially among the three series of projections. Between 1975 and 2000, the numbers of such women would increase 13 percent under Series I and decrease 18 percent under Series III. The proportion of women at ages 25 to 44 is expected to rise only slightly according to all three series. Although the overall proportion of women 15 to 44 years old is expected to remain relatively unchanged between 1975 and 2000, the number of women in these ages is expected to rise in this period by 16 percent. This increase would more than counterbalance the decline in the average number of births per woman assumed in Series III, the series with subreplacement fertility, assuring a sufficient number of births to produce some population growth.

The proportions of women in the age groups 45 to 64 and 65 and over are expected to increase somewhat by the year 2000. Moreover, there will be a 40-percent increase between 1975 and 2000 in the number of women over 65 years old because of past rises in the numbers of births and past reductions in age-specific death rates. Regardless of which projection series is employed, the median age of the female population is expected to increase between 1975 and 2000. Under the low fertility assumption (Series III), the median age would increase by approximately 8.2 years; under the high fertility assumption (Series I), the median age would rise by 3.1 years.

Table 1-1. Population of the United States by Age and Sex: 1900 to 1975

(Numbers in thousands. Resident population as of July 1 for 1975 and as of April 1 for other years)

Sex and year	All ages	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Median age
WOMEN							
1975	109,377	26,284	19,902	27,248	22,715	13,228	30.0
1970	104,300	28,395	17,890	24,547	21,818	11,650	29.3
1960	90,992	27,428	12,114	23,965	18,428	9,056	30.3
1950	76,139	19,964	11,232	23,112	15,349	6,482	30.5
1940	65,815	16,321	12,095	20,042	12,739	4,619	29.0
1930	[1]60,807	17,875	11,357	17,959	10,262	3,311	26.2
1920	[1]51,935	16,685	9,529	15,286	7,927	2,452	24.7
1910	[1]44,727	14,626	9,029	12,784	6,268	1,965	23.5
1900	[1]37,243	12,951	7,529	10,221	4,940	1,526	22.4
MEN							
1975	103,760	27,365	20,102	26,294	20,829	9,172	27.6
1970	98,912	29,505	17,551	23,449	19,992	8,416	26.8
1960	88,331	28,358	11,906	22,935	17,629	7,503	28.7
1950	75,187	20,708	10,989	22,302	15,375	5,813	29.9
1940	66,350	16,803	11,938	19,778	13,413	4,418	29.0
1930	[1]62,395	18,333	11,150	18,316	11,211	3,333	26.7
1920	[1]54,086	17,034	9,231	16,090	9,151	2,488	25.8
1910	[1]47,501	14,942	9,136	14,131	7,189	1,989	24.6
1900	[1]38,969	13,220	7,402	11,168	5,480	1,558	23.3

[1] Includes persons with age not reported, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, Part 1(B), and Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 614.

Table 1-2. Percent Distribution of the Population by Age and Sex: 1900 to 1975

(Resident population as of July 1 for 1975 and as of April 1 for other years)

Sex and year	All ages	Under 15 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
WOMEN						
1975	100.0	24.0	18.2	24.9	20.8	12.1
1970	100.0	27.2	17.2	23.5	20.9	11.2
1960	100.0	30.1	13.3	26.3	20.3	10.0
1950	100.0	26.2	14.8	30.4	20.2	8.5
1940	100.0	24.8	18.4	30.5	19.4	7.0
1930	[1]100.0	29.4	18.7	29.5	16.9	5.4
1920	[1]100.0	32.1	18.3	29.4	15.3	4.7
1910	[1]100.0	32.7	20.2	28.6	14.0	4.4
1900	[1]100.0	34.8	20.2	27.4	13.3	4.1
MEN						
1975	100.0	26.4	19.4	25.3	20.1	8.8
1970	100.0	29.8	17.7	23.7	20.2	8.5
1960	100.0	32.1	13.5	26.0	20.0	8.5
1950	100.0	27.5	14.6	29.7	20.4	7.7
1940	100.0	25.3	18.0	29.8	20.2	6.7
1930	[1]100.0	29.4	17.9	29.4	18.0	5.3
1920	[1]100.0	31.5	17.1	29.7	16.9	4.6
1910	[1]100.0	31.5	19.2	29.7	15.1	4.2
1900	[1]100.0	33.9	19.0	28.7	14.1	4.0

[1] Includes persons with age not reported, not shown separately.

Source: Same as table 1-1.

Table 1-3. Sex Ratios of the Population by Age: 1900 to 1975

(Resident population as of July 1 for 1975 and as of April 1 for other years)

Year	All ages	Under 5 years	5 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
1975	94.9	104.4	104.0	101.0	96.5	91.7	69.3
1970	94.8	104.0	103.9	98.1	95.5	91.6	72.2
1960	97.1	103.4	103.4	98.3	95.7	95.7	82.9
1950	98.7	103.9	103.6	97.8	96.5	100.2	89.7
1940	100.8	103.2	102.8	98.7	98.7	105.3	95.6
1930	102.6	103.0	102.4	98.2	102.0	109.2	100.7
1920	104.1	102.5	101.9	96.9	105.3	115.4	101.5
1910	106.2	102.5	102.0	101.2	110.5	114.7	101.2
1900	104.6	102.1	102.0	98.3	109.3	110.9	102.1

Note: Number of males per 100 females.

Source: Same as table 1-1.

Table 1-4. Projections of the Population of the United States by Age and Sex: 1975 to 2000

(Numbers in thousands. As of July 1. Total population including Armed Forces overseas)

Sex and age	1975 (estimate)	1985			2000		
		Series I	Series II	Series III	Series I	Series II	Series III
Women, all ages	109,393	123,714	120,201	117,415	146,935	134,973	126,481
Under 5 years	7,777	11,727	9,652	8,050	12,011	8,948	6,963
5 to 14 years	18,507	18,100	16,661	15,477	24,954	19,597	15,899
15 to 24 years	19,913	19,046			22,570	19,122	16,376
25 to 44 years	27,251	36,030			[1]38,428		
45 to 64 years	22,715	22,836			30,319		
65 years and over	13,228	15,975			18,558		
Median age years	30.0	31.4	32.3	33.0	33.1	36.2	38.2
Men, all ages	104,239	117,560	113,866	110,940	140,072	127,521	118,617
Under 5 years	8,119	12,315	10,132	8,448	12,643	9,416	7,325
5 to 14 years	19,246	18,956	17,445	16,203	26,246	20,602	16,706
15 to 24 years	20,357	19,450			23,305	19,721	16,869
25 to 44 years	26,508	35,146			[1]37,380		
45 to 64 years	20,836	21,007			28,360		
65 years and over	9,172	10,684			12,041		
Median age years	27.6	28.9	29.8	30.6	29.7	33.3	35.7

[1] The base date for the projections was July 1, 1974; thus projections for age 25 differ slightly for Series I, Series II, and Series III.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 541 and 614.

Table 1-5. Projections of the Percent Distribution of the Population by Age and Sex: 1975 to 2000

(As of July 1. Total population including Armed Forces overseas)

Sex and age	1975 (estimate)	1985			2000		
		Series I	Series II	Series III	Series I	Series II	Series III
Women, all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	7.1	9.5	8.0	6.9	8.2	6.6	5.5
5 to 14 years	16.9	14.6	13.9	13.2	17.0	14.5	12.6
15 to 24 years	18.2	15.4	15.8	16.2	15.4	14.2	12.9
25 to 44 years	24.9	29.1	30.0	30.7	26.2	28.5	30.4
45 to 64 years	20.8	18.5	19.0	19.4	20.6	22.5	24.0
65 years and over	12.1	12.9	13.3	13.6	12.6	13.7	14.7
Men, all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	7.8	10.5	8.9	7.6	9.0	7.4	6.2
5 to 14 years	18.5	16.1	15.3	14.6	18.7	16.2	14.1
15 to 24 years	19.5	16.5	17.1	17.5	16.6	15.5	14.2
25 to 44 years	25.4	29.9	30.9	31.7	26.7	29.3	31.5
45 to 64 years	20.0	17.9	18.4	18.9	20.2	22.2	23.9
65 years and over	8.8	9.1	9.4	9.6	8.6	9.4	10.2

Source: Same as table 1-4.

Chapter 2.

LONGEVITY, MORTALITY, AND HEALTH

Progress in achieving greater longevity may be summarized by life expectancy at birth, a measure which represents the average number of years a newborn child may expect to live according to the death rates of a given year or period. Table 2-1 shows the record of improvement in life expectancy or average length of life in the United States during the 20th century.

Over the 73-year period 1900 to 1973, the average length of life of females increased from 48.3 years in 1900 to 75.3 years in 1973, i.e., by 27.0 years. For men, life expectancy at birth increased only 21.3 years over the same period, advancing from 46.3 years to 67.6 years. An analysis as to the proportion of the 1900-70 increase in life expectancy that occurred in the first 35 years and the proportion that ensued during the second 35 years of the period reveals the following:

Measure and sex	Total increase (1900-70)	Increase in first 35 years (1900-35)	Increase in second 35 years (1935-70)
Change (in years):			
Female	26.5	15.6	10.9
Male	20.8	13.6	7.2
Percent change:			
Female	54.9	32.3	17.1
Male	44.9	29.4	12.0
Percent distribution:			
Female	100.0	58.9	41.1
Male	100.0	65.4	34.6

Source: Table 2-1.

For both sexes greater gains in longevity were recorded in the first 35 years than in the second, and women exhibited greater increases than men in both 35-year periods. In 1930 women could expect to live only 3.5 years longer than men; by 1970 women had a life expectancy nearly 8 years longer. Between 1970 and 1973, life expectancy at birth increased by one-half year for each sex, so that the difference between the sexes remained unchanged for this period.

The main reasons for the increasing female advantage in longevity have been the decrease in deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth and the shift from infective and parasitic diseases to the chronic degenerative diseases as major causes of death. In the past 40 years, degenerative diseases such as heart disease and malignant neoplasms have become increasingly prevalent as causes of death due to the relatively successful eradication of infective and parasitic disease. For reasons that are not entirely clear, women succumb to degenerative diseases less than men. Furthermore, medical technology has developed in such a way that some of the more serious types of cancer among women, such as breast and uterine cancer, are more easily detected and treated than the main types of cancer among men (e.g., cancer of the lungs and digestive system).

The excess of male death rates over female death rates has increased for most causes of death during recent decades (table 2-2). Of the 15 leading causes of death (as of 1969), 14 show an advantage for females. The only exception is diabetes mellitus, and even this cause of death has shown a steady decline in the male advantage. Only for suicide and peptic ulcers has there been a distinct erosion of the female mortality advantage. Several other conditions, such as homicide, congenital anomalies, cirrhosis of the liver, and arteriosclerosis reveal no definite trend in the sex ratio of mortality, although women are still less likely to die from these causes than men.

The reduction in death rates of women from the complications of pregnancy and childbirth has removed one of the major causes of death among women (table 2-3). In the United States, the maternal mortality rate has shown a dramatic improvement in the last five decades, dropping sharply from 690 deaths related to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births in 1920-24, to 376 in 1940, 37 in 1960, and 15 in 1973. This dramatic drop may be attributed to a combination of factors, including the decline in the birth rate (specifically in the number of children born to women, particularly to older women). The expanded programs of prenatal and postnatal care, which have contributed to reductions in infant mortality, have also benefited the mother, as has the decline in the practice of employing a midwife at home as a substitute for an attending physician in a hospital. Among other factors which have resulted in the reduction of maternal mortality are the use of antibiotics to control infections and the availability of blood and blood substitutes for the treatment of hemorrhage. The risk of maternal mortality in 1971 was lowest at ages 20 to 24.[1] It was higher for women under

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[1] U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, **Vital Statistics of the U.S., 1971,** Vol. II, "Mortality."

20 years of age and for women 25 to 29, but for ages 30 and over increasing age is associated with a steep rise in maternal mortality. At 40 to 44 years of age, the maternal mortality rate was over nine times the rate at 20 to 24 years of age.

Although women have lower death rates than men, the incidence of sickness is generally greater among women. Information from the Health Interview Survey shows that from 1958 through 1972 females experienced from 4 to 14 percent more acute conditions than did men.[2] For the five major categories, the females' disadvantage is persistent for infective and parasitic diseases, respiratory conditions, conditions of the digestive system, and "other acute conditions" (even when conditions relating to childbirth are excluded). Only for injuries do men show a disadvantage. Part of the explanation for the higher morbidity, but lower mortality, of women than of men is that excess male morbidity appears for six chronic conditions which are responsible for high death rates, among them diseases of the heart, cerebrovascular diseases, and respiratory diseases. Also it appears for an acute condition, injuries, which produces high mortality. Another explanation may be that females are more likely to undergo earlier diagnosis and to secure proper treatment for the condition.

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[2] Lois M. Verbrugge, "Morbidity and Mortality in the United States: A Riddle of the Sexes," paper presented at the April 1975 meetings of the Population Association of America.

Table 2-1. **Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex: 1900 to 1973**

(Years of life. Prior to 1930 data are for death-registration States only)

Year	Women	Men	Difference between women and men
1973	75.3	67.6	7.7
1970	74.8	67.1	7.7
1960	73.1	66.6	6.5
1950	71.1	65.6	5.5
1940	65.2	60.8	4.4
1935	63.9	59.9	4.0
1930	61.6	58.1	3.5
1920	54.6	53.6	1.0
1910	51.8	48.4	3.4
1900	48.3	46.3	2.0

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, 1970, Vol. II, "Mortality," and Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Final Mortality Statistics, 1973, Vol. 23, No. 11, Supplement (2).

Table 2-2. **Age-Adjusted Female Death Rate and Sex Mortality Ratio for Leading Causes of Death, United States: Selected Years, 1952 to 1973**

(Based on age-specific death rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Computed by the direct method, using as the standard population the age distribution of the total population of the United States as enumerated in 1940)

Causes of death	1973	1970	1964	1958	1952
ALL CAUSES					
Female age-adjusted rate	513.1	532.5	569.2	600.9	658.9
Age-adjusted sex ratio[1]	0.56	0.57	0.61	0.64	0.67
Diseases of the heart	167.4	175.2	196.6	211.6	225.6
Sex ratio	0.49	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.60
Malignant neoplasms	108.7	108.8	109.3	112.2	118.8
Sex ratio	0.68	0.69	0.74	0.81	0.89
Cerebrovascular diseases	58.5	60.8	69.1	78.4	84.6
Sex ratio	0.83	0.83	0.87	0.89	0.93
Accidents	27.4	28.2	28.3	26.5	32.0
Sex ratio	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.36	0.37
Influenza and pneumonia	15.2	16.7	17.7	19.6	19.7
Sex ratio	0.57	0.58	0.61	0.63	0.69
Certain causes of mortality in early infancy	11.8	17.2	25.7	32.9	33.5
Sex ratio	0.68	0.67	0.68	0.70	0.69
Diabetes mellitus	13.3	14.4	14.4	14.6	16.4
Sex ratio	1.03	1.07	1.16	1.29	1.43
Arteriosclerosis	7.3	7.5	11.2	12.1	13.9
Sex ratio	0.82	0.79	0.85	0.81	0.82
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	4.5	4.8	4.0	2.9	3.2
Sex ratio	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.25	0.48
Cirrhosis of the liver	9.9	9.8	7.8	6.5	6.2
Sex ratio	0.47	0.49	0.50	0.48	0.48
Suicide	6.6	6.8	5.8	4.7	4.3
Sex ratio	0.37	0.39	0.35	0.28	0.28
Congenital anomalies	6.0	7.6	9.7	11.2	11.4
Sex ratio	0.81	0.84	0.84	0.82	0.81
Homicide	4.5	3.7	2.7	2.5	2.4
Sex ratio	0.27	0.25	0.30	0.33	0.28
Nephritis and nephrosis	2.5	2.9	4.6	6.8	11.8
Sex ratio	0.68	0.67	0.71	0.74	0.77
Peptic ulcer	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.4	1.8
Sex ratio	0.39	0.39	0.33	0.29	0.22

[1] Ratio of female rate to male rate.

Note: Leading causes of death are as of 1969.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 23, No. 11; Vital Statistics of the U.S., 1970, Vol. II, "Mortality"; and Vital and Health Statistics, Series 20, Nos. 15 and 16.

Table 2-3. **Maternal Mortality Rates: 1920 to 1973**

(Prior to 1933 data are for birth-registration States only. Rates per 100,000 live births. Deaths are classified according to the International Classification of Diseases in use at the time)

Year	Rate[1]	Percent change over preceding period
1973	15.2	-29.3
1970[2]	21.5	-42.0
1960	37.1	-55.5
1950	83.3	-77.8
1940	376.0	-40.9
1930-34	636.0	-7.8
1920-24	689.5	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] Maternal deaths are those assigned to complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium.

[2] Excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

Source: Same as table 2-1.

Chapter 3.
RESIDENCE AND MIGRATION

Women and men in the United States exhibit similar residential and migratory patterns, which is not surprising as most persons marry sometime during their lives, and most married couples live together and move as a pair. Most of the small differences between the residential and migratory patterns of men and women can be attributed to differences in marital status, employment status, life cycle stage, or labor market opportunities from area to area, which may favor the employment of one sex over the other.

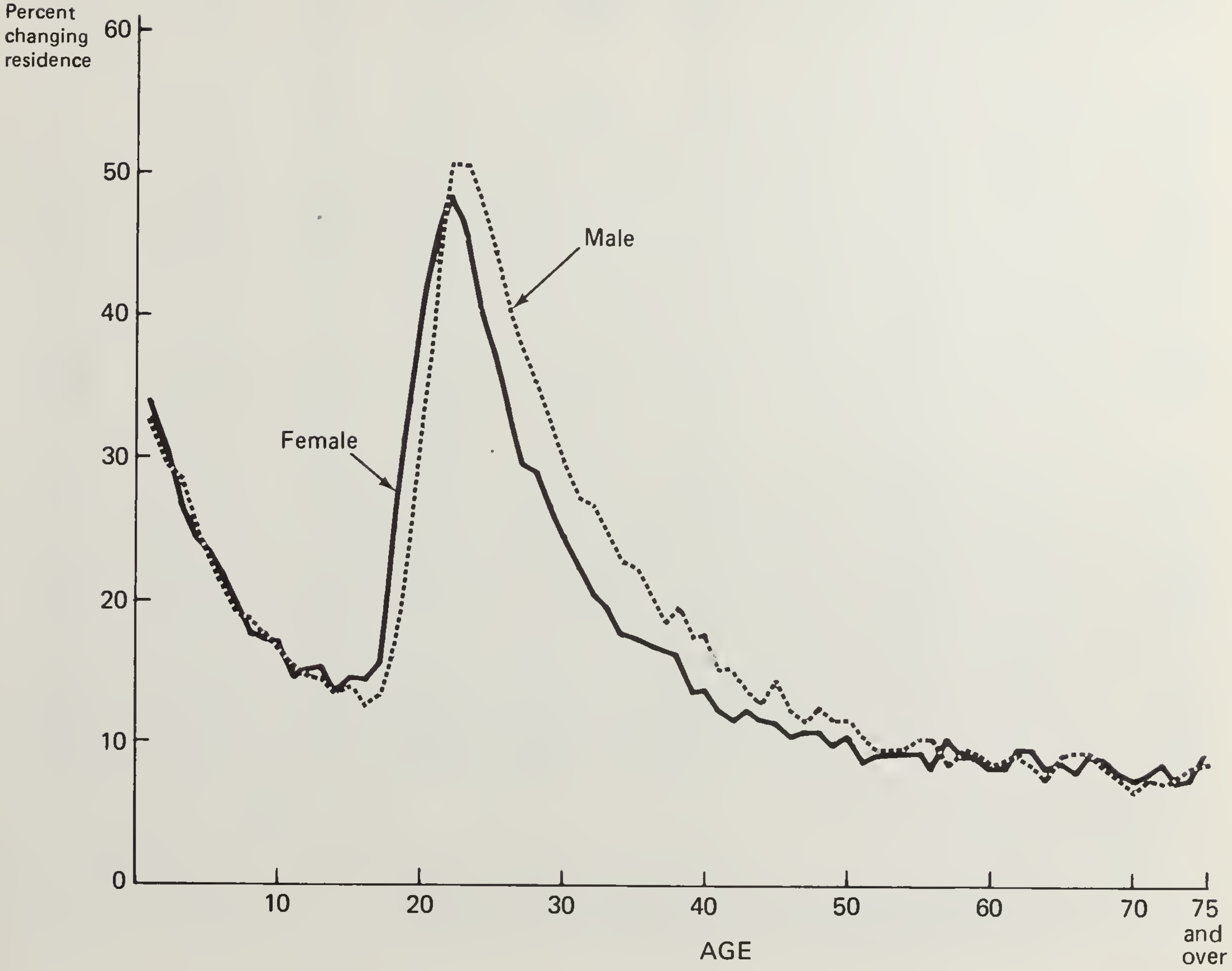
The United States population has been becoming increasingly urbanized for many decades. About 29 percent of all women were living on farms in 1920, but in 1970 only about 4 percent of the women were farm residents (table 3-1). In 1970 about three-fourths of all women lived in urban areas as compared with less than half in 1910. Women generally outnumber men in central cities of metropolitan areas, partially because of the employment opportunities for young women in such areas. Cities with a concentration of service industries (e.g., education, health, finance, public administration) generally offer especially favorable employment opportunities for women in professional, clerical, and service occupations.

The predominance of young men (15 to 24 years old) in rural farm areas reflects the fact that young unmarried men are more likely to find employment as hired hands, foremen, and in other agricultural jobs than are unmarried women. The greater proportion of men aged 55 and over in rural farm areas may reflect differential responses by men and women to the loss of a spouse. When a farmer loses his wife, he is more likely to remain on the land than is a farmer's wife who loses her husband; she instead may migrate to live with relatives in a city.

There is little overall difference in the mobility rates of men and women during their lifetimes, although women have somewhat higher rates than men in their late teens and slightly lower rates from 20 to 50 years old (Figure 3-1). The probability of migrating is greatest for women at age 22; for men the peak migratory age range extends for a year or so later. These slight differences in mobility by age for men and women may simply reflect the movement of married couples, wherein the woman is typically a few years younger than her husband.

Among persons aged 18 to 34 who are not currently married, more women than men make short-distance moves (table 3-3). Generally, men exhibit higher rates of interstate migration than women, although young married women (14 to 19 years old) are more likely than young married men to move between States. Married women under 45 are more mobile than single women of this age probably because of moves associated with setting up a new household, the birth of a child, or a husband's job transfer. After age 30, divorced, widowed, and separated women are more likely than married or single persons of the same age to change their place of residence.

Figure 3-1 Percent of Population Changing Residence During a One-Year Period by Single Years of Age and Sex: Average for 1966-1971



Note: Data include movers from abroad.

Source: Unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, 1966-'71.

Table 3-1. Percent Distribution of Women in Urban, Rural, Farm and Nonfarm Areas by Age: 1910 to 1970

(Definition of urban-rural residence has varied over time. Refer to appropriate decennial census publications for definitions)

Age and type of residence	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920[1]	1910[1]
Total, all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	74.2	70.9	65.3	58.0	57.4	52.3	47.3
Rural	25.8	29.1	34.7	42.0	42.6	47.7	52.7
Nonfarm	22.0	21.9	20.2	20.2	19.0	18.7	(NA)
Farm	3.9	7.1	14.5	21.8	23.6	28.9	(NA)
Under 5 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	72.9	69.3	60.5	47.5	49.2	45.7	39.6
Rural	27.1	30.7	39.5	52.5	50.8	54.3	60.4
Nonfarm	24.0	24.2	23.3	23.9	21.6	(NA)	(NA)
Farm	3.1	6.5	16.2	28.6	29.2	(NA)	(NA)
5 to 14 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	71.4	67.0	56.4	49.1	49.8	44.6	39.7
Rural	28.6	33.0	43.6	50.9	50.2	55.4	60.3
Nonfarm	24.3	24.5	23.2	22.1	20.0	(NA)	(NA)
Farm	4.3	8.4	20.4	28.8	30.1	(NA)	(NA)
15 to 24 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	[2]100.0	100.0
Urban	76.3	70.9	65.2	57.5	57.6	56.0	48.8
Rural	23.7	29.1	34.8	42.5	42.4	44.0	51.2
Nonfarm	20.5	22.2	20.3	20.0	18.4	(NA)	(NA)
Farm	3.3	6.9	14.5	22.5	24.0	(NA)	(NA)
25 to 44 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(NA)	100.0
Urban	74.5	72.7	68.9	62.9	63.2	(NA)	53.5
Rural	25.5	27.3	31.1	37.1	36.8	(NA)	46.5
Nonfarm	22.1	21.2	19.0	19.5	17.7	(NA)	(NA)
Farm	3.4	6.1	12.1	17.6	19.1	(NA)	(NA)
45 to 64 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	[3]100.0	100.0
Urban	74.6	72.5	68.9	62.0	60.4	55.2	50.6
Rural	25.4	27.5	31.1	38.0	39.6	44.8	49.4
Nonfarm	20.5	19.5	17.5	18.1	18.1	(NA)	(NA)
Farm	4.9	8.0	13.6	20.0	21.5	(NA)	(NA)
65 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(NA)	100.0
Urban	75.3	72.5	67.2	60.4	57.3	(NA)	46.4
Rural	24.7	27.5	32.8	39.6	42.7	(NA)	53.6
Nonfarm	21.1	21.0	21.0	21.3	21.3	(NA)	(NA)
Farm	3.6	6.5	11.8	18.3	19.7	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.

[1] Excludes women with no age reported.

[2] Women aged 15 to 44 years.

[3] Women 45 years and over.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1910 Census of Population, Vol. I; 1920 Census of Population, Vol. II; 1930 Census of Population, Vol. III, Part 1; 1950 Census of Population, Vol. II, Part 1; 1960 Census of Population, Vol. 1, Part 1(C); 1970 Census of Population, Vol. 1, Part 1(C).

Table 3-2. Sex Ratios by Age for Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas in the United States: 1960 and 1970

(Metropolitan areas as defined in 1960 and 1970, respectively)

Year and age	United States	Metropolitan areas			Nonmetropolitan areas		
		Total	Central cities	Other	Total	Urban and rural non-farm	Rural farm
1970							
Total	94.8	93.9	90.7	96.8	96.7	95.6	104.6
Under 5 years	104.0	103.9	103.3	104.4	104.1	104.0	104.6
5 to 9 years	103.7	103.6	102.8	104.3	103.9	103.8	104.6
10 to 14 years	103.8	103.4	102.1	104.2	104.8	104.3	107.8
15 to 19 years	102.5	101.0	96.8	104.6	105.5	104.2	113.7
20 to 24 years	92.8	90.6	87.3	94.0	98.6	98.1	104.6
25 to 29 years	96.3	95.6	96.8	94.6	98.1	98.3	96.2
30 to 34 years	95.6	95.3	94.6	95.7	96.3	96.9	92.1
35 to 39 years	95.3	95.3	93.1	97.0	95.2	96.0	90.0
40 to 44 years	94.7	94.3	90.8	97.0	95.8	95.6	97.4
45 to 54 years	93.2	92.7	88.0	96.7	94.5	93.4	100.4
55 to 64 years	89.7	88.6	83.7	93.6	92.0	88.5	112.0
65 to 69 years	80.3	77.4	73.3	82.3	85.7	81.4	117.0
70 to 74 years	74.1	70.7	67.8	74.2	80.8	76.8	116.1
75 years and over	64.5	61.1	59.2	63.4	70.7	67.8	100.9
1960							
Total	97.0	95.6	92.9	98.6	99.4	97.8	107.2
Under 5 years	103.6	103.6	103.2	104.0	103.5	103.4	104.2
5 to 9 years	103.5	103.3	102.3	104.1	103.8	103.4	105.4
10 to 14 years	103.7	103.3	101.8	104.6	104.5	103.7	107.6
15 to 19 years	101.7	98.4	93.2	104.1	106.5	103.2	120.4
20 to 24 years	95.7	91.7	89.0	95.2	103.1	101.0	118.6
25 to 29 years	96.3	96.0	98.3	93.6	96.8	97.1	95.4
30 to 34 years	95.6	95.2	94.8	95.6	96.2	96.9	92.3
35 to 39 years	94.9	94.4	92.2	96.6	95.7	96.2	93.4
40 to 44 years	95.5	94.7	89.9	99.8	96.9	96.8	97.7
45 to 54 years	96.7	95.1	90.4	100.8	99.6	97.7	107.6
55 to 64 years	93.0	91.6	88.5	95.9	95.5	91.2	114.0
65 to 69 years	87.3	84.3	82.1	87.6	92.2	86.9	119.0
70 to 74 years	84.8	80.8	78.7	83.8	91.2	85.9	122.7
75 years and over	74.4	68.6	66.9	71.0	82.9	78.8	110.8

Note: Number of males per 100 females.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, _1970 Census of Population_, Vol. I, Part 1(C) and _1960 Census of Population_, Vol. I, Part 1(C).

Table 3-3. General Mobility Status for Men and Women 14 Years Old and Over by Age and Marital Status: 1970

(Movers as percent of population within specified group)

Sex, marital status, and mobility status	14 years and over	18 and 19 years	18 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
TOTAL MOVERS									
Female									
Single	36.5	32.8	41.1	47.6	48.0	40.6	32.4	24.8	24.3
Married, spouse present	41.2	74.2	83.4	83.0	70.0	51.9	35.0	23.3	18.3
Other	36.4	43.8	52.7	61.5	64.8	57.6	47.0	33.6	27.2
Male									
Single	37.4	32.8	40.7	47.5	44.2	39.3	32.4	25.2	24.8
Married, spouse present	41.3	50.0	78.7	82.8	74.7	61.2	41.7	25.3	19.9
Other	41.7	35.2	55.1	59.9	58.5	56.8	50.5	38.8	29.3
MOVERS WITHIN THE SAME COUNTY									
Female									
Single	19.5	20.7	17.1	18.5	24.5	24.8	20.7	16.5	15.9
Married, spouse present	23.8	48.8	51.2	45.2	37.5	29.2	20.8	14.8	11.1
Other	24.3	29.3	33.9	37.3	38.9	36.8	32.2	23.6	18.4
Male									
Single	17.8	20.3	15.7	14.4	18.0	21.0	19.6	16.5	16.7
Married, spouse present	24.1	32.9	53.9	46.0	39.5	34.4	24.4	16.3	12.1
Other	24.5	21.5	19.3	20.6	28.6	31.5	30.2	25.7	19.5
MOVERS TO A DIFFERENT COUNTY, WITHIN THE SAME STATE									
Female									
Single	9.2	5.9	14.6	16.6	10.7	7.7	6.2	4.7	4.8
Married, spouse present	8.7	13.7	16.8	19.5	15.8	10.8	6.8	4.5	3.6
Other	6.3	7.2	9.3	11.8	11.9	9.4	7.3	5.5	5.0
Male									
Single	9.0	6.2	12.2	14.0	10.1	8.4	6.7	5.1	5.0
Married, spouse present	8.4	7.6	13.9	17.9	16.3	13.0	8.3	4.8	3.9
Other	8.1	6.0	10.8	11.6	12.3	11.5	9.9	7.2	5.8
MOVERS TO A DIFFERENT STATE									
Female									
Single	7.8	6.1	9.3	12.6	12.9	8.1	5.5	3.6	3.5
Married, spouse present	8.7	11.7	15.4	18.4	16.6	11.9	7.4	4.1	3.7
Other	5.7	7.3	9.5	12.4	14.0	11.4	7.5	4.6	3.8
Male									
Single	10.5	6.3	12.8	19.2	16.1	9.8	6.1	3.5	3.1
Married, spouse present	8.8	9.5	10.9	18.9	18.8	13.8	9.1	4.3	3.9
Other	9.1	7.8	25.1	27.7	17.6	13.9	10.5	5.9	4.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. II., Part 2(B), "Mobility for States and the Nation."

Chapter 4.

MARITAL AND FAMILY STATUS

Trends in the rates of first marriage, divorce, and remarriage of women since the early 20th century reflect patterns of change in the economic and social conditions in the United States. Each of the rates was at a relatively low point during the depression years of the 1930's, gradually climbing to a peak in the immediate post-World War II period, and then declining throughout the 1950's. While the rate of first marriages continued to drop during the 1960's and into the 1970's, the rates of divorce and remarriage began an upturn around 1960 and increased dramatically from 1960 to 1970 (table 4-1). Since 1970 the divorce rate has continued to climb, but the rate of remarriage has leveled off and may actually be declining somewhat. Some probable correlates of these recent trends include liberalization of divorce laws, growing societal acceptance of divorce and of remaining single, and, implicitly, a reduction in the economic cost of divorce. Also, the broadening educational and work experience of women has contributed to increased economic and social independence which, in the short run at least, may contribute to marital dissolution. At the same time that the rate of divorce has been increasing, women and men have, on the average, been remaining single longer. In 1960 the median age of first marriage was 20.3 years for women and 22.8 years for men, but by 1975 the median ages had increased to 21.1 years and 23.5 years, respectively[1] (table 4-2).

The net effect of recent trends in marriage and divorce is a growing proportion of women who are single or divorced and have not remarried. In 1950 about 28 percent of women 20 to 24 years of age were single; by 1975 this proportion had risen substantially to 40 percent. During the same time period, the percentage of women who were divorced and not remarried among those 25 to 34 years old increased from 2.5 to 6.8 percent. As the number of divorced women has increased, the number of female-headed families has also risen. Such families numbered over 7.2 million in 1975—13 percent of all families and approximately a 73-percent increase since 1960. Correspondingly, the number of children in female-headed families grew from 4.2 million in 1960 to 6.9 million in 1970 and to 10.5 million in 1975. More women are required and/or desire to be more economically independent, and the associated changes in fertility, labor force participation, poverty, etc., are illustrated in subsequent sections.

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[1] For further discussion on the trends in marriage and divorce, see the forthcoming article in the **Journal of Social Issues** by Arthur J. Norton and Paul C. Glick, "Marital Instability: Past, Present, and Future."

Table 4-1. Number and Rate of First Marriages, Divorces, and Remarriages: Three-Year Averages, 1921 to 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Period	First marriages		Divorces		Remarriages	
	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate[3]
1921-23	990	99	158	10	186	98
1924-26	992	95	177	11	200	99
1927-29	1,025	94	201	12	181	84
1930-32	919	81	183	10	138	61
1933-35	1,081	92	196	11	162	69
1936-38	1,183	98	243	13	201	83
1939-41	1,312	106	269	14	254	103
1942-44	1,247	108	360	17	354	139
1945-47	1,540	143	526	24	425	163
1948-50	1,326	134	397	17	360	135
1951-53	1,190	122	388	16	370	136
1954-56	1,182	120	379	15	353	129
1957-59	1,128	112	381	15	359	129
1960-62	1,205	112	407	16	345	119
1963-65	1,311	109	452	17	415	143
1966-68	1,440	107	535	20	511	166
1969-71	1,649	109	702	26	515	152
1972-74	1,662	103	907	32	601	151

[1] First marriages per 1,000 single women 14 to 44 years old.

[2] Divorces per 1,000 married women 14 to 44 years old.

[3] Remarriages per 1,000 widowed and divorced women 14 to 54 years old.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 212 and 225 and U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics Reports.

Table 4-2. Median Age At First Marriage by Sex: Selected Years, 1890 to 1975

Year	Female	Male[1]	Year	Female	Male[1]
1975	21.1	23.5	1947	20.5	23.7
1970	20.8	23.2	1940	21.5	24.3
1965	20.6	22.8	1930	21.3	24.3
1960	20.3	22.8	1920	21.2	24.6
1955	20.2	22.6	1910	21.6	25.1
1950	20.3	22.8	1900	21.9	25.9

[1] Figures for 1947 to 1974 are based on Current Population Survey data supplemented by data from the Department of Defense on marital status by age for men in the Armed Forces. Figures for earlier dates are from decennial censuses.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 287.

Table 4-3. Marital Status by Age and Sex: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975

(Numbers in thousands. Excludes inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces except those living off post or with their families on post)

Year and age	Women					Men				
	Total[1]	Never married	Married, husband present	Widowed	Divorced	Total[1]	Never married	Married, wife present	Widowed	Divorced
1975										
Total, 14 years and over...	100.0	22.8	56.9	12.1	4.8	100.0	29.5	62.3	2.4	3.3
14 to 24 years..................	100.0	68.9	26.6	0.1	1.6	100.0	81.6	16.7	(Z)	0.6
25 to 34 years..................	100.0	10.9	76.2	0.7	6.8	100.0	17.2	74.7	0.1	4.6
35 to 64 years..................	100.0	4.8	74.5	10.1	6.6	100.0	6.9	83.1	1.9	4.8
65 years and over...............	100.0	5.8	37.6	52.5	2.6	100.0	4.7	77.3	13.6	2.5
1970										
Total, 14 years and over...	100.0	22.1	58.4	12.5	3.5	100.0	28.1	64.3	2.9	2.2
14 to 24 years..................	100.0	67.2	28.5	0.1	1.0	100.0	80.9	17.6	(Z)	0.4
25 to 34 years..................	100.0	8.5	81.6	0.5	4.5	100.0	14.7	79.9	0.1	2.6
35 to 64 years..................	100.0	5.5	75.6	10.0	4.9	100.0	7.3	84.7	1.9	3.1
65 years and over...............	100.0	7.7	33.9	54.4	2.3	100.0	7.5	69.9	17.1	2.3
1960										
Total, 14 years and over...	100.0	19.0	62.0	12.8	2.6	100.0	25.3	66.4	3.7	1.9
14 to 24 years..................	100.0	63.7	32.4	0.1	0.8	100.0	80.9	18.0	-	0.2
25 to 34 years..................	100.0	8.1	83.0	0.9	2.8	100.0	17.9	77.6	0.2	1.6
35 to 64 years..................	100.0	6.5	74.9	11.0	3.7	100.0	8.9	82.2	2.7	2.8
65 years and over...............	100.0	8.5	35.0	53.1	1.5	100.0	7.3	69.0	19.4	1.7
1950										
Total, 14 years and over...	100.0	19.6	63.4	12.2	2.2	100.0	26.2	65.9	4.2	1.7
14 to 24 years..................	100.0	59.2	37.4	0.3	1.0	100.0	78.4	20.5	(Z)	0.3
25 to 34 years..................	100.0	10.8	82.0	1.2	2.5	100.0	18.5	77.8	0.3	1.4
35 to 64 years..................	100.0	7.9	73.9	12.4	2.9	100.0	10.3	81.5	3.4	2.3
65 years and over...............	100.0	8.0	34.3	55.3	0.7	100.0	8.1	62.8	23.9	2.2
CHANGE, 1950 TO 1975										
Total, 14 years and over...	(X)	+3.2	-6.5	-0.1	+2.6	(X)	+3.3	-3.6	-1.8	+1.6
14 to 24 years..................	(X)	+9.7	-10.8	-0.2	+0.6	(X)	+3.2	-3.8	-	+0.3
25 to 34 years..................	(X)	+0.1	-5.8	-0.5	+4.3	(X)	-1.3	-3.1	-0.2	+3.2
35 to 64 years..................	(X)	-3.1	+0.6	-2.3	+3.7	(X)	-3.4	+1.6	-1.5	+2.5
65 years and over...............	(X)	-2.2	+3.3	-2.8	+1.9	(X)	-3.4	+14.5	-10.3	+0.3

- Represents zero.
X Not applicable.
Z Represents less than 0.05 percent.
[1] Includes married, spouse absent not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 287, 144, and 87.

Table 4-4. Families With Female Heads By Number of Own Children Under 18 Years Old: 1960, 1970, and 1975

(Numbers in thousands. Excludes inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces except those living off post or with their families on post)

Number of own children under 18 years of age	1975	1970	1960	Change, 1960 to 1975	
				Number	Percent
Families with female heads............	7,242	5,580	4,196	+3,046	+72.6
Percent of all families...........	13.0	10.9	10.5	+2.5	+23.8
With no own children under 18..........	2,319	2,655	2,305	+14	+0.6
With own children under 18............	4,924	2,925	1,891	+3,033	+160.4
1 own child under 18.................	1,994	1,051	785	+1,209	+154.0
2 own children under 18..............	1,376	826	510	+886	+173.7
3 own children under 18..............	761	497	286	+475	+166.1
4 or more own children under 18......	793	552	311	+482	+155.0
Total own children under 18...........	10,474	6,895	4,198	+6,276	+149.5
Mean number.............................	1.45	1.24	1.00	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 50 and unpublished data.

Chapter 5.
FERTILITY

During the past quarter-century, the fertility of American women has shown wide fluctuations from near-record highs for the 20th century in the last half of the 1950's to all-time lows in recent years. In fact, fertility rates in the past few years have been at levels which, if maintained, would eventually result in an excess of deaths over births. Data on children ever born illustrate these trends (table 5-1). Women 20 to 24 years old in 1960 had already had an average of 1 child each, but women 20 to 24 years old in 1974 had an average of about 0.6 children per woman. The average for women 25 to 29 years old in 1960 was 2 children; by 1974 the average was about 1.4 for women 25 to 29. In 1974 women who were 35 to 44 years old (approximately 20 to 29 years old in 1960) had borne an average of almost 3 children per woman, whereas women 35 to 44 in 1960 (25 to 34 in 1950) had borne an average of only 2.5 children each.

Historically, certain socioeconomic characteristics of women have been associated with varying rates of children ever born. For example, women in metropolitan areas, especially in the suburban sectors, bear fewer children than women in nonmetropolitan areas. High educational attainment, high labor force participation rates, and above-average age at first marriage are all associated with relatively low fertility. The long trend toward early marriage and early childbearing was reversed about 15 years ago. Only 17 percent of the women born between 1950 and 1955 had married by age 18, in contrast to approximately 30 percent of the women born between 1935 and 1939. This decrease in early marriage has been paralleled by a drop in fertility levels for women 18 years old or younger (table 5-3). These and other facts show that recent trends toward higher levels of education, increased labor force activity, and the postponement of marriage have been accompanied by decreases in the average number of children ever born to ever-married women.

Bureau of the Census reports to date have not counted births to single (never married) women in the calculations of children ever born. Nonetheless, changes in the level of illegitimacy are noteworthy. Birth registration data on illegitimate births suggest that sizable increases in illegitimacy occurred between 1940 and 1970, but that the increases have been tapering off in more recent years.[1] In 1940 there were only about 7.1 births per 1,000 unmarried (single, widowed, or divorced) women 15 to 44 years old; in 1970 this figure was 26.4, and in 1973 it was 24.5. In 1940, 4 percent of all births were illegitimate; in 1970, 11 percent were illegitimate; and in 1973, 13 percent.

Influences on fertility levels that are important but difficult to document include changing ideals and values regarding family size. Data on birth expectations of American women with respect to the total number of children they foresee having during their lifetime provide evidence of changing views. In 1967 wives 18 to 29 years old expected to have an average of about 2.9 children each. For wives who had advanced into this age group by 1974, the expectations had dropped to 2.2 children. Thus, women under 30 years old are increasingly favoring the two-child family. Between 1967 and 1974 the percentage of young wives expecting to remain childless or to have only one child also increased. At the same time, the proportion of wives 18 to 24 years old anticipating exactly two children grew from about 37 percent to more than half. Obviously, the number expecting larger families of three or four or more children dropped sharply during this period.

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[1] For further information, see U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, **Vital Statistics of the United States**, and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-23, No. 49.

Table 5-1. Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Women 15 to 44 Years Old by Marital Status and Age: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Marital status and age of women	Children ever born per 1,000 women			
	1974	1970	1960	1950
TOTAL WOMEN[1]				
Total, 15 to 44 years	1,472	1,616	1,746	1,395
15 to 19 years	65	75	127	105
20 to 24 years	574	678	1,032	738
25 to 29 years	1,445	1,738	2,006	1,436
30 to 34 years	2,291	2,596	2,445	1,871
35 to 39 years	2,831	2,980	2,523	2,061
40 to 44 years	3,084	2,927	2,409	2,170
WOMEN EVER MARRIED				
Total, 15 to 44 years	2,147	2,357	2,314	1,859
15 to 19 years	524	633	792	604
20 to 24 years	922	1,064	1,441	1,082
25 to 29 years	1,648	1,978	2,241	1,654
30 to 34 years	2,463	2,804	2,627	2,059
35 to 39 years	2,994	3,167	2,686	2,247
40 to 44 years	3,227	3,096	2,564	2,364

[1] Includes single (never married) women as having borne no children.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 277 and 1950 Census of Population, Vol. IV, Part 5(C), "Fertility".

Table 5-2. Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Women Ever Married by Age and Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics: June 1974

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Selected characteristics of women	Children ever born per 1,000 ever married women		
	15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years
METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE			
Total	850	2,032	3,111
Metropolitan	796	1,950	3,020
In central cities	821	1,957	3,093
Outside central cities	774	1,945	2,971
Nonmetropolitan	953	2,229	3,316
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
Elementary: Less than 8 years	1,385	3,092	4,247
8 years	1,459	3,000	3,723
High school: 1 to 3 years	1,214	2,807	3,598
4 years	839	2,036	2,956
College: 1 to 3 years	446	1,720	2,842
4 years or more	184	1,170	2,389
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
In labor force	595	1,682	2,904
Not in labor force	1,141	2,341	3,345
AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE			
14 to 17 years	1,175	2,873	3,808
18 and 19 years	856	2,319	3,327
20 and 21 years	537	1,856	3,066
22 to 24 years	334	1,419	2,774
25 to 29 years	(X)	1,124	2,363
30 to 34 years	(X)	1,205	1,904
35 years and over	(X)	(X)	1,200

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 277 and Series P-23, No. 36.

Table 5-3. Childbearing at Early Ages: Percent Who Married and Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Women by Age 18 and by Age 25, for Cohorts of Women Born in 1900 to 1949 in the United States: June 1971

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Year woman was born	By middle of age 18			By middle of age 25		
	Percent married by this age	Children ever born		Percent married by this age	Children ever born	
		Per 1,000 total women	Per 1,000 women ever married		Per 1,000 total women	Per 1,000 women ever married
1950 to 1955	[1]16.6	[1]104	[1]627	(X)	(X)	(X)
1945 to 1949	21.2	135	637	[1]82.8	[1]1,203	[1]1,453
1940 to 1944	25.6	181	707	86.1	1,528	1,775
1935 to 1939	29.7	204	687	85.8	1,747	2,036
1930 to 1934	26.2	157	599	85.0	1,535	1,806
1925 to 1929	21.9	123	562	81.9	1,280	1,563
1920 to 1924	20.2	117	579	77.7	1,061	1,366
1910 to 1919	19.3	112	580	71.5	920	1,285
1900 to 1909	19.5	101	518	68.9	947	1,374

X Not applicable.

[1] Data for 1950 to 1955 and 1945 to 1949 adjusted for the part of the cohort that had not reached the specified ages (18 or 25) by June 1971.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 263.

Table 5-4. Lifetime Birth Expectations of Wives 18 to 29 Years Old by Age: 1967, 1971, and 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Data restricted to currently married women reporting birth expectations. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Lifetime birth expectations[1]	1974 (June)	1971 (June)	1967 (Feb.-Mar.)	Change, 1967 to 1974
WIVES 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD				
Number of wives	5,053	4,987	4,161	+892
Total births expected	10,939	11,846	11,869	-930
Per 1,000 wives	2,165	2,375	2,852	-687
Percent distribution by total births expected:				
All wives	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
0 or 1 birth	17.0	12.4	7.4	+9.6
2 births	55.7	51.6	37.1	+18.6
3 births	19.4	23.7	29.8	-10.4
4 or more births	7.8	12.3	25.7	-17.9
WIVES 25 TO 29 YEARS OLD				
Number of wives	5,043	4,514	3,773	+1,270
Total births expected	11,776	11,820	11,459	+317
Per 1,000 wives	2,335	2,619	3,037	-702
Percent distribution by total births expected:				
All wives	100.0	100.0	100.0	(X)
0 or 1 birth	14.2	10.0	7.3	+6.9
2 births	51.7	44.1	29.3	+22.4
3 births	22.3	27.6	33.5	-11.2
4 or more births	11.9	18.3	29.9	-18.0

X Not applicable.

[1] Includes children already born and expected number of additional children.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 277, and 211, and 1967 Survey of Economic Opportunity unpublished data.

Chapter 6.
EDUCATION

Although women have made strides toward achieving educational parity with men, equality has not been reached. The educational distribution of persons 25 to 29 years old shows this clearly (table 6-1). Since most persons of these ages have recently completed their schooling, their educational attainment can be used as an indicator of current trends. Among persons 25 to 29 years of age in 1950, there were only 66 women who had completed at least 4 years of college for every 100 men who had done so. The corresponding ratio in 1975 was 77 female college graduates for every 100 comparable males. Thus, while the proportion completing 4 or more years of college has risen more rapidly for young women than for young men, a higher proportion of men than women in both 1950 and 1975 had completed this much schooling.

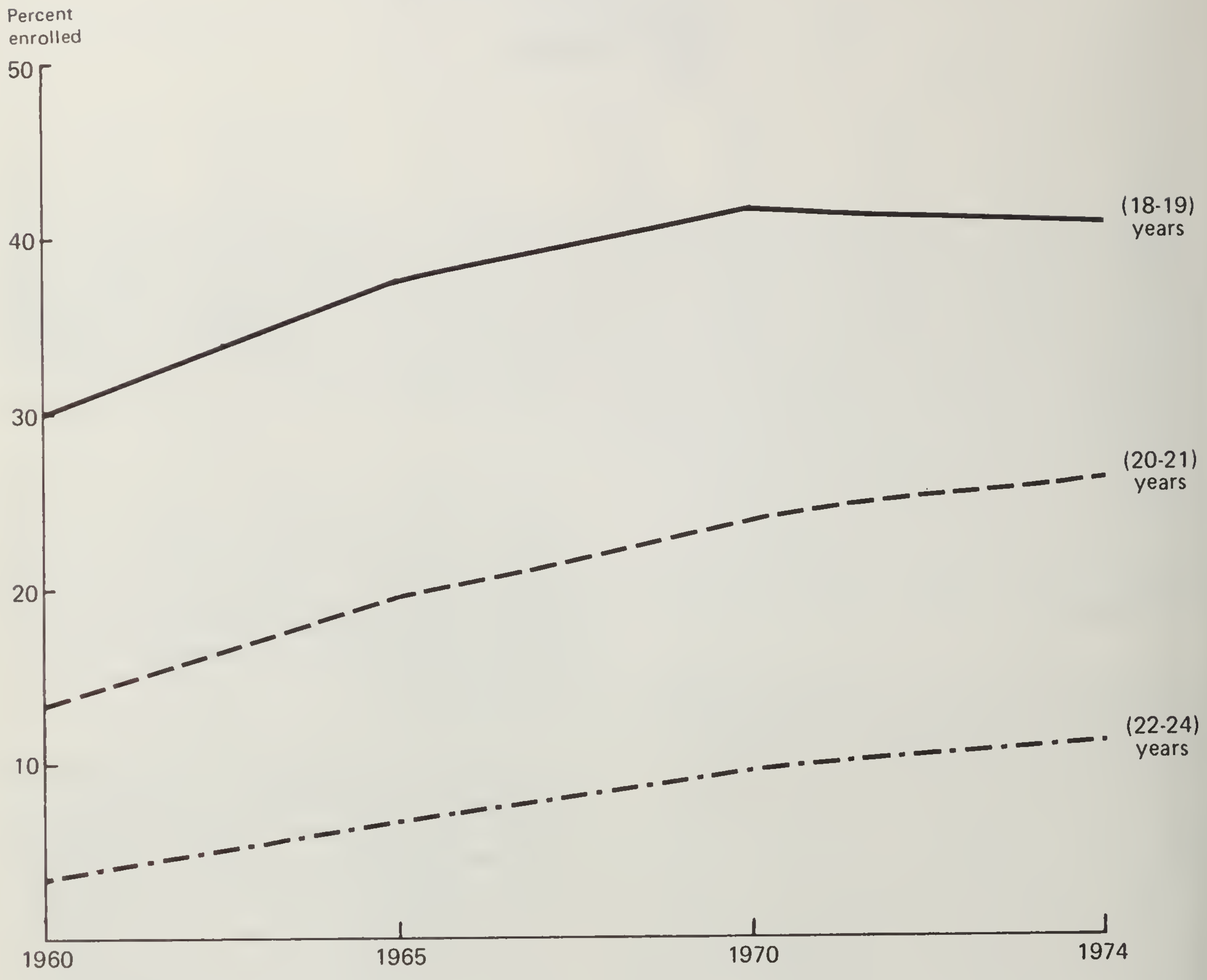
A similar picture is shown by changes in college enrollment of women and men from 1950 to 1974 (table 6-2). While the enrollment rates of women have risen more rapidly than those of men since 1950, there were still fewer women than men attending college in 1974. However, those women who were attending college have been moving into traditionally "male" majors in increasing numbers. Table 6-3, which shows the percent female for the major fields of study of college students in 1966, 1972, and 1974, indicates a trend toward increasing proportions of women in most majors. This increase reflects, in part, the fact that a higher proportion of all college students were women in 1974 than was the case in 1966. Moreover, women still constitute a very small proportion of students enrolled in some of the traditional "male" majors. For example, the percentage of engineering majors who were women rose from 2 percent in 1966 to 7 percent in 1974. The comparable figures for agriculture and forestry were 3 percent in 1966 and 14 percent in 1974. Female college students in 1974 remain a large proportion of traditional female majors, such as education (73 percent), English or journalism (59 percent), and health or medical professions (64 percent).

The proportion of college-age women (18 to 24) enrolled in school was significantly higher in 1974 than in 1960. In 1960, 30 percent of the females 18 to 19 years old were enrolled in school; the enrollment ratio increased to 42 percent in 1970 and has since remained at approximately that level. Between 1960 and 1974 enrollment rates increased by 13 percentage points for 20-and-21-year-olds and by 8 percentage points for 22-to-24-year-olds.

These increases in college attendance by women are being reflected in the proportion of bachelor's and higher degrees awarded to women. In the academic year 1949-50, about one-fourth of all bachelor's and higher degrees were awarded to women, but only 10 percent of all doctorates given in that year went to females. By 1972 women earned 41 percent of all degrees at or above the B.A. level and 16 percent of all doctorates.

None of the indicators of educational achievement examined here—attainment, enrollment, field of study, or degrees awarded—show that women have reached the same levels as men. But in most areas the educational gap between the sexes has narrowed since 1950.

Figure 6-1 School Enrollment Rates for Women by Age: 1960, 1965, 1970, and 1974



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 110, 162, 222 and 286.

Table 6-1. Percent Distribution of Persons 25 to 29 Years Old by Years of School Completed and Sex: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975

Years of school completed and sex	1975	1970	1960	1950
Total persons.........thousands..	16,395	13,394	10,876	11,921
Women.....................thousands..	8,347	6,824	5,537	6,169
Men.......................thousands..	8,048	6,569	5,339	5,751
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
Elementary: 8 years or less				
Women..............................	5.4	8.3	15.5	23.2
Men................................	6.0	9.6	19.7	27.6
Ratio: women/men..................	0.94	0.90	0.82	0.90
Some high school: 9 to 11 years				
Women..............................	12.8	18.2	23.0	21.9
Men................................	9.5	16.2	20.7	21.9
Ratio: women/men..................	1.41	1.16	1.15	1.07
High school: 12 years				
Women..............................	45.7	45.3	42.6	39.4
Men................................	37.2	38.2	32.2	29.8
Ratio: women/men..................	1.28	1.23	1.37	1.42
Some college: 1 to 3 years				
Women..............................	17.3	15.0	11.2	9.6
Men................................	22.2	16.7	13.0	11.0
Ratio: women/men..................	0.81	0.93	0.89	0.93
College: 4 years or more				
Women..............................	18.7	13.2	7.8	5.9
Men................................	25.1	19.3	14.4	9.6
Ratio: women/men..................	0.77	0.71	0.56	0.66

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 207; 1960 Census of Population, Vol. II, Part 5(B), "Educational Attainment"; 1950 Census of Population, Volume IV, Part 5(B), "Education"; and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 6-2. Undergraduate and Graduate Enrollment of Persons 16 to 34 Years Old by Sex: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

College enrollment and sex	1974	1970	1960	1950[1]	Percent change: earliest year to 1974
TOTAL PERSONS 16 TO 34 YEARS					
Women	32,542	28,754	22,342	18,259	+78.2
Men	30,641	26,100	20,216	16,915	+81.1
Total Persons Enrolled in College					
Women	3,898	3,013	1,231	701	+456.1
Percent enrolled	12.0	10.5	5.5	3.8	(X)
Men	4,924	4,401	2,339	1,474	+234.1
Percent enrolled	16.1	16.9	11.6	8.7	(X)
Ratio: women/men	0.79	0.68	0.53	0.48	(X)
Enrolled College, 1 to 4 Years					
Women	3,306	2,647	(NA)	(NA)	+24.9
Percent enrolled	10.2	9.2	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
Men	4,025	3,627	(NA)	(NA)	+11.0
Percent enrolled	13.1	13.9	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
Ratio: women/men	0.82	0.73	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
Enrolled College, 5 Years or More					
Women	593	366	(NA)	(NA)	+62.0
Percent enrolled	1.8	1.3	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
Men	897	774	(NA)	(NA)	+15.9
Percent enrolled	2.9	3.0	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
Ratio: women/men	0.66	0.47	(NA)	(NA)	(X)

NA Not available. X Not applicable. [1] Data are for persons 14 to 29 years old.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 278, 222, 110, and 34.

Table 6-3. Percent Female by Major Field of Study for College Students 14 to 34 Years: October 1966, 1972, and 1974

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Major field of study	Percent female		
	1974	1972	1966
Total enrolled	44.2	41.6	38.2
Agriculture/forestry	13.5	11.3	2.6
Biological sciences	41.0	36.6	(1)
Business or commerce	31.7	23.2	23.0
Education	72.6	72.3	67.9
Engineering	6.8	2.0	1.9
English or journalism	59.1	51.5	50.9
Other humanities	48.0	47.3	
Health or medical profession	64.2	56.5	[2]44.5
Law	23.2	17.7	(NA)
Mathematics or statistics	44.6	34.3	36.5
Physical sciences	26.9	27.4	11.1
Social sciences	44.4	47.5	37.6
Vocational-technical studies	25.4	(NA)	(NA)
Computer science	20.0	(NA)	(NA)
Other	41.0	39.7	27.4
None and not reported	44.7	41.9	41.9

NA Not available.

[1] Included in health or medical profession.

[2] Includes biological sciences.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 260 and unpublished data.

Table 6-4. Bachelor's and Higher Degrees Conferred in Institutions of Higher Education by Level of Degree and Sex: Selected Years, 1950 to 1972

Level of degree and sex	1971-72	1969-70	1959-60	1949-50	Change, 1950 to 1972	
					Number	Percent
All levels, bachelor's and higher.	1,215,680	1,065,391	476,704	496,661	+719,019	+144.8
Women	496,727	429,703	162,942	120,796	+375,931	+311.2
Men	718,953	635,688	313,762	375,865	+343,088	+91.3
Ratio: women/men	0.69	0.68	0.52	0.32	(X)	(X)
Bachelor's and first professional.	930,684	827,234	392,440	432,058	+498,626	+115.4
Women	389,371	343,060	138,377	103,217	+286,154	+277.2
Men	541,313	484,174	254,063	328,841	+212,472	+64.6
Ratio: women/men	0.72	0.71	0.54	0.31	(X)	(X)
Master's	251,633	208,291	74,435	58,183	+193,450	+332.5
Women	102,083	82,667	23,537	16,963	+85,120	+501.8
Men	149,550	125,624	50,898	41,220	+108,330	+262.8
Ratio: women/men	0.68	0.66	0.46	0.41	(X)	(X)
Doctorate	33,363	29,866	9,829	6,420	+26,943	+419.7
Women	5,273	3,976	1,028	616	+4,657	+756.0
Men	28,090	25,890	8,801	5,804	+22,286	+384.0
Ratio: women/men	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.11	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Educational Statistics, 1974 and unpublished data.

Chapter 7.
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

The dramatic increase in women's labor force participation during recent years has been one of the strongest indications of the changing social and economic roles of women. Between 1950 and 1974, the number of women workers nearly doubled while the number of men in the labor force increased by only about one-fourth. Accordingly, the ratio of women per 100 men in the labor force has risen from 41 in 1950 to 63 in 1974. Increases in labor force participation have been evident for women of all ages under 65, but the size and timing of the growth have varied by age. For older women of working age, those 45 to 64 years old, the proportion in the work force rose dramatically between 1950 and 1960; this development was possibly a carry-over effect of work experience gained by this group of women during World War II. In the 1960's, however, the increases leveled off somewhat, and during the last few years the labor force rates for this age group have remained more nearly stable or even declined. During the 1960's and early 1970's, younger women began entering the labor force in increasing numbers. The labor force rates for 20-to-24-year-olds increased from 46 percent in 1960 to 63 percent in 1974, and the rates of women 25 to 34 years old rose from 36 percent to 52 percent during the same period. So pronounced have been the increases in labor force participation among women that the labor force rates for all age groups between 16 and 54 years in 1974 exceeded the rate for the most active age group (20 to 24 years old) in 1950.

Projections of the size of the labor force by sex and age indicate that by 1990 there may be about 43.7 million women in the labor force, a 22-percent increase over the number in 1974 (table 7-8). Primarily because of changes in the age distribution of the population, the largest increases in the female labor force are expected for women between the ages of 25 and 44 years. Smaller increases are projected for older women, and the number of working women 16 to 24 years old is expected to decline somewhat. These projections assume no drastic changes in the propensity of women to seek work, and any substantial change in the labor force participation rates would alter the size of the labor force from that projected.

One important factor related to labor force participation is the level of educational attainment. Increases in years of schooling, especially graduation from high school and from college, and associated gains in earnings potential are normally associated with greater work force activity. As seen in the previous section, the proportions of young women completing high school and completing college have grown over the past 25 years. At the same time, the labor force participation rates of women who were at least high school graduates have risen (table 7-3). For example, about half of the women college graduates were in the labor force in 1952, but nearly two-thirds were working in 1975. Therefore, the absolute increase in the number of women workers reflected both the rise in educational attainment and the increased labor force participation among women with higher attainment levels.

Historically, marital status and the presence and age of children have affected labor force participation. Single (never married) women have higher rates of labor force activity than other women, and these rates have been fairly close to the rates of single men (table 7-4). However, the participation rates for married women with a husband present have risen sharply between 1950 and 1975. In 1950 only about one-fourth of the married women were in the work force, but in 1975 the rate of labor force participation reached 44 percent. Although the labor force rates for women of other marital status also rose during this period, the increases were not so large. Therefore, the differential in labor force participation between married women and other women has lessened.

Among married women the presence of preschool-age children generally reduces the level of labor force activity (table 7-5). In 1975, 37 percent of the women with children under 6 years of age were in the labor force, but the labor force rates of women whose children were all of school age and women with no children under 18 were 52 percent and 44 percent, respectively. Although the presence of preschool-age children does affect participation rates, there has been considerable growth over the past 25 years in the labor force activity of this group. The labor force rate for women with children under 6 years was only about 12 percent in 1950, but in 1975 this rate had tripled to about 37 percent. Furthermore, in 1975 the participation rate for women with children under 3 years was about 33 percent, approximately double the 1960 rate for this group. Thus, the roles of wife and mother are seemingly becoming more compatible with work in the marketplace for greater numbers of women.

One often cited reason for the growth in women's labor force participation is the expansion in the service sector of the economy (see chapter 8). This growth in the service industries has resulted in more part-time jobs and has, therefore, created employment opportunities for women who otherwise may not have entered the work force. In the 1950 Census of Population, there were slightly more male than female part-time workers (3.9 million vs. 3.0 million), but in the 1960 and 1970 censuses, there were more women than men working part time (8.9 million vs. 7.2 million in 1970). Certainly, the availability of part-time work is an important factor for many women, especially those with young children, in reaching the decision about whether or not to work.

The unemployment rate for adult women (20 years old and over) has historically been higher than that for adult men (table 7-7). Women normally have more frequent periods of withdrawal from the labor force and subsequent reentry, which contributes to higher unemployment. Also, tenure or years of experience are usually lower for women than for men, and this increases the likelihood of layoff or job loss.

Table 7-1. **Size of Labor Force by Age and Sex: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1974**

(Noninstitutional population. Numbers in thousands)

Sex and age	Number in labor force				Change, 1950 to 1974	
	1974	1970	1960	1950	Number	Percent
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER						
Women	35,892	31,560	23,272	18,412	+17,480	+94.9
Men	57,349	54,343	48,870	45,446	+11,903	+26.2
Ratio: women/men	0.63	0.58	0.48	0.41	(X)	(X)
16 to 19 Years						
Women	4,005	3,250	2,062	1,714	+2,291	+133.7
Men	5,189	4,395	3,184	2,821	+2,368	+83.9
Ratio: women/men	0.77	0.74	0.65	0.61	(X)	(X)
20 to 24 Years						
Women	5,867	4,893	2,590	2,681	+3,186	+118.8
Men	8,105	7,378	5,089	5,224	+2,880	+55.1
Ratio: women/men	0.72	0.66	0.51	0.51	(X)	(X)
25 to 34 Years						
Women	7,826	5,704	4,140	4,101	+3,725	+90.8
Men	13,993	11,974	10,930	11,044	+2,949	+26.7
Ratio: women/men	0.56	0.48	0.38	0.37	(X)	(X)
35 to 44 Years						
Women	6,354	5,971	5,308	4,166	+2,188	+52.5
Men	10,614	10,818	11,340	9,952	+662	+6.7
Ratio: women/men	0.60	0.55	0.47	0.42	(X)	(X)
45 to 54 Years						
Women	6,687	6,533	5,280	3,328	+3,359	+100.9
Men	10,491	10,487	9,634	8,152	+2,339	+28.7
Ratio: women/men	0.64	0.62	0.55	0.41	(X)	(X)
55 to 64 Years						
Women	4,158	4,153	2,986	1,839	+2,319	+126.1
Men	7,032	7,127	6,405	5,800	+1,232	+21.2
Ratio: women/men	0.59	0.58	0.47	0.32	(X)	(X)
65 Years and Over						
Women	996	1,056	907	584	+412	70.5
Men	1,925	2,164	2,287	2,453	-528	-21.5
Ratio: women/men	0.52	0.49	0.40	0.24	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, 1975 Manpower Report of the President.

Table 7-2. Labor Force Participation Rates by Age and Sex: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Noninstitutional population)

Sex and age	Labor force participation rates[1]				
	1974	1970	1960	1950	Percent change, 1950 to 1974
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER					
Women	45.7	43.4	37.8	33.9	+34.8
Men	79.4	80.6	84.0	86.8	-8.5
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.58	0.54	0.45	0.39	(X)
16 to 19 Years					
Women	49.3	44.0	39.4	41.0	+20.2
Men	62.5	58.4	59.4	65.9	-5.1
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.79	0.75	0.66	0.62	(X)
20 to 24 Years					
Women	63.2	57.8	46.2	46.1	+37.1
Men	87.3	86.6	90.2	89.1	-2.0
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.72	0.67	0.51	0.52	(X)
25 to 34 Years					
Women	52.4	45.0	36.0	34.0	+54.1
Men	96.0	96.6	97.7	96.2	-0.2
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.55	0.47	0.37	0.35	(X)
35 to 44 Years					
Women	54.7	51.1	43.5	39.1	+39.9
Men	96.1	97.0	97.7	97.6	-1.5
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.57	0.53	0.45	0.40	(X)
45 to 54 Years					
Women	54.6	54.4	49.8	38.0	+43.7
Men	92.2	94.3	95.8	95.8	-3.8
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.59	0.58	0.52	0.40	(X)
55 to 64 Years					
Women	40.7	43.0	37.2	27.0	+50.7
Men	77.4	83.0	86.8	86.9	-10.9
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.53	0.52	0.43	0.31	(X)
65 Years and Over					
Women	8.2	9.7	10.8	9.7	-15.5
Men	22.4	26.8	33.1	45.8	-51.1
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.37	0.36	0.33	0.21	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] Number in labor force as percent of total population in the specific group.

[2] Ratios of labor force participation rates.

Source: Same as table 7-1.

Table 7-3. Labor Force Participation Rates by Years of School Completed for Persons 18 Years Old and Over: 1952, 1959, 1970, and 1975

(Civilian noninstitutional population 18 years old and over)

Sex and years of school completed	Labor force participation rates				Percent change, 1952 to 1975
	1975	1970	1959[1]	1952[1]	
NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE					
Women	31.6	33.0	31.6	31.2	+1.3
Men	65.2	72.6	81.2	85.3	-23.6
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.48	0.45	0.39	0.37	(X)
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE-NO COLLEGE					
Women	52.5	50.3	42.8	40.7	+29.0
Men	87.6	90.1	92.7	93.1	-5.9
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.60	0.56	0.46	0.44	(X)
1 TO 3 YEARS OF COLLEGE					
Women	53.5	48.6	40.5	37.5	+42.7
Men	81.3	80.6	83.4	85.6	-5.0
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.66	0.60	0.49	0.44	(X)
4 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE					
Women	64.1	59.7	53.3	50.2	+27.7
Men	90.4	90.2	92.8	88.0	+2.7
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.71	0.66	0.57	0.57	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] Data exclude persons who did not report years of school completed.

[2] Ratios of labor force participation rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-50, No. 49 and unpublished data, and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, Nos. 125 and 1.

Table 7-4. Number in Labor Force and Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex and Marital Status: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex and marital status	1975	1970	1960	1950	Percent change, 1950 to 1975
Number in Labor Force					
Single:					
Women	8,464	6,965	5,401	5,621	+50.6
Men	12,233	9,545	8,473	8,898	+37.5
Ratio: women/men	0.69	0.73	0.64	0.63	(X)
Married, spouse present:					
Women	21,111	18,377	12,253	8,550	+146.9
Men	39,516	39,138	35,757	32,912	+20.1
Ratio: women/men	0.53	0.47	0.34	0.26	(X)
Other ever married:[1]					
Women	6,932	5,891	4,861	3,624	+91.3
Men	4,091	2,938	2,845	2,616	+56.4
Ratio: women/men	1.69	2.01	1.71	1.39	(X)
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION					
Labor Force Participation Rates					
Single:					
Women	56.7	53.0	44.1	50.5	+12.3
Men	67.1	60.7	55.5	62.6	+7.2
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.85	0.87	0.79	0.81	(X)
Married, spouse present:					
Women	44.4	40.8	30.5	23.8	+86.6
Men	83.1	86.9	88.9	91.6	-9.3
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.53	0.47	0.34	0.26	(X)
Other ever married:[1]					
Women	40.7	39.1	40.0	37.8	+7.7
Men	65.2	54.2	59.3	63.0	+3.5
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.62	0.72	0.67	0.60	(X)

[1] Includes widowed, divorced, and married, spouse absent.

[2] Ratios of labor force participation rates.

Note: Data relate to the total population (including institutional) 14 years old and over for 1950 and 1960, to the total population 16 years old and over in 1970, and to the noninstitutional population 16 years old and over in 1975. The male Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post are included in all years.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-50, No. 29 and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, Nos. 130 and 13 and November 1975 Monthly Labor Review.

Table 7-5. Labor Force Participation Rates for Ever-Married Women by Presence and Age of Children: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975

(Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in 1975 and 1970, 14 years and over in 1960 and 1950)

Presence and age of children	Labor force participation rates				
	1975	1970	1960	1950	Percent change, earliest year to 1975
Married women, husband present	44.4	40.8	30.5	23.8	+86.6
No children under 18	43.9	42.2	34.7	30.3	+44.9
With children under 18	44.8	39.7	27.6	18.4	+143.5
Children 6 to 17 only	52.3	49.2	39.0	28.3	+84.8
Children under 6	36.6	30.3	18.6	11.9	+207.7
Children 3 to 5, none under 3	41.9	37.0	25.1	(NA)	+66.9
Children under 3	32.7	25.8	15.3	(NA)	+113.7
Other ever-married women[1]	40.7	39.1	40.0	37.8	+7.7
No children under 18	33.2	33.4	35.7	33.7	-1.5
With children under 18	62.4	60.6	55.5	54.9	+13.7
Children 6 to 17 only	67.2	67.3	66.2	63.6	+5.7
Children under 6	55.0	50.7	39.8	41.4	+32.9
Children 3 to 5, none under 3	59.4	58.8	51.7	(NA)	+14.9
Children under 3	49.7	43.6	32.4	(NA)	+53.4

NA Not available.

[1] Includes widowed, divorced, and married, husband absent.

Source: Same as table 7-4.

Table 7-6. Number of Part-Time Workers by Age and Sex: 1950, 1960, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex and age	1970	1960	1950	Percent change, 1950 to 1970
PART-TIME WORKERS[1]				
Total, 14 Years Old and Over				
Women	8,866	5,657	3,007	+194.8
Men	7,175	5,157	3,853	+86.2
Ratio: women/men	1.24	1.10	0.78	(X)
14 to 19 Years Old				
Women	1,494	823	371	+302.7
Men	2,207	1,463	724	+204.8
Ratio: women/men	0.68	0.56	0.51	(X)
20 Years Old and Over				
Women	7,372	4,835	2,636	+179.7
Men	4,968	3,695	3,129	+58.8
Ratio: women/men	1.48	1.31	0.84	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] Persons working 1 to 34 hours during the census reference week.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. II, Part 6(A), "Employment Status and Work Experience;" 1960 Census of Population, Vol. II, Part 6(A), "Employment Status and Work Experience;" and 1950 Census of Population, Vol. II, Part 1(A), "Employment and Personal Characteristics."

Table 7-7. Number Unemployed and Unemployment Rates by Age and Sex: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex and age	1974	1970	1960	1950
Number Unemployed				
Total, 16 years old and over				
Women	2,408	1,853	1,366	1,049
Men	2,668	2,235	2,486	2,239
Ratio: women/men	0.90	0.83	0.55	0.47
16 to 19 years old				
Women	660	506	286	195
Men	750	599	425	318
Ratio: women/men	0.88	0.84	0.67	0.61
20 years old and over				
Women	1,747	1,346	1,078	854
Men	1,919	1,636	2,058	1,922
Ratio: women/men	0.91	0.82	0.52	0.44
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
Unemployment Rate				
Total, 16 years old and over				
Women	6.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Men	4.8	4.4	5.4	5.1
Ratio: women/men[1]	1.40	1.34	1.09	1.12
16 to 19 years old				
Women	16.5	15.6	13.9	11.4
Men	15.6	15.0	15.3	12.7
Ratio: women/men[1]	1.06	1.04	0.91	0.90
20 years old and over				
Women	5.5	4.8	5.1	5.1
Men	3.8	3.5	4.7	4.7
Ratio: women/men[1]	1.45	1.37	1.09	1.09

[1] Ratios of unemployment rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-50, No. 31 and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, Nos. 178, 129, and 14.

Table 7-8. Projected Size of Labor Force by Age and Sex: 1980, 1985, and 1990

Sex and age	Number in labor force (thousands)				Change, 1974 to 1990	
	1974 (actual)	1980	1985	1990	Number	Percent
TOTAL, 16 YEARS AND OVER						
Women	35,892	39,219	41,699	43,699	+7,807	+21.8
Men	57,349	62,590	66,017	68,907	+11,558	+20.2
16 to 19 Years						
Women	4,005	3,669	3,203	3,188	-817	-20.4
Men	5,189	4,668	3,962	3,901	-1,288	-24.8
20 to 24 Years						
Women	5,867	6,592	6,523	5,826	-41	-0.7
Men	8,105	8,852	8,496	7,404	-701	-8.6
25 to 34 Years						
Women	7,826	9,256	10,339	10,678	+2,852	+36.4
Men	13,993	17,523	19,400	19,853	+5,860	+41.9
35 to 44 Years						
Women	6,354	6,869	8,560	10,219	+3,865	+60.8
Men	10,614	11,851	14,617	17,398	+6,784	+63.9
45 to 54 Years						
Women	6,687	6,537	6,542	7,364	+677	+10.1
Men	10,491	9,908	9,744	10,909	+418	+4.0
55 to 64 Years						
Women	4,158	5,057	5,213	5,003	+845	+20.3
Men	7,032	7,730	7,716	7,307	+275	+3.9
65 Years and Over						
Women	996	1,239	1,319	1,391	+395	+39.7
Men	1,925	2,058	2,082	2,135	+210	+10.9

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 156.

Chapter 8.
OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY

Occupation. Although the employment of women increased substantially (about 38 percent) between 1960 and 1970, women remained fairly concentrated in a few major occupation groups. In both 1960 and 1970, over half of employed women were working in clerical, operative, or service positions. In fact, a higher proportion of employed women were clerical or service workers in 1970 than in 1960 (48 percent to 43 percent). The employment growth in these two areas was primarily in traditionally female occupations (e.g., secretaries, stenographers, and typists, and health service workers) but was not entirely restricted to such areas. The number of women mail carriers and bartenders, for example, did increase during the period.

Between 1960 and 1970, both men and women had strong employment gains among professional, technical, and kindred workers. In both years, however, the vast majority of women professionals were employed in normally lower-paying occupations—health workers, except practitioners (mostly registered nurses), and elementary and secondary school teachers—whereas men's employment was distributed more evenly among the various professional and technical occupations. In 1970 about 30 percent of the men professional and technical workers were employed in the relatively high-paying fields of engineering, law, and medicine; only about 2 percent of women professionals were in these occupations.

The number of women managers and administrators increased about 22 percent from 1960 to 1970, but there were still approximately five times as many men as women in managerial positions in 1970. Occupation groups with even smaller proportions of women workers include the craft, transport equipment operative, and laborer groups. For each of these, there was very little change between 1960 and 1970 in the ratio of employed women to employed men. However, among transport equipment operatives, there was a substantial increase in women bus drivers during this period. The emergence of many women school bus drivers probably was the principal reason for this growth. Finally, the number of women and men employed as private household workers or in farm occupations decreased from 1960 to 1970.

Educational attainment is a major factor in determining the types of occupations available to persons, but there are variations in the occupational distribution of women and men with similar education (table 8-2). Nearly three-fourths (71 percent) of employed women between 25 and 64 years of age in March 1974 who had completed 4 years or more of college were professional and technical workers; this is a higher proportion than that for male college graduates. However, about 14 percent of female college graduates in the same age group were working in clerical jobs and only about 7 percent in managerial positions. Among male college graduates, over one-fourth were working as managers and administrators. The dominant occupation group for women with 4 years of high school (with no college) was clerical workers; service occupations ranked second. For men high school graduates, the blue-collar craft and operative occupations were the most important areas of employment, but there was still a relatively strong representation in managerial jobs. Women with less than 4 years of high school were concentrated primarily in service occupations and to a lesser degree in operative jobs; the majority of men of this educational level were working in craft and operative positions.

Among married couples in which both the husband and wife were employed in 1970, there were differences in the occupational distribution of wives according to the husband's occupation. The vast majority of wives of white-collar workers were also working in white-collar occupations. Women whose husbands worked in professional and technical occupations were more likely than other wives to be professional or technical workers. Wives of blue-collar workers were somewhat more evenly distributed among sales and clerical, blue-collar, and service occupations.

Industry. The expansion of service industries in the United States is often cited as one of the most important factors in the growth of the female work force. More than one-third (39 percent) of employed women in 1970 were working in the service industries, with the largest proportion (about 28 percent) in professional and related services; e.g., in positions at schools, hospitals, and welfare agencies. Approximately 2.3 million women worked in the personal service industry, but less than 1 million working women were in business, repair, or entertainment and recreation services. Other industries employing large numbers of women were wholesale and retail trade and manufacturing. Also, about half of the jobs in finance, insurance, and real estate and nearly one-third of the jobs in public administration were held by women.

There was some change from 1950 to 1970 in the pattern of employment by industry for women. In terms of the ratio of women to men in an industry, women strongly increased their representation in wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and most service industries. Relatively smaller gains were made in other industries. As was true in 1950 and 1960, the only major industrial groups employing more women than men in 1970 were personal services and professional and related services.

Table 8-1. Occupation of Employed Persons 14 Years and Over by Sex: 1960 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	1970			1960			Change, 1960 to 1970	
	Women	Men	Women/ men ratio	Women	Men	Women/ men ratio	Women	Men
Total employed[1]	29,170	48,139	0.61	21,172	43,467	0.49	+7,998	+4,672
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4,314	6,517	0.66	2,683	4,303	0.62	+1,631	+2,214
Engineers	20	1,188	0.02	7	853	0.01	+13	+335
Lawyers and judges	13	259	0.05	7	210	0.04	+6	+49
Life and physical scientists	27	176	0.15	13	143	0.09	+14	+33
Physicians, dentists, and other related practitioners	46	493	0.09	27	435	0.06	+19	+58
Health workers, ex. practitioners	1,073	132	8.13	729	67	10.88	+344	+65
Teachers, college and university	138	348	0.40	46	147	0.31	+92	+201
Teachers, except college and university	1,929	817	2.36	1,293	487	2.66	+636	+330
Engineering and science technicians	88	716	0.12	54	543	0.10	+34	+173
Managers and administrators, ex. farm	1,014	5,126	0.20	829	4,797	0.17	+185	+329
Bank officers and financial managers	55	225	0.22	2	22	0.09	+53	+233
Sales managers and dept. heads, retail trade	49	157	0.31	26	86	0.30	+23	+71
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.[2]	489	3,216	0.15	533	3,678	0.14	-44	-462
Salaried	345	2,457	0.14	311	2,137	0.15	+34	+320
Self-employed	143	759	0.19	223	1,541	0.14	-80	-782
Sales workers	2,000	3,268	0.61	1,652	2,986	0.55	+348	+282
Real estate agents and brokers	84	179	0.47	46	147	0.31	+38	+32
Sales workers and sales clerks, retail trade	1,542	1,213	1.27	1,378	1,176	1.17	+164	+37
Clerical and kindred workers	9,582	3,452	2.78	6,204	2,922	2.12	+3,378	+530
Bookkeepers	1,259	277	4.55	774	154	5.03	+485	+123
Mail carriers, post office	20	233	0.09	4	189	0.02	+16	+44
Secretaries, stenographers and typists	3,684	130	28.34	2,179	80	27.23	+1,505	+50
Stock clerks and storekeepers	103	351	0.29	56	310	0.18	+47	+41
Telephone operators	385	23	16.74	342	15	22.80	+43	+8
Craft and kindred workers	495	9,502	0.05	277	8,668	0.03	+218	+834
Blue collar worker supervisors, n.e.c.[2]	128	1,463	0.09	78	1,084	0.07	+50	+379
Construction craft workers	45	2,498	0.02	17	2,322	0.01	+28	+176
Decorators and window dressers	40	30	1.33	24	27	0.89	+16	+3
Mechanics and repairers	49	2,399	0.02	18	2,118	0.01	+31	+281
Operatives, except transport	3,720	6,096	0.61	3,135	5,687	0.55	+585	+409
Assemblers	455	490	0.93	289	416	0.69	+166	+74
Precision machine operatives	37	374	0.10	19	247	0.08	+18	+127
Sewers and stitchers	814	55	14.80	719	46	15.63	+95	+9
Transport equipment operatives	122	2,644	0.05	38	2,488	0.02	+84	+156
Bus drivers	66	170	0.39	18	163	0.11	+48	+7
Laborers, except farm	269	2,945	0.09	173	3,149	0.05	+96	-204
Freight, stock, and material handlers	145	1,010	0.14	87	712	0.12	+58	+298
Farmers and farm managers	62	1,281	0.05	118	2,389	0.05	-56	-1,108
Farm laborers and supervisors	141	783	0.18	248	1,239	0.20	-107	-456
Farm laborers, wage workers	99	681	0.15	123	1,053	0.12	-24	-372
Farm laborers, unpaid family wkrs.	39	68	0.57	125	156	0.80	-86	-88
Service workers	4,424	3,640	1.22	2,963	2,791	1.06	+1,461	+849
Bartenders	39	150	0.26	19	153	0.12	+20	-3
Health service workers	1,045	140	7.46	587	120	4.89	+458	+20
Personal service workers	776	393	1.97	481	424	1.13	+295	-31
Protective service workers	58	895	0.06	26	674	0.04	+32	+221
Private household workers	1,052	37	28.43	1,657	61	27.16	-605	-24

[1] Includes employed persons with occupation not reported.

[2] Not elsewhere classified.

Note: Because some occupations are not included in this table, subgroups may not add to total for major occupational categories.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, Part 1(D).

Table 8-2. Years of School Completed By Employed Persons 25 to 64 Years Old by Major Occupation Group and Sex: March 1974

Major occupation	Years of school completed									
	Elementary, 8 years or less		High school, 1 to 3 years		High school, 4 years		College, 1 to 3 years		College, 4 years or more	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total employed..........thousands..	6,280	2,630	5,823	3,640	14,368	10,908	5,531	3,187	7,778	3,549
Percent........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers..................	0.9	1.0	1.9	1.6	6.3	7.0	17.1	22.5	54.1	71.4
Managers and administrators, except farm......................	5.5	2.9	8.8	5.2	15.5	6.3	24.2	7.7	26.3	6.8
Sales workers......................	1.3	3.7	3.4	7.4	5.9	7.8	10.6	5.0	8.3	3.0
Clerical and kindred workers.......	2.9	6.5	4.6	19.0	8.3	45.4	10.0	46.8	3.1	13.5
Craft and kindred workers..........	25.4	2.7	31.8	3.0	29.4	1.9	18.7	1.2	3.9	0.5
Operatives, including transport....	29.7	35.1	28.7	27.9	19.3	11.5	8.9	4.4	1.1	1.3
Laborers, except farm..............	13.4	1.4	8.3	1.5	4.2	0.7	2.2	0.7	0.4	-
Farm workers.......................	10.4	4.0	4.2	1.3	3.8	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.2	0.4
Service workers....................	10.6	42.9	8.5	33.0	7.3	18.1	6.4	11.0	1.6	3.1

- Represents zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 274.

Table 8-3. Industry of Employed Persons 14 Years Old and Over by Sex: 1950, 1960, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Industry	1970			1960			1950		
	Women	Men	Women/ men ratio	Women	Men	Women/ men ratio	Women	Men	Women/ men ratio
Total employed[1]	29,170	48,139	0.61	21,172	43,467	0.49	15,773	40,662	0.39
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	289	2,411	0.12	418	3,932	0.11	593	6,441	0.09
Mining	48	556	0.09	32	622	0.05	23	908	0.03
Construction	253	3,966	0.06	154	3,662	0.04	99	3,359	0.03
Manufacturing	5,321	13,568	0.39	4,401	13,112	0.34	3,648	11,026	0.33
Durable goods	2,349	8,775	0.27	1,728	8,105	0.21	1,218	6,515	0.19
Metal industries	333	2,065	0.16	267	1,986	0.13	216	1,783	0.12
Machinery, except electrical	331	1,662	0.20	214	1,354	0.16	168	1,085	0.15
Elect. mach., equip. and supplies	728	1,179	0.62	509	981	0.52	290	572	0.51
Transportation equipment	285	1,855	0.15	221	1,598	0.14	155	1,189	0.13
Nondurable goods	2,963	4,793	0.62	2,673	5,008	0.53	2,394	4,429	0.54
Food and kindred workers	363	1,031	0.35	430	1,393	0.31	327	1,172	0.28
Textile mill products	446	521	0.86	418	536	0.78	527	702	0.75
Apparel and other fabricated textile products	947	274	3.46	866	294	2.95	757	310	2.44
Chemical and allied products	222	766	0.29	165	699	0.24	126	512	0.25
Not specified manufacturing industries	44	89	0.49	21	39	0.54	36	82	0.44
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	1,056	3,850	0.27	771	3,687	0.21	699	3,751	0.19
Transportation	405	2,428	0.17	236	2,518	0.09	195	2,759	0.07
Communication	521	554	0.94	425	395	1.08	408	303	1.35
Utilities and sanitary services	129	868	0.15	110	775	0.14	96	690	0.14
Wholesale and retail trade	5,928	8,685	0.68	4,395	7,398	0.59	3,562	6,954	0.51
Wholesale trade	694	2,295	0.30	451	1,762	0.26	380	1,584	0.24
Retail trade	5,234	6,390	0.82	3,944	5,636	0.70	3,181	5,371	0.59
General merchandise stores	1,436	663	2.17	1,085	507	2.14	647	384	1.68
Food stores	744	1,206	0.62	567	1,123	0.50	482	1,184	0.41
Eating and drinking places	1,393	983	1.42	1,060	742	1.43	867	824	1.05
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,814	1,838	0.99	1,230	1,465	0.84	782	1,138	0.69
Banking and credit agencies	795	500	1.59	497	371	1.34	260	271	0.96
Insurance	644	689	0.93	487	590	0.83	335	427	0.78
Real estate	283	471	0.60	199	400	0.50	161	376	0.43
Business services	520	780	0.67	282	476	0.59	118	241	0.49
Repair services	107	846	0.13	57	792	0.07	44	906	0.05
Personal services	2,341	953	2.46	2,777	1,085	2.56	2,301	1,164	1.98
Private households	1,082	122	8.87	1,729	188	9.20	1,395	206	6.77
Hotels and motels	323	247	1.31	258	245	1.05	256	271	0.95
Laundering, cleaning, and other garment services	326	212	1.54	355	266	1.33	371	324	1.15
Beauty and barber shops	440	209	2.11	282	214	1.32	183	201	0.91
Entertainment and recreation services	209	381	0.55	157	346	0.45	127	367	0.35
Professional and related services	8,048	4,732	1.70	4,629	3,066	1.51	2,789	2,040	1.37
Health services	3,174	1,085	2.93	1,822	790	2.31	1,079	592	1.82
Hospitals	2,077	619	3.36	1,247	421	2.96	708	281	2.52
Health, except hospitals	1,098	467	2.35	575	369	1.56	371	311	1.19
Educational services	3,843	2,298	1.67	2,136	1,242	1.72	1,328	751	1.77
Welfare services	236	109	2.17	104	58	1.79	159	243	0.65
Public administration	1,229	2,827	0.43	846	2,240	0.38	658	1,856	0.35
Postal services	144	576	0.25	68	483	0.14	53	403	0.13
Federal public administration	546	983	0.56	444	813	0.55	345	683	0.51
State public administration	202	336	0.60	126	235	0.54	101	166	0.61
Local public administration	336	932	0.36	208	709	0.29	160	605	0.26

[1] Includes persons with industry not reported.

Note: Because some industries are not included in this table, subgroups do not always add to major industrial divisions.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, Part 1(D) and Technical Paper 18, Changes Between 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications.

Table 8-4. Occupation of Husband by Occupation of Wife for Married Couples: 1970

Employment and occupation of husband	Total (thousands)	Wives		Occupation of employed wives							
		Percent not employed	Percent employed	Total employed		White-collar workers			Blue collar workers	Farm workers	Service workers
				Number (thousands)	Percent	Total	Professional and managerial	Sales and clerical			
Total married couples	44,538	62.4	37.6	16,764	100.0	62.3	20.1	42.2	18.6	0.9	18.2
Husband not employed	8,089	76.4	23.6	1,910	100.0	54.3	19.5	34.7	20.0	0.8	25.0
Husband employed	36,449	59.2	40.8	14,854	100.0	63.3	20.2	43.1	18.5	0.8	17.3
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	5,477	60.4	39.6	2,167	100.0	86.6	43.7	43.0	5.4	0.1	7.7
Managers and administrators, except farm	4,705	60.4	39.6	1,863	100.0	81.7	29.8	51.9	8.1	0.2	10.0
Sales workers	2,570	57.3	42.7	1,097	100.0	81.7	23.6	58.1	8.4	0.1	9.8
Clerical and kindred workers	2,494	52.4	47.6	1,187	100.0	71.4	18.4	53.0	14.7	0.2	13.7
Craft and kindred workers	8,422	60.3	39.7	3,345	100.0	57.3	13.3	44.0	23.5	0.4	18.8
Operatives, exc. transport	4,772	58.3	41.7	1,991	100.0	44.1	9.6	34.6	34.5	0.5	20.9
Transport equipment operatives	2,211	58.3	41.7	922	100.0	49.2	10.4	38.9	26.0	0.5	24.2
Laborers, except farm	1,814	60.3	39.7	719	100.0	40.1	9.1	31.0	28.1	0.8	31.1
Farmers and farm managers	1,143	72.4	27.6	315	100.0	49.5	22.5	27.3	16.3	18.3	15.7
Farm laborers and farm supervisors	431	67.8	32.2	139	100.0	28.2	8.7	19.5	21.2	17.4	33.2
Service workers, including private household	2,410	54.1	45.9	1,107	100.0	48.1	13.2	34.9	18.9	0.3	32.6

Source: U.S Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Decennial Census of Population, Vol. II, Part 7(A), "Occupational Characteristics."

Chapter 9.
WORK EXPERIENCE

Further evidence of women's increasing attachment to the labor force is seen in the data on annual work experience. About 43 million women, over half of the women 16 years old and over, worked at some time during 1974. This represented an 84 percent increase over the number of women with work experience in 1950. The number of women working 50 to 52 weeks at full-time jobs grew even more dramatically during the period; in 1950 there were only about 29 women for every 100 men working year round full time, but in 1974 this ratio had risen to 47 women per 100 men.

As was true for labor force participation rates, the largest increases in annual work experience occurred between 1950 and 1960 for older women (45 to 64 years old) and since 1960 for the younger age groups (20 to 34 years old). Also, the relative increase in the proportion with work experience during the year has been stronger for married women with husband present than for never-married women. For other women, the percent with annual work experience actually declined slightly between 1950 and 1974, probably because of an increasing number of elderly widowed women within this group.

Although the number of women with work experience has increased, the median number of years that employed women have worked in their current jobs has not shown a consistent pattern of change (table 9-4). There was evidence of an increase in the median years on the job between 1951 (2.2 years) and 1963 (3.0 years), but there was no increase between 1963 and 1973. This may be partially explained by the influx of women workers in recent years since new labor force entrants obviously deflate the figures on median years on the job. Only for the oldest age group, 55 to 64 years old, has there been a steady increase in the median number of years in the current job. Also, it is noteworthy that for persons 45 to 54 years old, the period during a career when earnings normally reach a peak, the median years on current job for women has consistently been only about half that for men.

Variations in the lifetime work experience of women according to educational attainment can be seen from data based on the 1967 Longitudinal Survey of Work Experience.[1] One of the studies resulting from this survey shows that about 21 percent of women 30 to 44 years old with at least 1 year of college had worked for 6 months or more in every year since leaving school.[2] The comparable proportion for women with less than 4 years of high school was only 8 percent. Further, 30-to-44-year-old women college graduates had worked, on the average, for two-thirds of the years since completing school, but women high school graduates of the same age worked for only about half the years since completing their education.

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[1] 1967 National Longitudinal Survey of Work Experience is conducted by the Bureau of the Census, under contract with the Employment and Training Administration (then Manpower Administration), U.S. Department of Labor. Dr. Herbert Parnes of the Ohio State University is the director of the National Longitudinal Surveys. There are four separate survey panels: men 14 to 24 years old and 45 to 54 years old (both begun in 1966), women 30-44 years old (begun in 1967) and women 14-24 years old (begun in 1968).

[2] Larry E. Suter and Herman P. Miller, "Income Differences Between Men and Career Women," **The American Journal of Sociology**, Vol. 78, No. 4, January 1973.

Table 9-1. Annual Work Experience by Sex: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in 1974 and 1970, 14 years and over in 1950 and 1960)

Work experience and sex	1974	1970	1960	1950	Percent change, 1950 to 1974
NUMBER WORKED DURING YEAR					
Women	42,841	38,704	30,585	23,350	+83.5
Men	58,908	54,919	50,033	45,526	+29.4
Ratio: women/men	0.73	0.70	0.61	0.51	(X)
Percent Worked During Year[1]					
Women	53.9	52.5	46.9	41.1	+31.1
Men	83.0	84.1	84.5	86.8	-4.4
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.65	0.62	0.56	0.47	(X)
NUMBER WORKED 50 TO 52 WEEKS AT FULL-TIME JOBS					
Women	18,311	15,738	11,299	8,592	+113.1
Men	39,211	36,295	31,966	29,783	+31.7
Ratio: women/men	0.47	0.43	0.35	0.29	(X)
Percent Of Workers Who Worked 50 To 52 Weeks At Full-Time Jobs[3]					
Women	42.7	40.7	36.9	36.8	+16.0
Men	66.6	66.1	63.9	65.4	+1.8
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.64	0.62	0.58	0.56	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] Percents based on all persons.

[2] Ratios of percents.

[3] Percents based on persons who worked during the year.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-50, No. 35, and unpublished data and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, Nos. 141 and 19.

Table 9-2. Percent Worked During the Year by Age and Sex: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Civilian noninstitutional population. Age as of March of the following year)

Sex and age	Percent worked during year				Percent change, 1950 to 1974
	1974	1970	1960	1950	
16 TO 19 YEARS[1]					
Women	60.6	57.9	44.8	42.8	+41.6
Men	72.3	70.8	59.4	61.7	+17.2
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.84	0.82	0.75	0.69	(X)
20 TO 24 YEARS					
Women	75.3	73.0	62.1	58.7	+28.3
Men	91.4	88.9	92.9	92.7	-1.4
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.82	0.82	0.67	0.63	(X)
25 TO 34 YEARS					
Women	63.2	56.5	47.4	43.7	+44.6
Men	96.7	97.0	98.1	97.5	-0.8
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.65	0.58	0.48	0.45	(X)
35 TO 44 YEARS					
Women	61.3	58.5	53.7	47.2	+29.9
Men	96.5	97.5	97.9	97.9	-1.4
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.64	0.60	0.55	0.48	(X)
45 TO 54 YEARS					
Women	60.4	60.4	58.0	44.9	+34.5
Men	93.3	95.6	96.6	96.6	-3.4
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.65	0.63	0.60	0.46	(X)
55 TO 64 YEARS					
Women	48.7	51.2	45.7	32.3	+50.8
Men	83.3	87.8	89.6	89.6	-7.0
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.58	0.58	0.51	0.36	(X)
65 YEARS AND OVER					
Women	12.8	14.6	15.8	11.8	+8.5
Men	31.3	35.8	43.1	49.3	-36.5
Ratio: women/men[2]	0.41	0.41	0.37	0.24	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] 14 to 19 years for 1960 and 1950.

[2] Ratios of percents.

Source: Same as table 9-1.

Table 9-3. Annual Work Experience by Marital Status and Sex: 1955, 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over in 1974 and 1970, 14 years and over in 1960 and 1955)

Work experience, marital status, and sex	1974	1970	1960	1955	Percent change, 1955 to 1974
SINGLE					
Percent Worked During Year					
Women	68.2	66.7	57.7	62.2	+9.6
Men	78.7	76.0	70.3	75.1	+4.8
Ratio: women/men[1]	0.87	0.88	0.82	0.83	(X)
MARRIED, SPOUSE PRESENT					
Percent Worked During Year					
Women	52.4	50.6	43.4	41.4	+26.6
Men	86.4	88.8	91.3	92.7	-6.8
Ratio: women/men[1]	0.61	0.57	0.48	0.45	(X)
OTHER MARITAL STATUS					
Percent Worked During Year					
Women	45.7	45.7	47.8	49.3	-7.3
Men	66.8	65.0	66.4	68.0	-1.8
Ratio: women/men[1]	0.68	0.70	0.72	0.73	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] Ratios of percents.

Source: Same as table 9-1.

Table 9-4. **Median Years in Current Job for the Employed by Sex and Selected Age Groups: 1951, 1963, and 1973**

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Sex and age	Median years in current job		
	1973	1963	1951
TOTAL EMPLOYED[1]			
Women	2.8	3.0	2.2
Men	4.6	5.7	3.9
Ratio: women/men	0.61	0.53	0.56
20 to 24 years			
Women	1.2	1.1	1.4
Men	1.2	1.0	1.2
Ratio: women/men	1.00	1.10	1.17
25 to 34 years			
Women	2.2	2.0	1.8
Men	3.2	3.5	2.8
Ratio: women/men	0.69	0.57	0.64
35 to 44 years			
Women	3.6	3.6	3.1
Men	6.7	7.6	4.5
Ratio: women/men	0.54	0.47	0.69
45 to 54 years			
Women	5.9	6.1	4.0
Men	11.5	11.4	7.6
Ratio: women/men	0.51	0.54	0.53
55 to 64 years			
Women	8.8	7.8	4.5
Men	14.5	14.7	9.3
Ratio: women/men	0.61	0.53	0.48

[1] Persons 16 years old and over in 1973, persons 14 years old and over in 1963 and 1951.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-50, No. 36 and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, Nos. 172 and 36.

Table 9-5. Lifetime Work Experience of Women 30 to 44 Years Old by Years of School Completed: 1967

(Numbers in thousands. Restricted to women with income in 1966)

Years of school completed	Total (thousands)	Percent of adult life worked[1]					
		Total	100	75 to 99	50 to 74	1 to 49	Never worked
Total women, 30 to 44	8,802	100.0	12.3	19.3	19.6	42.8	6.0
Less than 4 years high school	3,140	100.0	8.2	16.8	19.5	45.6	9.9
4 years high school	4,006	100.0	12.1	19.8	20.3	43.3	4.4
1 or more years college	1,656	100.0	20.8	22.6	18.1	36.0	2.5

[1] Number of years since leaving school in which woman worked at least 6 months as a proportion of the total years elapsed since leaving school.

Source: Larry E. Suter "Occupation, Employment and Lifetime Work Experience of Women" paper presented at the August 1975 meeting of the American Sociological Association. Data were collected by the Bureau of the Census in the 1967 National Longitudinal Survey of Work Experience.

Table 9-6. Average Proportion of Years Worked Since Leaving School for Women 30 to 44 Years Old by Marital Status and Years of School Completed: 1967

Years of school completed	Total	Never married	Ever married, no children	Ever married, with children
Total women, 30 to 44	52.7	90.3	79.0	46.6
Less than 4 years high school	47.4	89.3	68.9	43.5
4 years high school	53.4	87.1	81.3	47.5
1 to 3 years college	55.6	91.9	88.0	46.7
4 or more years college	66.8	95.0	88.2	56.3

Note: Number of years since leaving school in which woman worked at least 6 months as a proportion of the total years elapsed since leaving school.

Source: Same as 9-5.

Chapter 10.
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS

Income and Earnings of Persons. Although women have made gains toward equality with men in education, labor force participation, and in some occupational fields, differences between the income of women and men workers remain substantial. In 1974 the median income of women year-round full-time workers was about 57 percent of the median for comparable men. The number of women income recipients working year round full time increased relative to men between 1960 and 1974, from a ratio of 32 women per 100 men in 1960 to 46 women per 100 men in 1974. However, during this period the female/male income ratio for year-round full-time workers did not improve.

Part of this differential between women and men is attributable to differences in such factors as educational attainment, occupational distribution, industry of employment, and work experience. In both 1970 and 1974, however, the median income of women college graduates aged 25 and over who worked year round full time was only about 60 percent of the comparable male median income. In fact, women college graduates had incomes that were, on the average, lower than men with only a high school education. A study of male and female earnings differentials, based on Current Population Survey data and Social Security Administration records, found that in 1972 the relative return in earnings for completing 4 years of college was significantly less for women than for men. However, as the level of education increased to 5 or more years of college, the difference in the "pay-off" for education narrowed considerably.[1]

There is some variation in female/male earnings ratios for different major occupation groups, but for most groups women year-round full-time workers earned only about 55 to 60 percent as much as men in 1974. The only occupation group with a relatively large number of women workers and an earnings ratio above 0.60 was professional, technical, and kindred workers. Of course, some of the earnings difference between women and men in the same occupation group results from variations in the specific occupations held (see chapter 8). Data from a National Science Foundation study of scientists and engineers indicate that women in scientific and engineering fields have basic annual salary rates (excluding bonuses, commissions, etc.) ranging from about 72 percent to about 88 percent of men's salaries (table 10-5). The fields of science or engineering do not refer specifically to occupations but, instead, reflect groupings defined on the basis of education, employment, and self-identification of field.

Differences between the earnings of women and men working in the same industry group are affected by differences in the occupational mix of women and men within the industry, but the industry differentials are noteworthy in their own right. Personal services, the industry with the largest proportion of workers who were women, had one of the lowest female/male earnings ratios in 1974 (0.49); but professional and related services, in which the majority of workers are women, had a female/male earnings ratio of 0.60. Both in transportation, communication, and other public utilities and in business and repair services, industries with relatively small numbers of women workers, women's median earnings were approximately two-thirds as high as men's.

The above comparisons have been restricted to persons who worked at full-time jobs for the entire year (50 to 52 weeks). However, over half of the women and over one-fourth of the men with earnings in 1974 worked at part-time jobs or worked fewer than 40 weeks at full-time jobs. The earnings for women working at part-time jobs were much closer to their male counterparts (ratio of 0.90) than was true for year-round full-time workers. Also, women working at full-time jobs for less than 40 weeks during the year had earnings equal or nearly equal with those of comparable men. Thus, the relative returns for working year round full time do not seem to be as great for women as for men. In a study of female/male earnings ratios based on the 1960 and 1970 Censuses of Population, it was estimated that this earnings ratio, adjusted for age, education, weeks worked, and hours worked, did not change from 1959 to 1969. In both years, women's actual earnings were only slightly more than half as high as they would have been if women's returns for these factors (weeks worked, age, etc.) had equalled the returns realized by men.[2]

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[1] Joyce A. Stevens and Roger A. Herriot, "Current Earnings Differentials of Men and Women: Some Explanatory Regression Analyses," paper presented at the August 1975 meetings of the American Statistical Association.

[2] John McNeil and Douglas Sater, "Recent Changes in Female to Male Earnings Ratios", paper presented at the April 1975 meetings of the Population Association of America.

A factor which is critical in assessing differences between the earnings of women and men is the extent of lifetime work experience. Data available from a longitudinal study of women 30 to 44 years old in 1967[3] provide some insight into the effects of differences in lifetime work experience (table 10-8). For example, women year-round full-time workers who had worked at least 6 months of every year since leaving school had a median wage or salary income in 1967 about three-fourths that of men. The median wage or salary income for comparable women who had worked in only half of the years since leaving school was only about half that of men. The effect of varying amounts of work experience differed according to education. The wages of women high school graduates with continuous work experience were more equivalent to those of male high school graduates than were the wages of female college graduates to those of male college graduates. Although discontinuous work experience does explain some of the differential between the wages earned by women and men, studies have shown that adjusting for such differences still leaves much to be explained. For example, a study based on the 1967 longitudinal study of women indicated that even after adjusting for differences in occupational status, education, and lifetime work experience, the wages of women were estimated to be only about 62 percent as high as those of men.[4] Also, results from a study based on Census Bureau and Social Security Administration records corroborate the finding that women do not receive the same returns from continuous work experience as do men.[5] Obviously, some variables that were not covered in these studies account for the residual differences between the income levels of women and men.

Family income and poverty status. The contribution of the wife's income to the total income of husband-wife families has become somewhat more important in recent years. In 1960, working wives contributed, on the average, about 20 percent of their families' total income; in 1974 their earnings accounted for approximately 27 percent of the total family income (table 10-10). Also, in 1974 husband-wife families in which the wife was in the paid labor force had a median income about 36 percent higher than husband-wife families with nonworking wives (table 10-9). The wife's contribution was relatively greater in young families (with husband under 25 years old) than in older families. Furthermore, the percent of family income accounted for by the wife's earnings was related to the extent of her work experience during the year (table 10-10).

The median income of families headed by women is much lower than that of husband-wife families or other families headed by men (table 10-9). This is partially because husband-wife families more often have a greater number of persons contributing to the family's total income and partially because men in general have higher incomes than women. In 1974 the median income of families with female heads was substantially lower than the median for husband-wife families in which the wife was not in the paid labor force and for male-headed families with no wife present.

The number of families with female heads has grown substantially over the past quarter-century for a variety of reasons, as mentioned in previous chapters. At the same time, the income of female-headed families has not increased as greatly as the income of male-headed families. In 1950 families with female heads had a median income which equalled about 56 percent of the median for male-headed families; in 1974 this had dropped to about 47 percent. Although the percent of all families with female heads below the poverty level declined from about 42 percent in 1960 to about 33 percent in both 1970 and 1974, the number of female-headed families in poverty increased between 1970 and 1974. For families with male heads, both the number and percent below the poverty level declined between 1960 and 1970 as well as between 1970 and 1974. In 1960 there were about 31 female-headed families for every 100 male-headed families below the poverty level, while in 1974 there were 85 female-headed families for every 100 male-headed families. Also, the growth in the number of families with female heads below the poverty level occurred exclusively among families with children under 18 years old. Thus, the number of children in female-headed families below the poverty level increased by approximately one-third between 1960 and 1974, and in 1974 the majority of children in poverty were in families headed by women.

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[3] 1967 National Longitudinal Survey of Work Experience, conducted by the Bureau of the Census, under contract with the Employment and Training Administration (then Manpower Administration), U.S. Department of Labor.

[4] Larry E. Suter and Herman P. Miller, op. cit...

[5] Joyce A. Stevens and Roger A. Herriot, op. cit..

Table 10-1. Median Income of Year-Round Full-Time Civilian Workers 14 Years Old and Over With Income by Age and Sex: 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Medians in current dollars. Age as of March of the following year)

Age and sex	1974		1970		1960	
	Number	Median income	Number	Median income	Number[1]	Median income
WOMEN						
Total with income	18,017	$6,957	15,518	$5,440	10,337	$3,296
14 to 19 years	467	3,875	335	3,783	311	2,450
20 to 24 years	2,704	5,849	2,224	4,928	1,223	3,155
25 to 34 years	4,411	7,604	2,899	5,923	1,795	3,549
35 to 44 years	3,410	7,418	3,081	5,531	2,553	3,404
45 to 54 years	3,943	7,359	3,865	5,588	2,581	3,296
55 to 64 years	2,716	7,044	2,690	5,468	1,541	3,275
65 years and over	365	6,085	423	4,884	283	2,838
MEN						
Total with income	38,915	$12,152	36,146	$9,184	32,165	$5,435
14 to 19 years	696	4,492	419	3,950	321	1,974
20 to 24 years	3,567	7,709	2,700	6,655	1,973	3,916
25 to 34 years	10,492	12,037	8,763	9,126	7,790	5,450
35 to 44 years	8,617	13,586	8,649	10,258	8,868	5,907
45 to 54 years	8,758	13,641	8,756	9,931	7,452	5,678
55 to 64 years	5,776	12,454	5,757	9,071	4,730	5,079
65 years and over	1,009	8,670	1,102	6,754	1,156	4,115
RATIO: WOMEN/MEN						
Total with income	0.46	0.57	0.43	0.59	0.32	0.61
14 to 19 years	0.67	0.86	0.80	0.96	0.97	1.24
20 to 24 years	0.76	0.76	0.82	0.74	0.62	0.81
25 to 34 years	0.42	0.63	0.33	0.65	0.23	0.65
35 to 44 years	0.40	0.55	0.36	0.54	0.29	0.58
45 to 54 years	0.45	0.54	0.44	0.56	0.35	0.58
55 to 64 years	0.47	0.57	0.47	0.60	0.33	0.64
65 years and over	0.36	0.70	0.38	0.72	0.24	0.69

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[1] Numbers were derived by multiplying total number of persons with income by the percent of year-round full-time workers with income; figures, therefore, are less exact than comparable ones for 1974 and 1970.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 99, 80, and 37.

Table 10-2. Median Income of Year-Round Full-Time Civilian Workers 25 Years Old and Over With Income by Educational Attainment and Sex: 1970 and 1974

(Medians in current dollars. Age as of March of the following year)

Educational attainment and sex	Median income		Ratio: women/men	
	1974	1970	1974	1970
WOMEN				
Total, 25 years and over	$7,370	$5,616	0.58	0.59
Elementary: Less than 8 years	5,022	3,798	0.63	0.63
8 years	5,606	4,181	0.57	0.55
High school: 1 to 3 years	5,919	4,655	0.53	0.55
4 years	7,150	5,580	0.57	0.58
College: 1 to 3 years	8,072	6,604	0.59	0.59
4 years or more	10,357	8,719	0.60	0.63
MEN				
Total, 25 years and over	$12,786	$9,521	(X)	(X)
Elementary: Less than 8 years	7,912	6,043	(X)	(X)
8 years	9,891	7,535	(X)	(X)
High school: 1 to 3 years	11,225	8,514	(X)	(X)
4 years	12,642	9,567	(X)	(X)
College: 1 to 3 years	13,718	11,183	(X)	(X)
4 years or more	17,188	13,871	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 99 and 80.

Table 10-3. Median Earnings of Year-Round Full-Time Civilian Workers 14 Years Old and Over With Earnings by Sex: 1960 to 1974

(Medians in current dollars)

Year	Median earnings		
	Women	Men	Ratio: women/men
1974	$6,772	$11,835	0.57
1973	6,335	11,186	0.57
1972	5,903	10,202	0.58
1971	5,593	9,399	0.60
1970	5,323	8,966	0.59
1969	4,977	8,455	0.59
1968	4,457	7,664	0.58
1967	4,134	7,174	0.58
1966	3,946	6,856	0.58
1965	3,828	6,388	0.60
1964	3,669	6,203	0.59
1963	3,525	5,980	0.59
1962	3,412	5,754	0.59
1961	3,315	5,595	0.59
1960	3,257	5,368	0.61

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 99, 93, 90, 85, 80, 75, 66, 60, 53, 51, 47, 43, 41, 39, and 37.

Table 10-4. Median Earnings of Year-Round Full-Time Civilian Workers 14 Years Old and Over With Earnings by Occupation of Longest Job and Sex: 1973 and 1974

(Medians in current dollars)

Occupation of longest job	1974			1973		
	Women	Men	Ratio: women/men	Women	Men	Ratio: women/men
Total with earnings	$6,772	$11,835	0.57	$6,335	$11,186	0.57
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9,570	14,873	0.64	9,093	14,306	0.64
Managers and administrators, except farm	8,603	15,425	0.56	7,667	14,519	0.53
Sales workers	5,168	12,523	0.41	4,650	12,296	0.38
Clerical and kindred workers	6,827	11,514	0.59	6,469	10,627	0.61
Craft and kindred workers	6,492	12,028	0.54	6,144	11,245	0.55
Operatives, including transport	5,766	10,176	0.57	5,358	9,503	0.56
Laborers, except farm	5,891	8,145	0.72	4,956	8,158	0.61
Farmers and farm managers	(B)	5,459	(X)	(B)	6,697	(X)
Farm laborers and farm supervisors	(B)	5,097	(X)	(B)	4,727	(X)
Service workers, except private household	5,046	8,638	0.58	4,588	7,937	0.58
Private household workers	2,676	(B)	(X)	2,069	(B)	(X)

B Median earnings not shown when base is less than 75,000 persons.
X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 99 and 97.

Table 10-5. Median Annual Salary of Scientists and Engineers Employed Full Time by Field and Sex: 1974

Field	Median annual salary		
	Women	Men	Ratio: women/men
Computer specialists	$16,300	$18,600	0.88
Engineers	15,600	19,500	0.80
Mathematical specialists	15,600	20,000	0.78
Life scientists	13,500	18,100	0.75
Physical scientists	15,000	20,000	0.75
Environmental scientists	14,400	20,100	0.72
Psychologists	17,200	19,900	0.86
Social scientists	16,100	20,900	0.77

Note: The determination of the field of science or engineering was based on a combination of education, employment and self-identification.

Source: National Science Foundation, Science Resources Studies Highlights, "National Sample of Scientists and Engineers: Median Annual Salaries, 1974," (NSF 75-332).

Table 10-6. Median Earnings of Year-Round Full-Time Civilian Workers 14 Years Old and Over With Earnings by Industry of Longest Job and Sex: 1974

(Medians in current dollars)

Industry of longest job	1974		
	Women	Men	Ratio: women/men
Total with earnings	$6,772	$11,835	0.57
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	2,503	5,619	0.45
Mining	(B)	13,014	(X)
Construction	7,189	11,552	0.62
Manufacturing, total	6,550	12,202	0.54
Durable goods	6,988	12,335	0.57
Nondurable goods	5,981	11,945	0.50
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	8,431	12,773	0.66
Wholesale trade	7,043	12,286	0.57
Retail trade	5,361	9,919	0.54
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,474	12,975	0.50
Business and repair services	6,954	10,479	0.66
Personal services	3,984	8,068	0.49
Entertainment and recreation services	5,523	8,865	0.62
Professional and related services	7,727	12,801	0.60
Public administration	8,194	13,030	0.63

B Median earnings not shown when base is less than 75,000 persons.
X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 101.

Table 10-7. Median Earnings of Civilians 14 Years Old and Over With Earnings by Work Experience and Sex: 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Medians in current dollars)

Weeks worked and sex	Worked at full-time job		Worked at part-time job	
	Number	Median earnings	Number	Median earnings
WOMEN				
Total with earnings	28,705	$5,311	13,945	$1,097
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	17,977	6,772	4,645	2,243
Worked 40 to 49 weeks	2,669	4,680	1,485	2,149
Worked 27 to 39 weeks	2,638	3,513	1,864	1,467
Worked 14 to 26 weeks	2,699	2,041	2,659	817
Worked 13 weeks or less	2,722	647	3,292	330
MEN				
Total with earnings	51,392	$10,288	8,361	$1,222
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	38,898	11,835	2,942	2,203
Worked 40 to 49 weeks	4,440	8,214	832	2,240
Worked 27 to 39 weeks	2,932	5,747	1,004	1,832
Worked 14 to 26 weeks	2,671	3,133	1,572	979
Worked 13 weeks or less	2,450	899	2,010	346
RATIO: WOMEN/MEN				
Total with earnings	0.56	0.52	1.67	0.90
Worked 50 to 52 weeks	0.46	0.57	1.58	1.02
Worked 40 to 49 weeks	0.60	0.57	1.78	0.96
Worked 27 to 39 weeks	0.90	0.61	1.86	0.80
Worked 14 to 26 weeks	1.01	0.65	1.69	0.83
Worked 13 weeks or less	1.11	0.72	1.64	0.95

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 101.

Table 10-8. Median Wage or Salary Income in 1966 for Persons 30 to 44 Years Old by Sex, Lifetime Work Experience of Women, and Years of School Completed: 1967

Subject	Men	Women with work experience				
		Total	Percent of adult life worked[1]			
			100 percent	75 to 99	50 to 74	Less than 50 percent
Total with income.....thousands..	15,781	8,337	1,059	1,636	1,632	4,010
Median..............................	$7,221	$2,743	$5,281	$3,950	$3,132	$1,583
Ratio: women/men....................	(X)	0.38	0.73	0.55	0.43	0.22
Year-round full-time workers..........	$7,529	$4,363	$5,618	$4,727	$4,155	$3,655
Ratio: women/men....................	(X)	0.58	0.75	0.63	0.55	0.49
Less than 4 years high school.........	$5,660	$2,227	$3,132	$2,915	$2,680	$1,533
Ratio: women/men....................	(X)	0.39	0.55	0.52	0.47	0.27
4 years high school..................	$7,362	$2,982	$5,511	$3,962	$3,231	$1,726
Ratio: women/men....................	(X)	0.41	0.75	0.54	0.44	0.23
1 to 3 years college..................	$8,310	$3,135	$5,608	$4,128	$3,421	$1,467
Ratio: women/men....................	(X)	0.38	0.67	0.50	0.41	0.18
4 or more years college...............	$10,726	$5,450	$6,862	$6,085	$5,240	$2,399
Ratio: women/men....................	(X)	0.51	0.64	0.57	0.49	0.22

X Not applicable.

[1] Number of years since leaving school in which person worked at least 6 months as a proportion of the total years elapsed since leaving school.

Source: Larry E. Suter and Herman P. Miller, "Income Differences Between Men and Career Women," The American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 78, No. 4, January 1973. Data were collected by the Bureau of the Census in the 1967 National Longitudinal Survey of Work Experience.

Table 10-9. Median Income of Families by Type of Family: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Medians in current dollars. Families as of March of the following year)

Type of family	1974	1970	1960	1950
Families With Female Heads				
Number.....................thousands..	7,242	5,950	4,609	4,040
Median family income..................	$6,413	$5,093	$2,968	$1,922
Families With Male Heads				
Number.....................thousands..	48,470	45,998	40,826	35,782
Median family income..................	$13,788	$10,480	$5,857	$3,435
Husband-Wife Families				
Number.....................thousands..	46,971	44,739	39,624	34,556
Median family income..................	$13,847	$10,516	$5,873	$3,446
Wife in Paid Labor Force				
Number.....................thousands..	20,273	17,568	12,007	(NA)
Median family income..................	$16,461	$12,276	$6,900	(NA)
Wife Not in Paid Labor Force				
Number.....................thousands..	26,698	27,172	27,617	(NA)
Median family income..................	$12,082	$9,304	$5,520	(NA)
Other Families With Male Heads				
Number.....................thousands..	1,499	1,258	1,202	1,226
Median family income..................	$11,737	$9,012	$4,860	$3,115
RATIOS OF MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME				
Families with female heads/families with male heads......................	0.47	0.49	0.51	0.56
Wife in paid labor force/ wife not in paid labor force.....................	1.36	1.32	1.25	(NA)

NA Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 99, 80, 37, and 9.

Table 10-10. Contribution of Wife's Earnings to Total Family Income For Husband-Wife Families by Selected Characteristics: 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Characteristic	Median percent of family income accounted for by wife's earnings		
	1974	1970	1960
Total wives with work experience.....................	26.5	26.7	20.2
AGE OF HUSBAND			
Under 25 years........................	30.0	30.2	25.6
25 years and over.....................	26.1	26.3	19.8
WORK EXPERIENCE OF WIFE			
Worked 50 to 52 weeks full time.......	38.0	38.6	38.1
Worked 27 to 49 weeks full time.......	29.1	29.7	31.7
Worked 1 to 26 weeks full time or 1 to 52 weeks part time..............	12.1	11.9	6.2

Note: Data for each year shown were collected in March of the following year. For 1974 and 1970, data include only families in which the wife had paid work experience; for 1960 the data include wives with unpaid work experience.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, Nos. 173, 130, and 13.

Table 10-11. Poverty Status of Families by Sex of Head and Presence of Family Members Under 18 Years Old: 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Families as of March of the following year)

Poverty status, sex of head, and presence of family members under 18	1974[1]	1970	1960	Percent change, 1960 to 1974
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD				
Total families	7,242	5,950	4,611	+57.1
Below poverty level	2,351	1,934	1,955	+20.3
Percent	32.5	32.5	42.4	-23.3
With related children under 18 years	4,922	3,810	2,620	+87.9
Below poverty level	2,158	1,665	1,476	+46.2
Percent	43.8	43.7	56.3	-22.2
No related children under 18 years	2,320	2,140	1,991	+16.5
Below poverty level	193	268	479	-59.7
Percent	8.3	12.5	24.1	-65.6
FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD				
Total families	48,470	45,998	40,830	+18.7
Below poverty level	2,757	3,280	6,288	-56.2
Percent	5.7	7.1	15.4	-63.0
With related children under 18 years	26,409	26,193	24,483	+7.9
Below poverty level	1,717	1,797	3,852	-55.4
Percent	6.5	6.9	15.7	-58.6
No related children under 18 years	22,061	19,806	16,347	+35.2
Below poverty level	1,041	1,484	2,436	-57.3
Percent	4.7	7.5	14.9	-68.5
RATIO OF FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD TO FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD				
Total families	0.15	0.13	0.11	(X)
Below poverty level	0.85	0.59	0.31	(X)
Percent	5.70	4.58	2.75	(X)
With related children under 18 years	0.19	0.15	0.11	(X)
Below poverty level	1.26	0.93	0.38	(X)
Percent	6.74	6.33	3.59	(X)
No related children under 18 years	0.11	0.11	0.12	(X)
Below poverty level	0.19	0.18	0.20	(X)
Percent	1.77	1.67	1.62	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] Data not strictly comparable with earlier years because based on 1970 census population controls.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 99, 81 and 68 and unpublished data.

Table 10-12. Family Status of Persons Below the Poverty Level by Sex: 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March of following year)

Family status	Number below poverty level			Percent change, 1960 to 1974
	1974[1]	1970	1960	
Persons in families with female head	8,563	7,620	7,247	+18.2
Head	2,351	1,934	1,955	+20.3
Related children under 18	5,387	4,828	4,095	+31.6
Other family members	825	858	1,197	-31.1
Female unrelated individuals, 14 years and over	3,212	3,592	3,416	-6.0
Persons in families with male head	10,877	12,879	27,678	-60.7
Head	2,757	3,280	6,288	-56.2
Related children under 18	4,809	5,665	13,193	-63.5
Other family members	3,310	3,934	8,197	-59.6
Male unrelated individuals, 14 years and over	1,607	1,431	1,510	+6.4
Women/Men ratios of number below poverty level[2]				
Persons in families	0.79	0.59	0.26	(X)
Head	0.85	0.59	0.31	(X)
Related children under 18	1.12	0.85	0.31	(X)
Other family members	0.25	0.22	0.15	(X)
Unrelated individuals, 14 years and over	2.00	2.51	2.26	(X)

[1] Data not strictly comparable with earlier years because based on 1970 census population controls.

[2] Ratios of persons in families with female head to persons in families with male head and female unrelated individuals to male unrelated individuals.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 99 and 81.

Chapter 11.

VOTING AND PUBLIC OFFICE HOLDING

In general, a smaller proportion of women than men register and vote in both Congressional and Presidential elections. This difference is especially true for the oldest age groups (table 11-1 and 11-2). However, since women outnumber men at the voting ages, slightly more votes are usually cast by women than by men.

The number of women candidates for public office and the number who were elected has increased. Overall, the number of women candidates for Federal public office grew from 34 to 47 between 1972 and 1974; for State government candidates the increase was from 870 to 1,177. The number of women elected to State legislative offices showed a net increase of 155, or 35 percent, between 1972 and 1974, when 596 women were elected (table 11-3).

Table 11-1. **Reported Voter Registration by Age and Sex For Congressional and Presidential Elections: Selected Years, 1966 to 1974**

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Sex and age	Presidential election			Congressional election		
	Reported registered 1972	Reported registered 1968	Change 1968-72 registered	Reported registered 1974	Reported registered 1966	Change 1966-74 registered
Female	71.6	72.8	-1.2	61.7	68.6	-6.9
18 to 20 years	58.3	(X)	(X)	36.4	(X)	(X)
21 to 24 years	60.3	56.3	4.0	44.4	44.1	0.3
25 to 29 years	66.2	68.2	0.1	52.7	61.5	-5.7
30 to 34 years	70.8			59.5		
35 to 44 years	75.1	75.7	-0.6	67.2	72.6	-5.4
45 to 54 years	78.9	79.9	-1.0	72.1	77.4	-5.3
55 to 64 years	79.4	79.6	-0.2	73.4	76.7	-3.3
65 to 74 years	75.1	76.0	-0.9	69.8	73.1	-3.3
75 years and over	64.9	63.4	1.5	60.5	62.3	-1.8
Male	73.1	76.0	-2.9	62.8	72.2	9.4
18 to 20 years	57.9	(X)	(X)	36.4	(X)	(X)
21 to 24 years	58.6	56.6	2.0	46.2	45.1	1.1
25 to 29 years	66.0	68.6	-0.1	49.9	61.4	-7.9
30 to 34 years	71.6			57.7		
35 to 44 years	74.4	77.4	-3.0	66.1	74.2	-8.1
45 to 54 years	79.9	81.8	-1.9	72.9	80.3	7.4
55 to 64 years	81.1	83.3	-2.2	77.0	81.7	-4.7
65 to 74 years	82.9	83.9	-1.0	77.1	82.2	-5.1
75 years and over	80.0	77.6	2.4	73.1	75.3	-2.2

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 275, 253, 192, and 174.

Table 11-2. Reported Voter Participation by Age and Sex For Congressional and Presidential Elections: Selected Years, 1964 to 1974

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Sex and age	Presidential election			Congressional election		
	Reported voted 1972	Reported voted 1964	Change 1964-72 voted	Reported voted 1974	Reported voted 1966	Change 1966-74 voted
Women	62.0	67.0	-5.0	43.4	53.0	-9.6
18 to 20 years	48.8	(X)	(X)	20.2	(X)	(X)
21 to 24 years	51.7	51.0	0.7	25.6	30.9	-5.3
25 to 29 years	58.0	64.2	-4.5	34.6	45.6	-8.2
30 to 34 years	61.7			40.8		
35 to 44 years	66.7	71.5	-4.8	48.9	58.3	-9.4
45 to 54 years	69.9	74.1	-4.2	54.5	62.7	-8.2
55 to 64 years	69.2	72.7	-3.5	55.5	61.6	-6.1
65 to 74 years	64.3	66.4	-2.1	51.1	55.2	-4.1
75 years and over	49.1	49.4	-0.3	38.4	40.1	-1.7
Men	64.1	71.9	-7.8	46.2	58.2	-12.0
18 to 20 years	47.7	(X)	(X)	21.4	(X)	(X)
21 to 24 years	49.7	51.7	-2.0	27.2	32.6	-5.4
25 to 29 years	57.6	65.2	-5.5	33.0	46.3	-9.8
30 to 34 years	62.1			40.6		
35 to 44 years	65.9	74.2	-8.3	49.2	61.3	-12.1
45 to 54 years	72.0	78.3	-6.3	57.3	65.9	-8.6
55 to 64 years	72.4	78.7	-6.3	61.3	68.3	-7.0
65 to 74 years	73.2	77.4	-4.2	61.8	68.2	-6.4
75 years and over	65.9	66.4	-0.5	52.4	56.3	-3.9

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 275, 253, 174, and 143.

Table 11-3. Number of Women Candidates For Public Office and Women Elected Officials: 1972 and 1974

Public office	1974	1972	Percent change, 1972 to 1974
WOMEN CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC OFFICE[1]			
Federal Government, total	47	34	38.2
U.S. Senate	3	2	50.0
U.S. House of Representatives	44	32	37.5
State Government, total	1,177	870	35.3
Governor	3	-	(X)
House	989	741	33.5
Senate	137	101	35.6
State-wide offices (excluding governor)	48	28	71.4
WOMEN ELECTED OFFICIALS[2]			
Federal Congressional office	18	16	12.5
State governor's office	1	-	(X)
State legislature office	596	441	35.1

- Represents zero.

X Not applicable.

[1] Restricted to candidates of the two major political parties.

[2] Incumbents and those elected in 1974.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau.

Chapter 12.
CRIME AND VICTIMIZATION

As crime in the United States has increased so has the involvement of women as perpetrators. Women are also quite likely to be crime victims, as they were the victims of about two-fifths of all crimes against persons in 1973. Personal larceny (theft of property or cash, with or without contact, but without force or threat of force) accounted for about four-fifths of all crimes against women. Among women 12 years old and over the personal larceny victimization rate was 82 per 1,000 women; for crimes of violence as measured in the National Crime Panel (rape, robbery, and assault) the rate was 23 per 1,000. Higher proportions of men than women tend to be victimized as emphasized by the higher rates for violent crimes, where twice the proportion of men were victims, and to a lesser extent for personal larceny where the ratio was 4 women to every 5 men.

Age appears to have been an important determinant in assessing the likelihood of women being victimized by personal crimes (table 12-1). The highest rates of victimization were for 12-to-19-year-olds with each successive age group reporting lower rates. For incidences of violent crimes, the dividing line appeared to be about 25 years old with the rates dropping off sharply for older ages. Personal larceny, the largest part of personal crimes, showed the highest rates under 20 years old. Although these crimes included purse snatching and pocket picking, the vast majority of personal thefts were of property without contact with the victim.

Significant differences in victimizations are evident for women by marital status, with never-married and separated and divorced women having the highest rates and widowed women having the lowest (table 12-2). These are functions of age and life style. Married women had higher rates of victimization than widows, but the difference was smaller than between married women and the other two categories. Never-married women were highest in personal larcenies, a function of age, but separated and divorced women were the most victimized by assault and robbery.

It is well documented that the majority of homicides occur among persons who are at least acquainted with each other;[1] similarly, about half of other crimes of violence are committed by persons known to the victim, according to National Crime Panel data. Among women, the majority of rape and robbery victims reported that the assailants were strangers, while half of the victims of assault reported that the assault was by a family member, friend, or acquaintance (table 12-3). Only about half of the female victims of violent crimes reported the crimes to police, including 70 percent of the robbery victims who sustained injury. And only about one-fourth of all personal larcenies were reported to police.

Changes in arrest rates show that involvement of women in committing crime has increased. According to FBI data from local police jurisdictions in 1960 and 1974, arrests of women as suspected offenders have increased as have arrests of men (table 12-4). In 1960 women were 11 percent of suspected offenders arrested for all crimes, but by 1974 they accounted for 17 percent of all arrests. The increase in arrests of women accounted for 36 percent of the total increase in the period. These included arrests for all types of crimes—for the more serious violent and property crimes, as well as fraud, forgery, traffic offenses, victimless crimes, and others.

Among crimes incorporated in the FBI's crime index are violent crimes including criminal homicide, rape, robbery, and aggrevated assault and property crimes including burglary, larceny, and auto theft (table 12-4). For violent crimes, arrests of women and men have increased about one and a half times. But among arrests for property crimes, women have exhibited a much larger increase compared with men. In the 14-year period, women doubled their proportion of all property crime arrests, accounting for 22 percent in 1974. In fact, among larceny arrests, which were 90 percent of all arrests of women for property crimes, women accounted for one-third of the total arrests in 1974, tripling their proportion since 1960. For crimes that involve property and cash rather than persons, women have exceeded men in their increase in arrests. While arrests of men about doubled during the period, arrests of women more than quadrupled.

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[1] Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, 1974 and National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, staff report, Crimes of Violence, Vol. 11, 1969.

Table 12-1. Victimization Rates for Crimes Against Persons by Sex and Age: 1973

(Per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Sex and age	Total crimes against persons	Crimes of violence						Personal larceny
		Total	Rape	Robbery		Assault		
				With injury	Without injury	Aggrevated	Simple	
Women................(85,075)[1]..	105.0	22.7	1.8	1.4	2.3	5.5	11.6	82.3
12 to 15 years................(8,144)..	203.9	39.7	1.8	0.9	3.1	9.6	24.3	164.2
16 to 19 years................(7,872)..	189.4	44.2	5.3	2.3	2.7	10.7	23.2	145.2
20 to 24 years................(9,015)..	159.1	42.7	5.4	2.2	3.0	10.9	21.2	116.4
25 to 34 years...............(14,432)..	113.8	25.6	2.3	1.9	2.5	6.2	12.7	88.2
35 to 49 years...............(17,556)..	86.8	16.6	[2]0.5	0.9	1.9	4.8	8.6	70.2
50 to 64 years...............(16,157)..	54.4	8.4	[2]0.3	1.0	1.7	1.5	4.0	46.0
65 years and over...........(11,901)..	25.6	6.8	[2]0.3	1.5	2.4	1.0	1.6	18.8
Men...................(77,161)..	151.9	46.2	[2]0.1	3.4	7.0	15.7	20.0	105.7
12 to 15 years................(8,415)..	267.0	79.9	[2]0.4	5.0	14.7	22.2	37.5	187.1
16 to 19 years................(7,712)..	285.7	92.5	-	5.0	10.3	38.7	38.5	193.2
20 to 24 years................(8,330)..	246.7	87.9	[2]0.1	5.8	11.8	33.1	37.1	158.8
25 to 34 years...............(13,708)..	161.0	47.9	[2]0.1	2.1	6.2	17.3	22.2	113.1
35 to 49 years...............(16,281)..	104.3	26.8	-	3.0	4.1	8.9	10.8	77.5
50 to 64 years...............(14,344)..	67.8	17.8	-	3.0	3.3	3.9	7.6	50.0
65 years and over............(8,371)..	40.3	11.2	-	1.9	4.3	1.4	3.6	29.1

- Equal to or rounds to zero.

[1] Total number of persons in age group (in thousands).

[2] Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1973 Advance Report.

Table 12-2. Victimization Rates for Crimes Against Persons by Sex and Marital Status: 1973

(Per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Sex and marital status	Total crimes against persons	Crimes of violence						Personal larceny
		Total	Rape	Robbery		Assault		
				With injury	Without injury	Aggrevated	Simple	
Women................(85,075)[1]..	105.0	22.7	1.8	1.4	2.3	5.5	11.6	82.3
Never married...............(21,793)..	177.7	39.9	4.0	1.9	3.0	9.4	21.6	137.8
Married.....................(47,736)..	76.8	11.9	0.7	0.8	1.4	2.9	6.2	64.9
Separated, divorced..........(5,633)..	170.6	68.8	5.7	4.6	6.9	18.7	33.0	101.8
Widowed.....................(9,685)..	43.1	10.8	[2]0.5	1.5	2.6	2.4	4.0	32.3
Men...................(77,161)..	151.9	46.2	[2]0.1	3.4	7.0	15.7	20.0	105.7
Never married...............(24,291)..	250.1	79.8	[2]0.2	5.6	12.2	27.2	34.7	170.1
Married.....................(47,859)..	101.6	27.6	-	1.8	3.7	9.5	12.4	74.0
Separated, divorced..........(3,009)..	208.8	80.2	-	8.7	15.2	27.5	28.9	128.0
Widowed.....................(1,811)..	67.8	29.0	-	7.1	8.5	5.4	8.1	38.8

- Equal to or rounds to zero.

[1] Total number of persons in marital status group (in thousands).

[2] Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1973 Advance Report.

Table 12-3. Percent of Victimizations Involving Strangers and Percent Reported to Police by Type of Crime and Sex of Victim: 1973

Involving strangers, reported to police, and sex	Crimes of violence						Personal larceny
	Total	Rape	Robbery		Assault		
			With Injury	Without Injury	Aggrevated	Simple	
PERCENT INVOLVING STRANGERS							
Women	55	77	71	83	47	48	(X)
Men	71	[1]20	89	88	68	65	(X)
PERCENT REPORTED TO POLICE							
Women	49	43	70	59	57	42	22
Involving strangers	52	48	82	57	57	43	(X)
Involving nonstrangers	47	29	43	65	56	42	(X)
Men	42	58	58	41	50	34	22
Involving strangers	45	[1]100	60	43	51	37	(X)
Involving nonstrangers	36	[1]48	45	26	48	29	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer cases, is statistically unreliable.

Source: Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1973 Final Report.

Table 12-4. Arrests by Type of Crime and Sex for Reporting Cities and Counties: 1960 and 1974

(1,824 local jurisdictions; 1974 estimated population 69,222,000)

Type of crime	Women			Men			Percent women	
	1974	1960	Percent change	1974	1960	Percent change	1974[1]	1960
All arrests	540,987	259,038	+108.8	2,665,339	2,155,159	+23.7	16.9	10.7
Violent crime	19,720	7,563	+160.7	161,803	66,220	+144.3	10.9	10.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,247	577	+116.1	6,917	2,910	+137.7	15.3	16.5
Forcible rape	(X)	(X)	(X)	10,546	5,059	+108.5	(X)	(X)
Robbery	5,059	1,247	+305.7	65,214	23,933	+172.5	7.2	5.0
Aggravated assault	13,414	5,739	+133.7	79,126	34,318	+130.6	14.5	14.3
Property crime	139,159	29,292	+375.1	497,676	244,562	+103.5	21.9	10.7
Burglary (breaking and entering)	10,212	2,952	+245.9	175,689	85,188	+106.2	5.5	3.3
Larceny (theft)	124,838	24,769	+404.0	262,949	118,916	+121.1	32.2	17.2
Motor vehicle theft	4,109	1,571	+161.6	59,038	40,458	+45.9	6.5	3.7
Other	382,108	222,183	+72.0	2,005,860	1,844,377	+8.8	16.0	10.8

X Not applicable.

[1] Women arrested as a proportion of all arrests was not very different from figures for the total U.S. according to FBI figures in 1974 which were for 94 percent of the national population.

Note: Based on comparable reports from 1,441 cities representing 59,834,000 population and 383 counties representing 9,388,000 population, totaling approximately one-third of the U.S. population in 1974.

Source: Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, 1974.

Chapter 13.
BLACK WOMEN

In a study on the status of women, it is important to specifically examine changes in the status of black women since their progress sometimes presents a picture different from that for women in general. In this chapter emphasis is placed on the time span since the mid-1960's, when the passage of Civil Rights legislation began to have a significant impact on the status of black women.

Black women have made important strides in many aspects of life. Their health and education have improved, and gains have been made in entering white-collar occupations and in achieving incomes more nearly equal those of white women. Yet much remains to be achieved for, in most instances, black women still lag behind white women. Black women are more likely to be unemployed, to be overrepresented in low-paying jobs, to be increasingly assuming the role of family head with children to support, and to account for a larger proportion of the poor.

In March 1974 there were 12.5 million black females in the United States, an increase of 4.7 million since 1950. The black female population is characteristically younger than the white female population, and despite improvements in health status, black women continue to have a lower life expectancy than white women. The black woman is nearly six times as likely to die as a result of homicide as is the white woman, about four and a half times as likely to die from tuberculosis, and more than twice as likely to die from diabetes mellitus or cirrhosis of the liver, but less likely to die from suicide.

Although the proportion of black women living in the South declined from about 68 percent in 1950 to about 53 percent in both 1970 and 1974, black women are still more concentrated in the South than are white women. Also, black women continue to be overrepresented among the female residents in central cities of metropolitan areas and underrepresented in the suburbs.

Most women, both black and white, have been married at some time, but the proportion remaining single has been increasing especially rapidly for black women. Among ever-married women, only about 54 percent of blacks were living with their husbands in 1975, a substantial decline from the 1950 level of 64 percent. Corresponding to this decline has been an increase in the percentages of black women separated and divorced and in the percent of black families headed by women.

In 1974, black women still had higher rates of children ever born than white women. However, in recent years black women, on the average, have given birth to fewer children than in the past and expect to have fewer children in the future. Among the younger women (18 to 24 years old in 1974) the lifetime birth expectations of black women are the same as those for white women (2.2 children per woman).

Education is one area where black women have made major advancements. Since the mid-1960's, there has been a sharp increase in the number enrolled at the college level. In 1964 slightly more than 100,000 black women under 35 years old were attending college, compared with 392,000 in 1974. Enrollment in college among white women also has expanded over the same period; however, the growth has not been as pronounced as that for black women. Increased school enrollment and higher retention rates among black teenagers have resulted in rising educational attainment. By 1975 the proportion of black women 25 to 29 years old who were high school graduates (including those going on to college) reached 70 percent, a substantial increase over the 39 percent who were high school graduates in 1960. Yet, in 1975 an educational gap still remained between black women and white women, as 83 percent of the white women of this age group had completed high school.

For more than two decades the labor force participation rate for black women has been higher than that for white women. This pattern continued to hold true in 1974 although the labor force rate of white women has been rapidly approaching that of black women. In 1974, 49 percent of black women were in the civilian labor force, compared with 45 percent of white women. In every age group, except 16 to 19 and 20 to 24, black women were more likely than their white counterparts to be in the labor force. Also, a somewhat larger proportion of black women than white women who worked during 1974 worked year round full time.

The presence of young children in the family affects the work status of black women to a lesser extent than white women. In 1975, 51 percent of married black women with children under 6 years old were in the labor force, compared with 35 percent of white women.

Unemployment has been traditionally more prevalent among black women than white women. In 1974, the unemployment rate for black women averaged about 11 percent as compared with 6 percent for white women. The unemployment situation among black teenage girls is particularly significant.

There have been substantial changes since 1965 in the occupations of employed black women. The proportion of black women working in white-collar jobs increased from 24 percent in 1965 to 42 percent in 1974, whereas the percent employed in the normally low-paying private household worker positions declined from 30 percent to 11 percent.

By 1974 the median earnings of black women who worked year round full time was approaching income parity with their white counterparts. The median earnings ratio of black to white women rose from 75 percent in 1967 to 92 percent in 1974.

In 1974 there were 1.0 million female-headed black families and 1.3 million female-headed white families below the poverty level. Families with female heads have accounted for an increasing proportion of all black families in poverty so that by 1974 the proportion was about 67 percent. For white families the proportion was 37 percent.

A smaller proportion of black women than white women register and vote in Congressional and Presidential elections. Registration rates for black women in 1974 were at the lowest level reported for any of the last five general elections. In 1974, about 57 percent of black women registered to vote; for the previous four elections (1966 to 1972), the levels ranged from 61 to 66 percent.

Note: In this chapter, the term "black" is used although some of the data are for "black and other races." Blacks constitute about 90 percent of this group.

Table 13-1. **Female Population by Age: 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1974**

(Numbers in thousands)

Age and year	Black	White	Percent distribution		Ratio	
			Black	White	Black women to black men	White women to white men
1974						
Total, all ages	12,470	93,038	100.0	100.0	1.13	1.05
Under 15 years	3,916	22,444	31.4	24.1	0.99	0.95
15 to 24 years	2,524	16,605	20.2	17.8	1.12	1.03
25 to 44 years	2,983	22,885	23.9	24.6	1.25	1.02
25 to 34 years	1,657	12,804	13.3	13.8	1.23	1.01
35 to 44 years	1,326	10,081	10.6	10.8	1.28	1.03
45 to 64 years	2,092	20,078	16.8	21.6	1.18	1.09
65 years and over	956	11,027	7.7	11.9	1.34	1.43
Median age	24.1	30.4	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1970						
Total, all ages	11,832	91,028	100.0	100.0	1.10	1.05
Under 15 years	3,986	23,961	33.7	26.3	1.00	0.96
15 to 24 years	2,196	15,420	18.3	16.9	1.08	1.01
25 to 44 years	2,765	21,353	23.4	23.5	1.20	1.03
25 to 34 years	1,456	11,004	12.3	12.1	1.19	1.02
35 to 44 years	1,309	10,349	11.1	11.4	1.21	1.04
45 to 64 years	2,002	19,609	16.9	21.5	1.17	1.09
65 years and over	883	10,685	7.5	11.7	1.31	1.40
Median age	23.6	30.2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1960						
Total, all ages	9,751	80,465	100.0	100.0	1.07	1.03
Under 15 years	3,539	23,577	36.3	29.3	1.00	0.96
15 to 24 years	1,398	10,596	14.3	13.2	1.07	1.01
25 to 44 years	2,525	21,204	25.9	26.4	1.15	1.03
25 to 34 years	1,294	10,204	13.3	12.7	1.16	1.03
35 to 44 years	1,231	11,000	12.6	13.7	1.14	1.04
45 to 64 years	1,662	16,691	17.0	20.7	1.10	1.05
65 years and over	627	8,396	6.4	10.4	1.16	1.22
Median age	24.5	31.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
1950						
Total, all ages	7,745	67,813	100.0	100.0	1.06	1.01
Under 15 years	2,387	17,371	30.8	25.6	1.00	0.96
15 to 24 years	1,300	9,821	16.8	14.5	1.12	1.01
25 to 44 years	2,372	20,570	30.6	30.3	1.13	1.03
25 to 34 years	1,260	10,851	16.3	16.0	1.14	1.04
35 to 44 years	1,112	9,719	14.4	14.3	1.11	1.02
45 to 64 years	1,239	14,037	16.0	20.7	1.01	1.00
65 years and over	447	6,013	5.8	8.9	1.08	1.12
Median age	26.5	31.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population, Vol. II, Part 1 and Volume IV, Part I (B),"Nonwhite Population by Race;: 1960 Census of Population, Vol. 1, Part 1(B), and Vol. II, Part 1(C), "Nonwhite Population by Race;" 1970 Census of Population, Vol. I, Part 1(B) and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 13-2. Life Expectancy of Women at Selected Ages: 1959-61, 1970 and 1973

(Additional years of life expected)

Year and age	Black and other races	White	Difference
1973			
0 years (at birth)	70.1	76.1	-6.0
1 year	70.8	76.1	-5.3
15 years	57.4	62.5	-5.1
25 years	47.9	52.8	-4.9
40 years	34.4	38.5	-4.1
65 years	16.2	17.3	-1.1
1970			
0 years (at birth)	69.4	75.6	-6.2
1 year	70.4	75.8	-5.4
15 years	57.0	62.2	-5.2
25 years	47.5	52.5	-5.0
40 years	34.2	38.2	-4.1
65 years	16.4	17.1	-0.7
1959-61[1]			
0 years (at birth)	66.5	74.2	-7.7
1 year	68.1	74.7	-6.6
15 years	54.9	61.2	-6.3
25 years	45.4	51.5	-6.1
40 years	32.2	37.1	-4.9
65 years	15.1	15.9	-0.8

[1] Three-year average.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 54.

Table 13-3. Age-Adjusted Death Rates of Women for Selected Causes: 1960, 1970, and 1973

(Based on age-specific death rates per 100,000 population in specified group. Computed by the direct method, using as the standard population the age distribution of the total population of the United States as enumerated in 1940)

Cause of death	1973	1970	1960
BLACK AND OTHER RACES			
All causes	738.9	770.8	893.3
Major cardiovascular diseases[1]	339.5	360.3	467.1
Malignant neoplasms, inc. neoplasms of lymphatic and hemotopoietic tissues	124.3	117.6	125.0
Accidents	33.2	35.1	36.1
Influenza and pneumonia	22.5	27.9	43.3
Diabetes mellitus	28.6	29.3	26.8
Cirrhosis of liver	18.0	17.4	9.1
Suicide	3.3	3.3	2.3
Homicide	16.0	13.7	11.2
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	3.8	4.9	(NA)
Tuberculosis, all forms	2.7	3.9	(NA)
WHITE			
All causes	483.7	501.7	555.0
Major cardiovascular diseases[1]	228.8	238.7	291.5
Malignant neoplasms, inc. neoplasms of lymphatic and hemotopoietic tissues	106.8	107.6	109.5
Accidents	26.4	27.2	25.4
Influenza and pneumonia	14.0	15.0	19.0
Diabetes mellitus	11.6	12.8	13.7
Cirrhosis of liver	8.7	8.7	6.6
Suicide	7.1	7.2	5.3
Homicide	2.8	2.2	1.5
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	4.6	4.7	(NA)
Tuberculosis, all forms	0.6	0.8	(NA)
MORTALITY RATIOS[2]			
All causes	1.53	1.54	1.61
Major cardiovascular diseases[1]	1.48	1.51	1.60
Malignant neoplasms, inc. neoplasms of lymphatic and hemotopoietic tissues	1.16	1.09	1.14
Accidents	1.26	1.29	1.42
Influenza and pneumonia	1.61	1.86	2.28
Diabetes mellitus	2.47	2.29	1.96
Cirrhosis of liver	2.07	2.00	1.38
Suicide	0.46	0.46	0.43
Homicide	5.71	6.23	7.47
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	0.83	1.04	(NA)
Tuberculosis, all forms	4.50	4.88	(NA)

NA Not available.

[1] Includes diseases of the heart, cerebrovascular diseases, arteriosclerosis, and hypertension.

[2] Ratios of black and other races to white.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Part A; Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 22, No. 11 and Vol. 23, No. 11.

Table 13-4. Percent Distribution of the Female Population by Region: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1974

Region	1974	1970	1960	1950
BLACK				
United States.....thousands..	12,470	11,832	9,758	7,745
Percent....................	100	100	100	100
South............................	53	53	60	68
North and West....................	47	47	40	32
Northeast.......................	19	20	16	14
North Central...................	20	20	18	15
West............................	8	7	6	4
WHITE				
United States.....thousands..	93,038	91,028	80,465	67,813
Percent....................	100	100	100	100
South............................	29	28	27	27
North and West....................	71	72	73	73
Northeast.......................	25	25	26	28
North Central...................	28	29	30	31
West............................	18	17	16	14
RATIO: BLACK/WHITE[1]				
South............................	1.83	1.89	2.22	2.52
North and West....................	0.66	0.65	0.55	0.44
Northeast.......................	0.76	0.80	0.61	0.50
North Central...................	0.71	0.69	0.60	0.48
West............................	0.44	0.41	0.38	0.29

[1] Ratios of the percents in that region.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population, Vol. II, Part 1 and Vol. IV, Part 3(B), "Nonwhite Population by Race;" Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 48 and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 13-5. Percent Distribution of the Female Population by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence: 1960, 1970, and 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Type of residence	1974	1970	1960
BLACK			
United States	12,470	11,693	9,758
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan areas	75.7	74.4	60.5
Central cities	59.2	59.1	52.2
Suburbs	16.5	15.3	8.3
Nonmetropolitan areas	24.3	25.6	39.5
WHITE			
United States	93,038	90,357	80,465
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan areas	67.5	68.1	53.5
Central cities	26.1	28.5	30.6
Suburbs	41.3	39.6	22.9
Nonmetropolitan areas	32.5	31.9	46.5
RATIO: BLACK/WHITE[1]			
Metropolitan areas	1.12	1.09	1.13
Central cities	2.27	2.07	1.71
Suburbs	0.40	0.39	0.36
Nonmetropolitan areas	0.75	0.80	0.85

[1] Ratios of the percents in the area.

Note: The population shown for 1960 is based on the 1960 census and standard metropolitan statistical areas are defined as of 1960. The data for 1974 are based on the Current Population Survey. For comparability with data from the 1974 CPS, the 1970 census figures have been adjusted to exclude inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces living in barracks and similar types of quarters. The figures for 1970 and 1974 are based on standard metropolitan statistical areas defined as of 1970 and exclude Middlesex and Somerset counties in New Jersey.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, Vol. I, Part 1(B) and Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 55.

Table 13-6. **Marital Status of Women: 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1975**

Marital status	1975	1970	1960	1950
BLACK				
Total, 14 years and over.............thousands..	9,046	7,921	6,375	[1]5,698
Percent.....................	100	100	100	100
Single (never married).............	31	28	22	21
Ever married.......................	69	72	78	79
Ever married.......thousands..	6,208	5,704	4,989	4,520
Percent.....................	100	100	100	100
Married, husband present...........	54	58	61	64
Married, husband absent, except separated.........................	2	3	5	3
Separated..........................	16	14	11	11
Widowed............................	19	19	18	18
Divorced...........................	10	6	5	3
WHITE				
Total, 14 years and over.............thousands..	73,312	68,512	58,087	51,404
Percent.....................	100	100	100	100
Single (never married).............	22	21	19	20
Ever married.......................	78	79	81	80
Ever married.......thousands..	57,445	53,885	47,278	41,163
Percent.....................	100	100	100	100
Married, husband present...........	76	77	78	79
Married, husband absent, except separated.........................	1	2	2	2
Separated..........................	2	2	2	2
Widowed............................	15	16	15	14
Divorced...........................	6	4	3	3

[1] Black and other races

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population, Vol. II, Part 1, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 48, and Series P-20, No. 287.

Table 13-7. Selected Characteristics of Female Heads of Families: 1968, 1970, 1973 and 1975

Selected characteristics	Black				White			
	1975	1973	1970	1968	1975	1973	1970	1968
Total, female heads....thousands..	1,940	1,822	1,382	1,272	5,212	4,672	4,165	4,008
Percent, female heads of all families......................	35	35	28	28	10	10	9	9
AGE OF FEMALE HEAD								
Percent........................	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 35 years.........................	42	42	35	33	29	26	21	18
35 to 64 years.........................	48	47	53	56	54	54	56	58
65 years and over......................	10	11	12	12	17	20	23	24
MARITAL STATUS OF FEMALE HEADS								
Percent........................	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Separated or divorced..................	50	49	48	48	48	45	36	34
Separated............................	31	33	34	35	15	15	11	12
Divorced.............................	19	16	14	13	33	30	25	22
Other..................................	50	51	52	52	52	55	63	66
Single (never married)...............	22	20	16	14	9	10	9	9
Widowed..............................	25	28	30	33	39	41	47	50
Married, husband absent..............	3	4	6	5	4	4	7	7
PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS								
Percent........................	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
With own children......................	71	69	66	65	57	53	48	47
With no own children...................	29	31	34	35	43	47	52	53
With own children......thousands..	1,382	1,255	912	833	2,972	2,470	1,995	1,901
Percent with 2 or more children.	48	47	47	49	32	30	29	28
Mean number of children................	1.73	1.75	1.83	1.98	1.11	1.06	0.99	1.01

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 187, 191, and 258 and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 13-8. Average Number of Births To Date and Total Births Expected for Reporting Wives 18 to 39 Years Old by Age: Selected Years: 1965 to 1974

Year	18 to 24 years		25 to 29 years		30 to 34 years		35 to 39 years	
	Births to date	Total births expected	Births to date	Total births expected	Births to date	Total births expected	Births to date	Total births expected
BLACK								
1974..................................	1.2	2.2	2.2	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.6
1973..................................	1.4	2.3	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.9	3.9
1971..................................	1.4	2.6	2.5	3.1	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.2
1967..................................	1.8	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.2
1965..................................	2.1	3.4	3.4	4.0	3.8	4.4	3.8	4.1
WHITE								
1974..................................	0.8	2.2	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.0
1973..................................	0.8	2.3	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.2
1971..................................	0.9	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2
1967..................................	1.1	2.9	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.2
1965..................................	1.3	3.1	2.4	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.1	3.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 263 and 269.

Table 13-9. Children Ever Born Per Woman by Marital Status and Age: 1965, 1970, and 1974

Marital status and age	Black			White		
	1974	1970	1965	1974	1970	1965
TOTAL WOMEN[1]						
Total, 15 to 44 years.........	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.7
15 to 19 years......................	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	-
20 to 24 years......................	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.9
25 to 29 years......................	1.6	2.0	2.6	1.4	1.7	2.1
30 to 34 years......................	2.5	3.0	3.4	2.3	2.6	2.7
35 to 39 years......................	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.9	2.8
40 to 44 years......................	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7
WOMEN EVER MARRIED						
Total, 15 to 44 years.........	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.1	2.3	2.4
15 to 19 years......................	0.9	1.0	(B)	0.5	0.6	0.6
20 to 24 years......................	1.3	1.6	1.8	0.9	1.0	1.3
25 to 29 years......................	2.1	2.5	3.0	1.6	1.9	2.3
30 to 34 years......................	3.0	3.4	3.9	2.4	2.7	2.8
35 to 39 years......................	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.9	3.1	2.9
40 to 44 years......................	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8

- Rounds to zero.
B Base too small for rate to be shown.
[1] Includes single (never married) women, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 54.

Table 13-10. School Enrollment of Women 14 to 34 Years Old: 1964, 1970, and 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Year and race	Enrolled below college level		Enrolled in college	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1974				
Total, 14 to 34 years[1]........	7,851	21.4	3,901	10.6
Black.............................	1,146	25.2	392	8.6
White.............................	6,589	20.9	3,413	10.8
1970				
Total, 14 to 34 years[1]........	7,531	23.0	3,013	9.2
Black.............................	1,024	26.1	269	6.9
White.............................	6,429	22.6	2,693	9.5
1964				
Total, 14 to 34 years[1]........	6,510	23.6	1,755	6.4
Black.............................	788	25.2	114	3.6
White.............................	5,628	23.4	1,617	6.7
PERCENT CHANGE 1964 TO 1974				
Total, 14 to 34 years[1]........	20.6	(X)	122.3	(X)
Black.............................	45.4	(X)	243.9	(X)
White.............................	17.1	(X)	111.1	(X)

X Not applicable.
[1] Includes other races, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 148, 222, and 278.

Table 13-11. Percent Distribution of Women 25 to 29 Years Old by Years of School Completed: 1960, 1965, 1970, and 1975

Education	1975	1970	1965	1960
Total, 25 to 29 years..(thousands)[1]..	8,345	6,854	5,677	5,537
Black women	935	751	651	581
White women	7,238	6,013	4,962	4,840
ELEMENTARY: 8 YEARS OR LESS				
Black women	6.8	9.7	19.2	27.7
White women	5.2	6.1	8.9	13.5
Ratio: black to white	0.17	0.20	0.28	0.25
SOME HIGH SCHOOL: 9 TO 11 YEARS				
Black women	23.1	32.5	30.7	33.6
White women	11.7	17.5	18.3	21.8
Ratio: black to white	0.26	0.23	0.22	0.19
HIGH SCHOOL: 12 YEARS				
Black women	44.2	39.1	35.8	26.0
White women	46.2	49.0	51.0	44.9
Ratio: black to white	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.07
SOME COLLEGE: 1 TO 3 YEARS				
Black women	15.8	10.8	7.8	7.7
White women	17.6	14.1	12.1	11.7
Ratio: black to white	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.08
COLLEGE: 4 YEARS OR MORE				
Black women	10.1	8.0	6.8	5.0
White women	19.4	13.3	9.8	8.1
Ratio: black to white	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.07

[1] Includes other races, not shown separately.

Source: 1960 Census of Population, Vol. I, Part 1(D) and unpublished 1-in-1,000 Sample data; Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 158 and 207; and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 13-12. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates of Women by Age: Selected Years, 1950 to 1974

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age	1974	1970	1965	1960	1950	Percent change, 1965 to 1974
Black and other races, 16 years and over	49.1	49.5	48.6	48.2	46.9	+1.0
16 to 19 years	34.1	34.1	29.5	32.8	(NA)	+15.6
20 to 24 years	58.2	57.7	55.2	48.8	46.9	+5.4
25 to 34 years	60.8	57.6	54.0	49.7	51.6	+11.2
35 to 44 years	61.5	59.9	59.9	59.8	55.7	+2.6
45 to 54 years	56.9	60.2	60.2	60.5	54.3	-5.5
55 to 64 years	43.5	47.1	48.9	47.3	40.9	-11.0
65 years and over	10.0	12.2	12.9	12.8	16.5	-22.5
White, 16 years and over	45.2	42.6	38.1	36.5	32.6	+18.6
16 to 19 years	51.8	45.6	39.2	40.3	(NA)	+32.1
20 to 24 years	63.8	57.7	49.2	45.7	45.9	+29.7
25 to 34 years	51.1	43.2	36.3	34.1	32.1	+40.8
35 to 44 years	53.7	49.9	44.3	41.5	37.2	+21.2
45 to 54 years	54.3	53.7	49.9	48.6	36.3	+8.8
55 to 64 years	40.4	42.6	40.3	36.2	26.0	+0.2
65 years and over	8.0	9.5	9.7	10.6	9.2	-17.5
RATIO: BLACK AND OTHER RACES/WHITE[1]						
16 years and over	1.09	1.16	1.28	1.32	1.44	(X)
16 to 19 years	0.66	0.75	0.75	0.81	(NA)	(X)
20 to 24 years	0.91	1.00	1.12	1.07	1.02	(X)
25 to 34 years	1.19	1.33	1.49	1.46	1.61	(X)
35 to 44 years	1.15	1.20	1.35	1.44	1.50	(X)
45 to 54 years	1.05	1.12	1.21	1.24	1.50	(X)
55 to 64 years	1.08	1.11	1.21	1.31	1.57	(X)
65 years and over	1.25	1.28	1.33	1.21	1.79	(X)

NA Not available. X Not applicable.

[1] Ratios of civilian labor force participation rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, 1975 Manpower Report of the President.

Table 13-13. Annual Work Experience of Women by Full- and Part-Time Job Status: Selected Years, 1950 to 1974

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Extent of employment	1974	1970	1965	1960	1950
BLACK AND OTHER RACES					
Percent					
With work experience[1]	55	58	56	58	58
Worked year round full time[2]	45	42	35	31	25
Worked part time[2]	27	30	32	37	31
WHITE					
Percent					
With work experience[1]	54	52	47	46	39
Worked year round full time[2]	42	41	39	38	39
Worked part time[2]	33	33	31	32	26
RATIO: BLACK AND OTHER RACES/WHITE[3]					
With work experience	1.02	1.12	1.19	1.26	1.49
Worked year round full time	1.07	1.02	0.90	0.82	0.64
Worked part time	0.82	0.91	1.03	1.16	1.19

[1] Percents based on all persons.

[2] Percents based on persons who worked during the year.

[3] Ratio of percents.

Note: The figures for 1970 and 1974 are for the population 16 years old and over. The figures prior to 1970 are for the population 14 years old and over.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-50, No. 31 and Series P-23, No. 54 and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, Nos. 19, 76, and 141.

Table 13-14. Unemployment Rates of Women by Age: Selected Years, 1950 to 1974

Year	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 years and over
BLACK AND OTHER RACES				
1974	10.7	36.2	33.7	8.4
1970	9.3	36.9	32.9	6.9
1965	9.2	37.8	27.8	7.4
1960	9.4	25.7	24.5	8.3
1950	8.4	17.6	14.1	(NA)
WHITE				
1974	6.1	16.4	13.0	5.0
1970	5.4	15.3	11.9	4.4
1965	5.0	15.0	13.4	4.0
1960	5.3	14.5	11.5	4.6
1950	5.3	13.8	9.4	(NA)
RATIO: BLACK AND OTHER RACES/WHITE				
1974	1.75	2.21	2.59	1.68
1970	1.72	2.41	2.76	1.57
1965	1.84	2.52	2.07	1.85
1960	1.77	1.77	2.13	1.80
1950	1.58	1.28	1.50	(NA)

NA Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, 1975 Manpower Report of the President.

Table 13-15. Presence and Age of Children by Labor Force Participation Rates for Married Women, Husband Present: 1965, 1970, and 1975

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Presence and age of children	Labor force participation rate			Percent change, 1965 to 1975
	1975	1970	1965	
BLACK AND OTHER RACES				
Total, married women, husband present	53.1	52.5	46.7	+13.7
No children under 18 years	48.7	50.9	52.6	-7.4
With children under 18 years	55.9	53.4	42.9	+30.3
Children 6 to 17 years only	61.2	62.6	56.3	+8.7
Children under 6 years	51.1	46.9	35.3	+44.8
WHITE				
Total, married women, husband present	43.6	39.7	33.6	+29.8
No children under 18 years	43.5	41.5	37.0	+17.6
With children under 18 years	43.6	38.3	31.1	+40.2
Children 6 to 17 years only	51.5	48.0	41.7	+23.5
Children under 6 years	34.9	28.4	20.4	+71.1
RATIO: BLACK AND OTHER RACES/WHITE[1]				
Total, married women, husband present	1.22	1.32	1.39	(X)
No children under 18 years	1.12	1.23	1.42	(X)
With children under 18 years	1.28	1.39	1.38	(X)
Children 6 to 17 years only	1.19	1.30	1.35	(X)
Children under 6 years	1.46	1.65	1.73	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] Ratios of labor force participation rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports, Nos. 64 and 130 and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 13-16. Employed Women by Occupation: 1965, 1970, and 1974

Occupation	1974		1970		1965	
	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White	Black and other races	White
Total number employed.....thousands..	4,136	29,281	3,642	26,025	3,147	21,601
Percent..........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers......................	41.8	64.4	36.0	63.9	23.9	61.8
Professional and technical workers.......	11.7	15.4	10.8	15.0	8.5	13.9
Managers and administrators, except farm.	2.4	5.3	1.9	4.8	1.6	4.9
Sales workers............................	2.7	7.4	2.5	7.7	2.0	8.3
Clerical workers.........................	24.9	36.4	20.8	36.4	11.8	34.7
Blue-collar workers.......................	19.8	14.9	19.2	15.7	15.9	16.8
Craft and kindred workers................	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.1
Operatives, except transport.............	16.8	11.8	17.6	14.1	14.5	15.3
Transport equipment operatives...........	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4
Nonfarm laborers.........................	1.2	1.0				
Farm workers..............................	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.8	5.3	2.7
Service workers...........................	37.3	19.2	43.1	18.7	54.8	18.6
Private household........................	11.3	2.5	17.5	3.4	30.1	4.5
Other....................................	26.1	16.7	25.6	15.3	24.7	14.1

Note: Beginning with 1971, occupational employment data are not strictly comparable with statistics for 1970 and earlier years as a result of changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced in January 1971, and the addition of a question to the CPS in December 1971 relating to major activities and duties. For an explanation of these changes, see Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper No. 26.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 48 and U S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 21, No. 7.

Table 13-17. Median Income of Women With Income and Median Earnings of Women With Earnings: 1967 to 1974

(Medians in current dollars)

Year	Total women			Year-round full-time workers		
	Black	White	Ratio: black to white	Black	White	Ratio: black to white
MEDIAN INCOME						
1974..................................	$2,806	$3,114	0.90	$6,371	$7,021	0.91
1973..................................	2,548	2,823	0.90	5,595	6,598	0.85
1972..................................	2,444	2,616	0.93	5,280	6,172	0.86
1971..................................	2,145	2,448	0.88	5,092	5,767	0.88
1970..................................	2,063	2,266	0.91	4,536	5,536	0.82
1969..................................	1,840	2,182	0.84	4,126	5,182	0.80
1967[r]...............................	1,453	1,855	0.78	3,185	4,307	0.74
MEDIAN EARNINGS						
1974..................................	$3,368	$3,628	0.93	$6,258	$6,823	0.92
1973..................................	3,030	3,299	0.92	5,487	6,434	0.85
1972..................................	3,042	3,190	0.95	5,147	5,998	0.86
1971..................................	2,376	3,064	0.78	5,014	5,651	0.89
1970..................................	2,344	2,800	0.84	4,447	5,412	0.82
1969..................................	1,991	2,683	0.74	4,009	5,078	0.79
1967[r]...............................	1,623	2,449	0.66	3,178	4,265	0.75

[r] Revised, based on processing corrections.

Note: A year-round full-time worker is one who worked primarily at full-time civilian jobs (35 hours or more per week) for 50 weeks or more during the year.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 75, 80, 85, 90, 91, and 99 and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 13-18. Poverty Status of Families With Female Heads: 1965 and 1970 to 1974

(Families as of March of the following year)

Year	Black families with female heads			White families with female heads		
	Below poverty level (thousands)	Percent below poverty level	Families with female heads as percent of all families below poverty level	Below poverty level (thousands)	Percent below poverty level	Families with female heads as percent of all families below poverty level
1974	1,024	52.8	66.9	1,297	24.9	37.2
1973	974	52.7	63.8	1,190	24.5	37.0
1972	972	53.3	63.6	1,135	24.3	33.0
1971	879	53.5	59.2	1,191	26.5	31.8
1970	834	54.3	56.3	1,102	25.0	29.7
1965	[1]720	63.6	38.0	1,197	31.0	24.8

[1] Black and other races.

Note: Based on 1960 census population controls; therefore, not strictly comparable with data for later years.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 98 and Series P-23, Nos. 48 and 54.

Table 13-19. Reported Voter Participation for Women of Voting Age by Region: November 1964, 1966, and 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Region	Congressional election			Presidential election		
	1974	1970	1966	1972	1968	1964[1]
BLACK						
Total Voting Age						
United States	7,852	6,328	5,785	7,459	6,031	6,113
South	4,070	3,348	3,107	3,780	3,255	3,196
North and West	3,782	2,980	2,678	3,679	2,776	2,918
Percent Who Reported They Registered						
United States	56.5	60.7	60.5	65.9	65.9	(NA)
South	56.9	57.6	53.1	64.3	61.0	(NA)
North and West	56.2	64.1	69.0	67.4	71.6	(NA)
Percent Who Reported They Voted						
United States	34.1	42.2	41.3	52.2	57.1	56.9
South	30.2	35.5	32.9	47.8	50.9	42.6
North and West	38.2	49.8	50.9	56.6	64.4	72.5
WHITE						
Total Voting Age						
United States	65,979	57,300	53,676	64,139	55,480	52,368
South	19,602	16,485	15,344	18,750	15,451	14,196
North and South	46,377	40,815	38,332	45,389	40,029	38,172
Percent Who Reported They Registered						
United States	62.8	67.7	69.9	72.6	73.9	(NA)
South	59.1	62.1	60.7	68.1	67.7	(NA)
North and West	64.4	70.0	73.5	74.5	76.2	(NA)
Percent Who Reported They Voted						
United States	44.9	54.0	54.5	63.4	67.2	68.2
South	34.8	42.9	41.1	55.1	58.4	54.9
North and West	49.1	58.5	59.9	66.9	70.6	73.1

NA Not available.
[1] Black and other races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 143, 174, 192, 228, and 253 and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Chapter 14.
SPANISH WOMEN

The preceding chapters of this report have focused on the changing status of women over time, but because data on the Spanish origin population are available only for recent years, the assessment of the status of Spanish origin women is restricted to 1974.

Women of Spanish origin are, on the average, younger than women in the overall population; in 1974 the median age of Spanish origin women was 20.9 years old compared with a median age of 29.6 years old for all women. One of every two women of Spanish origin was under 21 years old, but only about 36 percent of all women in the population were in that age category. Although there were differences among the median ages of women in the subcategories of Spanish origin (e.g., Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc.), the median age of women in each Spanish origin subcategory (table 14-1) was lower than the median age of all women in the population.

The proportion single (never married) among Spanish women was greater than for all women in the population, but the proportion divorced among Spanish women was about the same as for all women. However, a larger proportion of Puerto Rican origin women were either divorced or married with spouse absent than were women in the other subcategories of Spanish origin.

The majority of Spanish origin families headed by women lived in metropolitan areas in 1974, mostly residing in the central cities of these areas, but the proportion varied according to type of Spanish origin; for example, only about one of every two families headed by women of Mexican origin lived in a central city in 1974, but about 86 percent of families headed by a woman of Puerto Rican origin lived in a central city. In contrast, one of every four female-headed families of Mexican origin lived in a nonmetropolitan area in 1974.

Female-headed Spanish families tended to be larger, on the average, than female-headed families in the overall population. About 45 percent of all families headed by a woman had only two persons in the family, compared with one of every three for corresponding Spanish origin families.

In 1974 women of Spanish origin were at a lower educational attainment level than were all women in the Nation, but younger women of Spanish origin were closing the gap in educational attainment. About 28 percent of Spanish origin women 45 to 54 years old had completed high school, but about 50 percent of Spanish origin women 25 to 29 years old had done so.

The unemployment rate for Spanish origin women was higher than the rate for all women in 1974; about 10 percent of Spanish women 16 years old and over in the civilian labor force were unemployed compared with 6 percent of all women in the civilian labor force. Labor force participation rates differed by type of Spanish origin. Although 40 percent of Mexican women, and 50 percent of women of other Spanish origin were in the civilian labor force, only one-third of Puerto Rican women were in the civilian labor force in 1974.

A larger proportion of employed Spanish women were working in blue-collar jobs than were employed women in the overall population. About one-third of the employed women of Spanish origin had a blue-collar occupation in 1974, yet only 16 percent of all employed women in the Nation were blue-collar workers (e.g., craft and kindred workers, operatives, and nonfarm laborers). By contrast, a lower proportion of employed Spanish women, as compared to all employed women, were working in professional and technical jobs; about 6 percent of Spanish women were in professional occupations in 1974 compared with 16 percent for all employed women. Puerto Rican women were less prone to be working in a service occupation than were other employed Spanish origin women; although approximately one of every four to five employed Mexican origin women or women of other Spanish origin were doing service-type work in 1974, only 1 of every 10 Puerto Rican origin women were employed in a service occupation.

Median income of Spanish origin women in 1973, at $2,700, was not significantly different from that of all women, $2,800. But there was a difference in median income by type of Spanish origin: women of Mexican origin had a lower median income ($2,300) than women of Puerto Rican origin ($3,600) and women of other Spanish origin ($3,100).

Earnings of professional women of Spanish origin were not, on the average, significantly different from earnings of professional women in the overall population. Also the median earnings of Spanish women employed as service workers (except private household workers) were not significantly different than the median earnings of all women in the population similarly employed.

There was some evidence that Spanish women earning wages or salaries in 1973 (by working) in private industry had lower median earnings, $2,800, than all women wage and salary workers in private industry. Also, Spanish women earning wages or salaries in government had substantially lower median earnings, $3,400, than the median for all women earning wages or salaries in government employment, $5,300.

A significant proportion of female-headed Spanish origin families were below the poverty level in 1974. About one-half of the families headed by women of Spanish origin were below the poverty level in 1974; by contrast, one-third of the female-headed families in the Nation were below the poverty level.

Table 14-1. **All Women and Women of Spanish Origin by Age and Type of Spanish Origin: March 1974**

(Noninstitutional population)

Age	Total women	Women of Spanish origin			
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Other[1]
Total women..........thousands..	107,077	5,510	3,196	830	1,483
Percent........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years..........................	7.5	12.7	13.6	12.4	11.0
5 to 13 years..........................	15.6	22.4	23.2	24.2	19.8
14 and 15 years........................	3.9	4.5	4.5	5.1	4.2
16 to 19 years.........................	7.5	8.7	9.2	7.4	8.2
20 to 24 years.........................	8.6	8.7	9.0	8.7	7.9
25 to 34 years.........................	13.8	14.5	13.4	17.9	15.0
35 to 44 years.........................	10.8	11.5	11.4	11.1	12.1
45 to 54 years.........................	11.4	8.1	7.9	7.1	9.2
55 to 64 years.........................	9.5	5.0	4.3	4.1	6.9
65 years and over......................	11.3	3.8	3.5	1.9	5.7
18 years and over......................	69.1	55.9	53.8	54.9	60.8
21 years and over......................	63.6	49.9	47.6	48.9	55.4
Median age.....................years..	29.6	20.9	19.7	20.4	24.3
Sex ratio[2]...........................	94.2	95.9	102.0	86.4	88.3

[1] Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

[2] Number of males per 100 females.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 280.

Table 14-2. Marital Status of All Women and Women of Spanish Origin 14 Years Old and Over by Type of Spanish Origin: March 1974

(Noninstitutional population)

Marital status	Total women	Women of Spanish origin			
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Other[1]
Total women 14 years and over................thousands..	82,244	3,575	2,022	526	1,027
Percent........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single (never married)................	22.5	26.8	27.4	25.0	26.6
Married, spouse present...............	57.5	55.5	57.3	48.3	55.7
Married, spouse absent................	3.6	7.2	5.9	15.7	5.4
Separated........................	2.7	5.8	4.5	(NA)	(NA)
Widowed............................	11.9	6.2	5.7	5.3	7.5
Divorced............................	4.4	4.3	3.7	5.8	4.8

NA Not available.

[1] Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 271 and 280 and unpublished data.

Table 14-3. All Families With Female Head and Families With Female Head of Spanish Origin by Type of Spanish Origin and Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence: March 1974

Area	Total	Spanish origin			
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Other[1]
Total................thousands..	6,804	411	196	127	88
Percent.......................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan areas....................	74.4	85.6	74.5	96.9	94.3
Central cities......................	44.6	61.6	48.0	85.8	58.0
Metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more..........................	44.5	61.3	39.3	83.5	78.4
Central cities..................	25.6	42.6	19.9	74.0	46.6
Metropolitan areas of 250,000 to 1,000,000......................	21.0	16.5	21.4	10.2	14.8
Central cities..................	13.0	13.1	17.9	7.9	10.2
Metropolitan areas of less than 250,000.........................	9.0	7.8	13.3	3.1	2.3
Central cities..................	6.0	5.8	10.2	3.1	1.1
Nonmetropolitan areas.................	25.6	14.4	25.5	3.1	5.7

[1] Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 276 and 280 and unpublished data.

Table 14-4. Selected Characteristics of All Female-Headed Families and Families With Female Head of Spanish Origin by Type of Spanish Origin: March 1974

Characteristic	Total	Spanish origin			
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Other[1]
Total persons in female-headed families............thousands..	21,823	1,557	790	473	294
All female-headed families............thousands..	6,804	411	196	127	88
Percent......................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2 persons...........................	44.9	30.4	26.0	28.3	42.0
3 persons...........................	24.4	25.1	25.0	25.2	26.1
4 persons...........................	13.9	18.2	19.4	20.5	12.5
5 persons...........................	8.2	12.4	14.3	11.0	10.2
6 persons...........................	4.1	6.6	7.7	6.3	3.4
7 persons or more.....................	4.4	7.3	7.7	8.7	4.5
Mean number of persons................	3.21	3.79	4.03	3.72	3.34
Mean number of members:					
Under 18 years......................	1.46	2.20	2.37	2.37	1.56
18 to 64 years......................	1.48	1.49	1.55	1.31	1.63
65 years and over...................	0.27	0.10	0.11	0.04	0.16
Mean number of own children under 18 years..............................	1.27	1.95	1.98	2.25	1.44
Own children under 6 years..........	0.31	0.56	0.55	0.73	0.34
Own children under 3 years..........	0.12	0.22	0.26	0.27	0.08

[1] Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 280.

Table 14-5. Percent of All Women and Women of Spanish Origin 25 Years Old and Over by Type of Spanish Origin, Years of School Completed, and Age: March 1974

(Noninstitutional population)

Years of school completed and age	Total women	Women of Spanish origin			
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Other[1]
PERCENT COMPLETED LESS THAN 5 YEARS OF SCHOOL					
Total women 25 years and over....	4.1	19.5	25.8	19.8	8.3
25 to 29 years........................	1.0	9.6	11.9	9.2	4.7
30 to 34 years........................	0.9	7.4	10.1	(B)	1.7
35 to 44 years........................	1.8	16.7	22.4	19.1	3.4
45 to 54 years........................	2.8	23.0	30.2	(B)	8.1
55 to 64 years........................	4.6	29.4	40.8	(B)	11.7
65 years and over.....................	10.8	49.1	64.0	(B)	25.9
PERCENT COMPLETED 4 YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL OR MORE					
Total women, 25 years and over...	60.9	34.9	27.7	28.9	50.5
25 to 29 years........................	80.8	50.1	44.2	40.4	72.0
30 to 34 years........................	77.1	47.5	41.9	(B)	60.0
35 to 44 years........................	70.4	37.5	30.0	26.9	58.1
45 to 54 years........................	63.7	28.2	18.4	(B)	51.5
55 to 64 years........................	51.6	16.1	9.1	(B)	25.2
65 years and over.....................	34.5	12.1	4.8	(B)	22.4
PERCENT COMPLETED 4 YEARS OF COLLEGE OR MORE					
Total women, 25 years and over...	10.1	4.0	1.5	3.1	8.7

B Base less than 75,000.

[1] Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 280 and unpublished data.

Table 14-6. Employment Status of All Women and Women of Spanish Origin 16 Years Old and Over by Marital Status and Type of Spanish Origin: March 1974

(Noninstitutional population. Numbers in thousands)

Type of Spanish origin and employment status	Total	Marital status				
		Single	Married		Divorced	Widowed
			Spouse present	Spouse absent		
All women, 16 years and over.......	78,131	14,389	47,324	2,975	3,629	9,814
Percent in civilian labor force..	45.2	57.2	43.0	55.2	72.9	24.8
Percent unemployed..............	6.0	9.1	4.7	10.3	4.8	4.7
Total Spanish origin women, 16 years and over.................................	3,325	718	1,979	254	155	220
Percent in civilian labor force......	42.1	52.7	39.7	36.6	62.2	21.3
Percent unemployed..................	9.8	14.6	8.0	12.9	4.2	(B)
Mexican origin women, 16 years and over..	1,877	417	1,155	116	75	115
Percent in civilian labor force......	40.3	51.5	36.3	44.5	61.2	22.2
Percent unemployed..................	9.8	13.5	8.1	(B)	(B)	(B)
Puerto Rican origin women, 16 years and over.................................	483	90	253	83	30	28
Percent in civilian labor force......	33.7	35.5	36.1	18.5	(B)	(B)
Percent unemployed..................	9.8	(B)	7.7	(B)	(B)	(B)
Other Spanish origin women, 16 years and over[1]................................	965	212	571	55	50	77
Percent in civilian labor force......	49.7	62.3	48.0	(B)	(B)	22.1
Percent unemployed..................	9.8	13.6	7.7	(B)	(B)	(B)

B Base less than 75,000.

[1] Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, unpublished data.

Table 14-7. Employment Status and Major Occupation Group of All Women and Women of Spanish Origin 16 Years Old and Over by Type of Spanish Origin: March 1974

(Noninstitutional population)

Employment status and occupation	Total women	Women of Spanish origin			
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Other[1]
Total women, 16 years and over..................thousands..	78,108	3,325	1,877	483	965
In civilian labor force.thousands..	35,321	1,400	757	163	480
Percent unemployed............	6.0	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.9
Employed............thousands..	33,200	1,262	683	147	433
Percent.......................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers..................	62.0	41.2	37.6	42.1	46.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers..........................	15.5	6.0	4.5	8.8	7.6
Managers and administrators, except farm............................	4.9	2.9	1.6	4.8	4.2
Sales workers......................	6.7	4.0	4.0	2.0	4.4
Clerical and kindred workers.........	34.9	28.3	27.5	26.5	29.8
Blue-collar workers..................	15.5	33.4	32.1	44.3	32.2
Craft and kindred workers...........	1.7	2.1	1.6	4.8	2.1
Operatives, including transport......	12.9	30.2	29.3	38.1	28.9
Laborers, excluding farm............	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2
Farm workers.........................	1.3	2.6	4.2	2.0	0.2
Farmers and farm managers...........	0.3	-	-	-	-
Farm laborers and supervisors........	1.0	2.6	4.2	2.0	0.2
Service workers......................	21.2	22.9	26.1	10.9	21.7

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

[1] Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 280.

Table 14-8. Income in 1973 of All Women and Women of Spanish Origin 14 Years Old and Over by Type of Spanish Origin: March 1974

(Noninstitutional population)

Income	Total women	Women of Spanish origin			
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Other[1]
Total women, 14 years and over....................thousands..	82,244	3,575	2,022	526	1,027
Total women with income...thousands..	57,029	2,154	1,177	295	681
Percent..........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $999 or loss........................	21.0	21.0	25.4	10.5	17.9
$1,000 to $1,999..........................	17.7	18.0	19.0	13.2	18.4
$2,000 to $2,999..........................	13.4	15.9	17.7	15.6	13.1
$3,000 to $3,999..........................	10.1	12.1	11.5	18.3	10.3
$4,000 to $4,999..........................	8.4	10.3	9.1	13.6	11.2
$5,000 to $6,999..........................	12.8	12.9	10.6	18.3	14.5
$7,000 to $7,999..........................	4.5	3.3	2.8	3.1	4.4
$8,000 to $9,999..........................	5.8	3.8	2.2	4.7	6.2
$10,000 to $14,999........................	4.8	2.1	1.5	2.7	2.9
$15,000 to $24,999........................	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.0
$25,000 and over..........................	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Median income of women with income.........	$2,796	$2,652	$2,270	$3,593	$3,067

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

[1] Includes Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 280.

Table 14-9. Median Earnings in 1973 of All Women and Women of Spanish Origin 14 Years Old and Over With Earnings by Occupation of Longest Job in 1973 and Class of Worker of Longest Job in 1973: March 1974

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Occupation and class of worker	All women	Women of Spanish origin
OCCUPATION		
Total, with earnings	$3,268	$2,815
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	6,909	5,745
Managers and administrators, except farm	5,669	(B)
Sales workers	1,646	1,215
Clerical and kindred workers	4,392	3,802
Craft and kindred workers	4,327	(B)
Operatives, including transport	3,605	3,484
Laborers, excluding farm	2,018	(B)
Farmers and farm managers	1,396	(B)
Farm laborers and supervisors	439	768
Service workers, except private household	1,824	2,050
Private household workers	436	815
CLASS OF WORKER		
Private wage or salary workers	3,050	2,760
Government wage or salary workers	5,284	3,370
Self-employed workers	1,433	(B)
Unpaid family workers	560	(B)

B Base less than 75,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 97 and Series P-20, No. 280.

Table 14-10. Poverty Status in 1973 of Families With Female Heads and Female Unrelated Individuals by Age for All Women and Women of Spanish Origin: March 1974

Noninstitutional population. Numbers in thousands)

Age	Total			Spanish origin		
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Female family heads	6,804	2,193	32.2	411	211	51.4
Under 25 years	606	391	64.5	46	33	(B)
25 to 34 years	1,485	706	47.6	106	72	68.0
35 to 44 years	1,419	493	34.8	107	57	53.4
45 to 54 years	1,256	261	20.7	73	28	(B)
55 to 64 years	902	150	16.7	52	14	(B)
65 years and over	1,136	191	16.8	25	6	(B)
Female unrelated individuals	10,719	3,179	29.7	214	89	41.6
Under 35 years	2,404	657	27.3	82	31	38.4
35 to 54 years	1,538	351	22.8	39	13	(B)
55 years and over	6,777	2,166	32.0	92	45	48.9

B Base less than 75,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 98 and unpublished data.

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Most of the statistics in this report are from the Bureau of the Census, but some data are from other government agencies. Specific sources are cited below each table. Data for the decennial census years (e.g., from 1970, 1960, etc.), are usually from the Census Bureau's censuses of population or the Current Population Survey, whereas, data from time periods between census years are most often from the Current Population Survey.

There have been a few changes in data collection in past years that may have some effect on data comparisons over time. Changes in survey sample size and coverage of registration of vital events (births and deaths) have improved data reliability. Population bases for surveys have been revised periodically. The data collected from the 1972 through 1975 Current Population Surveys shown in this report are, in some instances, not entirely comparable with earlier years because of revisions in the Current Population Survey. Starting in January 1972, 1970 census-based population controls, changes in the metropolitan residence definition, and other materials were introductd into the sampling and estimation procedures. The major factor affecting comparability at the national level is the introduction of population controls based on the 1970 census. Figures for previous years are tied in with earlier census-based population controls. Basically, these changes should have no substantial impact on summary measures, such as medians and means, and on proportional measures, such as percent distributions and ratios. However, the changes may have more impact on the population levels in different subgroupings or within a particular category. A detailed description of the changes appears in the Bureau of Labor Statistics report, **Employment and Earnings**, Vol. 18, No. 8, February 1972.

Data on health and mortality from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) are from actual death records and cover all reported deaths in the United States. Prior to 1930, data were from death registration States only. In 1920, 34 States reported and in 1900, 10 States reported. HEW data on education are from administrative records of colleges and universities. Most of the labor force data published by the Department of Labor in chapters 7, 9, 10, and 13 are from the Current Population Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census.

Income. Data on income covers money income only, prior to deduction for taxes, received from such sources as wages or salaries, net income from self-employment, Social Security, dividends, interests, public assistance and welfare, unemployment compensation, government pensions, veterans' payments, etc. (Certain money receipts such as capital gains are not included.) Therefore, money income does not reflect the fact that many families received part of their income in the form of nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, health benefits, and subsidized housing; that many farm families receive nonmoney income in the form of rent-free housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm; or that nonmoney incomes are also received by some nonfarm residents which often take the form of the use of business transportation and facilities, full or partial payments by business for retirement programs, medical and educational expenses, etc. These elements should be considered when comparing income levels. For a more detailed explanation, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-60, Nos. 101 and 102.

Poverty index. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the low-income level, using the poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. This index centers around the Department of Agriculture's Economy Food Plan and reflects the differing consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition, sex and age of the family head, and farm-nonfarm residence. The low-income cutoffs for farm families have been set at 85 percent of the nonfarm levels. These cutoffs are updated every year to reflect the changes in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four was $5,038 in 1974, $3,968 in 1970, and $3,022 in 1960. The poverty data exclude inmates of institutions, members of Armed Forces living in barracks, and unrelated individuals under 14 years of age. For a more detailed explanation, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-60, No. 102.

Definitions and explanations for most subjects in this report are found in the publications referenced below each table.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of Data. Most of the estimates in this report are based on data from the Bureau of the Census collected in the Current Population Survey (CPS) and in the decennial censuses of population. Data were also provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Manpower Administration, both of the Department of Labor; the National Center for Health Statistics and the National Center for Education Statistics, both of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, both of the Department of Justice. The sources of data in each table can be found at the bottom of that table. Brief descriptions of the sources and procedures by which data from the Bureau of the Census were obtained are presented below. Sources and procedures for the data provided by other agencies can be obtained from the individual publications referenced in the report.

Current population survey (CPS). The following table provides a description of some aspects of the Current Population Survey design.

Description of the Current Population Survey

Time period	Number of sample areas	Number of counties	Household eligible		Households visited, not interviewed[1]
			Interviewed	Not interviewed	
Aug. 1972 to present..........	461	[2]923	45,000	2,000	8,000
Aug. 1971 to July 1972.........	449	[2]863	45,000	2,000	8,000
Jan. 1967 to July 1971.........	449	[2]863	48,000	2,000	8,500
March 1963 to Dec. 1966........	357	[2]701	33,500	1,500	6,000
Jan. 1960 to Feb. 1963.........	333	[2]641	33,500	1,500	6,000
May 1956 to Dec. 1959..........	330	[2]638	33,500	1,500	6,000
Feb. 1954 to April 1956........	230	[2]453	21,000	500-1,000	3,000-3,500
1947 to Jan. 1954..........	68	125	21,000	500-1,000	3,000-3,500

[1] These are households which were visited, but were found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

[2] These are the number of counties and independent cities that are included in the sample areas. These areas were chosen to provide coverage in each State and the District of Columbia.

The estimating procedure used for the 1972 through 1975 data involved the inflation of weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1970 Census of Population; statistics on births, deaths, immigration and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces. For data collected in the Current Population Surveys in the years 1960 through 1971, the independent estimates used were based on statistics from the 1960 Census of Population.

Decennial census of population. Decennial census data in this report are based on complete counts or on the samples associated with the census. Descriptions of the 5, 15 and 20 percent samples can be found in the appropriate census publications. The 1960 1-in-1000 sample is a stratified systematic sample of one-thousandth of the households enumerated in the 1960 Census of Population.

Vital statistics data. Data on mortality rates are published by the Office of Health Statistics Analysis of the National Center for Health Statistics, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Data on number of deaths (numerators of death rates) are gathered from the offices of vital statistics of State governments with the assistance of the Public Health Service. Decennial census figures by age, sex, and race, with adjustments, are used for the denominators of death rates.

1967 survey of economic opportunity. The 1967 Survey of Economic Opportunity (SEO) sample was spread over 357 areas comprising 701 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 29,000 occupied households were eligible for interview. Of this number about 2,500 of the occupied units were visited but interviews were not obtained because the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 29,000, there were also about 7,700 sample units which were visited but were found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

The SEO sample was selected so that there was a disproportionately large sample from the black and other races population. The weights applied to each sample case were adjusted to reflect this. This sampling procedure was used to provide more reliable estimates for black and other races populations although it was known that reliability of estimates, not broken down by race, and estimates for whites would be reduced.

Reliability of the Estimates. Since the CPS estimates in this report are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey—sampling and nonsampling. For estimates in this report indications of the magnitude of sampling error are provided but the extent of nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates.

Nonsampling variability. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and nonreporting in addition to sampling variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness to provide correct information on the part of respondents, inability to recall information, mistakes made in collection such as in recording or coding the data, mistakes made in processing the data and mistakes made in estimating values for missing data. To date, emphasis has been placed on identification and control of nonsampling errors and not on providing estimates of magnitude of such errors in the data.

Sampling variability. Since the magnitude of nonsampling errors is unknown, the reliability of an estimate is described only in terms of standard errors. These are primarily measures of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of certain response and enumeration errors, but it does not measure, as such, any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 90 out of 100 that this difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error, and the chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

All statements of comparison involving Bureau of the Census data appearing in the text are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, and most are significant at a level of more than 2.0 standard errors. This means that for most differences cited in the text, the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Statements of comparison qualified in some way (e.g., by the use of the phrase, "some evidence") have a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors. Comparisons involving data or statements from journal articles or publications not written at the Bureau of the Census do not necessarily meet these statistical standards.

Note when using small estimates. Percent distributions are shown in the report only when the base of the percentage is greater than 75,000. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that percentages would reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. Estimated totals are shown, however, even though the relative standard errors of these totals are larger than those for the corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit such combinations of the categories as serve each user's needs.

Comparability with other data. Data obtained from the CPS are not entirely comparable with data obtained from other governmental sources. This is due in large part to differences in interviewer training and experience and in differing survey processes. This is an additional component of error not reflected in the standard error tables. Therefore, caution should be used in comparing results between these different sources.

Reliability of an estimated percentage. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more.

Standard Error Tables and Their Use

Standard errors for data based on the CPS. Instead of providing individual standard error tables for each characteristic of interest, generalized standard error tables for estimated numbers and estimated percentages, by race, are provided in tables A-1 through A-4 to conserve space. Table A-5 provides factors which must be used to calculate standard errors for each characteristic. These factors must be applied to the generalized standard errors in order to adjust for the combined effect of the sample design and the estimation procedure on the value of the characteristic. For example, to produce approximate standard errors for total or white estimates for poverty persons based on data collected for the CPS after January 1967, multiply the appropriate figures in tables A-1 or A-3 by the factor 1.7. The factors for families should be used for items which can typically appear only once in a given household or family, e.g., "number of household heads" or "number of female household heads." The determination of the proper factor for a percentage depends upon the subject matter of the numerator of the percentage, not the denominator. For example, if a percent referred to the percentage of college educated women who voted in the last election, then the factor for voting would be used. However, if a percent referred to the percentage of women voting in the last election who were college educated, then the factor for education would be used.

A separate standard error table, table A-6, provides standard errors of estimated fertility rates. The sampling variability on the rate of children born per 1,000 women depends on the shape of the distribution on which the rate is based, the size of the sample, the sample design and the use of ratio estimates.

The figures presented in tables A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4, and A-6 provide approximations to standard errors of various CPS estimates shown in this report. In all the standard error tables, standard errors for intermediate values not shown may be approximated by interpolation. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. In addition, where two or more items have nearly equal standard errors, such as total population and white population, one table is used to represent them. As a result, the tables of standard errors (along with the factors) provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

Table A-1. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers

Total, White or Spanish Origin

(68 chances out of 100. Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
25.........	7	2,500.....	71
50.........	10	5,000.....	100
100........	14	10,000....	138
250........	23	25,000....	204
500........	32	50,000[1]...	251
1,000......	45		

[1] For estimates larger than 50,000,000 multiply the estimate by 0.005 to get the standard error.

Note: For a particular characteristic see table A-5 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Table A-2. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers

Black and Other Races

(68 chances out of 100. Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
25.........	8	1,000.....	51
50.........	12	2,500.....	76
100........	17	5,000.....	96
250........	26	10,000[1]...	97
500........	37		

[1] For estimates larger than 10,000,000 multiply the estimate by 0.010 to get the standard error.

Note: For a particular characteristic see table A-5 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Standard errors for data based on the decennial censuses. Sampling errors of all data from 5, 15 and 20 percent samples of the decennial censuses shown in this report are small enough to be disregarded. However, the standard errors may be found in the appropriate census volumes.

Standard errors for data based on the 1960 census 1-in-1000 sample. Standard errors for educational data based on the 1960 census 1-in-1000 sample are estimated by applying the appropriate factor given in footnote 5 in table A-5 to the standard errors shown in tables A-1, A-2, A-3, or A-4.

Standard errors for data based on the survey of economic opportunity. Standard errors for data based on the Survey of Economic Opportunity can be obtained by multiplying the appropriate standard errors in table A-1, A-3, or A-6 by 1.45 for the total or white population, and the standard errors in table A-2, A-4, or A-6 by 1.3 for the black and other races population.

Standard errors for data based on vital statistics. Since sample data are not involved in the numerator of any vital rate (mortality or fertility), the standard errors for such rates are zero.

Illustration of the use of tables of standard errors. Table 4-4 of this report shows that in 1975 there were 7,242,000 families with female heads. Table A-1 shows the standard error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 117,000. The factor in table A-5 for household characteristics for families is 0.8, thus the standard error is approximately 94,000 = 117,000 x 0.8. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 94,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 188,000 (twice the standard error).

Table A-3. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages

Total, White or Spanish Origin

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimate pecentage				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
75..........	2.3	3.6	5.0	7.2	8.3
100.........	2.0	3.1	4.3	6.2	7.2
250.........	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.9	4.5
500.........	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.8	3.2
1,000.......	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3
2,500.......	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4
5,000.......	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
10,000......	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
25,000......	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
50,000......	0.09	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.3
100,000.....	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.2

Note: For a particular characteristic see table A-5 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Table A-4. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages

Black and Other Races

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of Estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
75..........	2.7	4.2	5.8	8.4	9.6
100.........	2.3	3.6	5.0	7.2	8.4
250.........	1.5	2.3	3.2	4.6	5.3
500.........	1.0	1.6	2.2	3.2	3.7
1,000.......	0.7	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.6
2,500.......	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7
5,000.......	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2
10,000......	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
25,000......	0.15	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5

Note: For a particular characteristic see table A-5 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Table 4-4 also shows that of the 7,242,000 families with female heads, 1,994,000 or 27.5 percent had one own child under 18. Table A-3 shows the standard error of 27.5 percent on a base[1] of 7,242,000 to be approximately 0.8 percentage points. Table A-5 shows the factor for household characteristics is 0.8. Applying this factor to the standard error obtained from table A-3 provides a standard error of approximately 0.6 percentage points. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated 27.5 percent would be within 0.6 percentage points of a complete census figure, and chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 1.2 percentage points of a complete census figure, i.e., this 95 percent confidence interval would be from 26.3 to 28.7 percent.

Standard Error of a Difference. For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squared standard errors of the estimates; the estimates can be of numbers, percents, ratios, medians, etc. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a difference between estimated numbers. Table 4-4 of this report shows that in 1960 there were 4,196,000 families with female heads. The apparent difference between the number of families with female heads in 1975 and 1960 is 3,046,000. The standard error on 7,242,000 female-headed families in 1975 is 94,000 as shown above. Table A-1 and the factor table A-5 show the standard error on an estimate of 4,196,000 to be approximately 91,000. To get the standard error of the estimated change, the standard error of a difference formula is used as follows:

$$\sigma_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2} .$$

Therefore, the standard error of the estimated change of 3,046,000 is about

$$131{,}000 = \sqrt{(94{,}000)^2 + (91{,}000)^2} .$$

This means the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated difference based on the sample estimates would vary from the difference derived using complete census figures by less than 131,000. The 68 percent confidence interval around the 3,046,000 difference is from 2,915,000 to 3,177,000, i.e., 3,046,000 ± 131,000. A conclusion that the average estimate of the difference derived from all possible samples of the same size and design lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. The 95 percent confidence interval is 2,784,000 to 3,308,000; thus, we can conclude with 95 percent confidence that the number of families with female heads in 1975 is actually greater than the number of female-headed families in 1960.

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[1] Some tables in this report do not show the bases of the percentages. The bases may be obtained by referring to the source of the data indicated at the bottom of each table.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a difference between estimated percentages. Table 4-4 shows that of the 4,196,000 female-headed families in 1960, 785,000 or 18.7 percent had one own child under 18 while, as shown above, 27.5 percent of female-headed families in 1975 had one own child under 18. The standard error on 18.7 percent, using table A-3 and factor table A-5 is found to be 0.9 percent; thus the standard error of the difference of 8.8 percent is approximately

$$1.1 = \sqrt{(0.6)^2 + (0.9)^2} \, .$$

The 95 percent confidence interval around the 8.8 percent difference is from 6.6 to 11.0; we can conclude with 95 percent confidence that the percent of female-headed families in 1975 was actually higher than the percent in 1960.

Standard Error of an Arithmetic Mean. To get a rough estimate of the standard error of a mean, the following formula can be used:

$$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = \sqrt{\frac{R}{n}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{c} p_i x_i^2 - \bar{x}^2\right]}$$

where n is the weighted total number of cases in all c classes, p_i is the proportion of total cases in the i^{th} class, x_i is the midpoint of the i^{th} class (or discrete value of the i^{th} class), and $\bar{x}$ is the mean value of the distribution:

$$\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^{c} p_i x_i \, .$$

R is a constant which depends on the sample size, the sample design, and the estimation procedure. For calculations in this report, R = 1425 may be used.

Certain mean values listed in the tables of this report were not calculated using the formula for $\bar{x}$ given above. Rather, they were calculated as the ratio of two numbers. For example, the mean number of children per family is calculated as

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{\text{total number of children}}{\text{total number of families}} \, .$$

The calculation of standard errors of ratios is discussed in the section on "Standard Error of a Ratio".

Standard Error of a Median. The standard error of an estimated median depends upon the form as well as on the size of the distribution from which the median is determined. An approximate method for measuring the reliability of a median is to determine an interval about the estimated median, such that there is a stated degree of confidence that the median based on a complete census lies within the interval. The following procedure may be used to estimate confidence limits of a median based on sample data:

1. Determine, using factor table A-5 and table A-3 or A-4, the standard error on a 50 percent characteristic, using the appropriate base[2];
2. add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step 1;
3. using the distribution of the characteristic[2], calculate the confidence interval corresponding to the two points established in step 2.

A two standard error confidence interval may be determined by finding the values corresponding to 50 percent plus and minus twice the standard error determined in step 1.

Illustration of the computation of a confidence interval for a median. Table 14-8 of this report shows that the median income of Mexican women with income was $2,270 in 1973. The size, or base, of the distribution from which this median was determined is 1,177,000.

1. Table A-3 shows that the standard error of 50 percent on a base of 1,177,000 is about 2.2 percent. Applying the appropriate factor from table A-5, the standard error then is 2.2 x 0.8 = 1.8 percentage points.
2. To obtain a two standard error confidence interval on the estimated median, initially add to and subtract from 50 percent twice the standard error found in step 1. This yields percentage limits of 46.4 and 53.6.
3. From table 14-8 it can be seen that 44.4 percent had incomes under $2,000 and 17.7 percent had incomes between $2,000 and $2,999. Using linear interpolation, the lower limit of the confidence interval is about:

$$\$1{,}999 + (\$2{,}999 - \$1{,}999)\left(\frac{46.4 - 44.4}{17.7}\right) = \$2{,}112.$$

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[2] Many tables in this report do not show the bases or distributions on which the medians were calculated. The bases and distributions or standard errors of these medians may be obtained by referring to the source of the data indicated at the bottom of each table.

Table A-5. Factors to be Applied to Tables A-1, A-2, A-3 and A-4 to Estimate Standard Errors of Specific Characteristics from Current Population Survey Data

Characteristics	CPS data collected January 1967 to present		CPS data collected May 1956 through December 1966		CPS data collected prior to May 1956	
	Persons[1]	Families	Persons[1]	Families	Persons[1]	Families
Population distribution:						
Total, United States:						
Total or white	(S)	0.8	(S)	1.0	(S)	1.2
Black and other	(S)	0.7	(S)	0.8	(S)	1.0
Spanish[2]	2.1	0.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Residence-Regional or Metropolitan/Nonmetropolitan:						
Total or white	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.2	2.2	1.5
Black and other	1.6	1.0	1.9	1.1	2.5	1.4
Spanish[2]	(X)	1.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Income:[3]						
Total or white	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.2
Black and other	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0
Spanish[2]	0.8	0.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Poverty:[3]						
Total or white	1.7	0.7	2.4	1.0	3.0	1.2
Black and other	1.4	0.6	1.9	0.8	2.5	1.0
Spanish[2]	1.5	0.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Marital status and household characteristics:						
Total or white	(X)	0.8	(X)	1.0	(X)	1.2
Some household members	1.3	(X)	1.6	(X)	2.0	(X)
All household members	1.4	(X)	1.7	(X)	2.2	(X)
Black and other	(X)	0.7	(X)	0.8	(X)	1.0
Some household members	1.3	(X)	1.6	(X)	2.0	(X)
All household members	1.6	(X)	1.9	(X)	2.5	(X)
Spanish	(X)	0.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Some household members[2]	1.5	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
All household members[2]	2.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Fertility:[2] [4]						
Numbers of women	0.9	(X)	1.0	(X)	1.3	(X)
Voting:						
Total, United States:						
Total or white	1.1	(X)	1.3	(X)	1.7	(X)
Black and other	1.1	(X)	1.4	(X)	1.7	(X)
Residence[2]	1.7	(X)	2.1	(X)	2.6	(X)
Educational attainment and school enrollment:[5]						
Total or white	1.0	(X)	1.2	(X)	1.5	(X)
Black and other	1.0	(X)	1.2	(X)	1.5	(X)
Spanish[2]	1.1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Employment (other than agriculture), labor force, or not in labor force:						
Total or white:						
Both sexes	0.8	(X)	1.0	(X)	1.3	(X)
Male only, female only	0.7	(X)	0.9	(X)	1.1	(X)
Black and other	0.7	(X)	0.8	(X)	1.0	(X)
Spanish[2]	0.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Agricultural employment[2]	1.0	(X)	1.2	(X)	1.5	(X)
Unemployment:						
All but Spanish[2]	0.9	(X)	1.1	(X)	1.3	(X)
Spanish[2]	0.8	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

S Values for these characteristics by age, race and sex are not estimates from the CPS but are obtained from an independent source and are used in the estimating procedure for the CPS. Thus these values have no sampling error associated with them.

X Not applicable.

[1] Factors found in this column should also be used for unrelated individuals for all except the marital status category. For this category, use family standard errors for unrelated individuals.

[2] Apply the factors in this row table A-1 or table A-3.

[3] To obtain the factors for income and poverty data collected in 1967, multiply the factor for the period January 1967 to the present by 1.2.

[4] For 1967 SEO data, multiply the standard errors in table A-1 or table A-3 by 1.45 for total or white, and by 1.3 for black and other.

[5] For 1960 Decennial Census 1-in-1000 data for persons, multiply the standard errors in tables A-1 through A-4 by 0.8 and for families, multiply the standard errors by 0.6.

Similarly, the upper limit may be found by linear interpolation to be about:

$$\$1{,}999 + (\$2{,}999 - \$1{,}999)\left(\frac{53.6 - 44.4}{17.7}\right) = \$2{,}519.$$

Thus, an approximate 95 percent confidence interval around $2,270 ranges from $2,112 to $2,519.

Standard Error of a Ratio. The standard error of a ratio, where the numerator and denominator are both sample estimates but the numerator is not a subset of the denominator, cannot be read directly from any of the standard error tables. It is possible to approximate the standard error of a ratio of estimates using the following formula:

$$\sigma_{(x/y)} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2\left[\left(\frac{\sigma_x}{x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_y}{y}\right)^2\right]}.$$

The ratio, $\frac{x}{y}$, can be a ratio of two estimated numbers, e.g., total number of children divided by total number of families; or it can be a percent change where x is the new value and y is the old value; or it can be a ratio of percents or a ratio of medians.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a percent change. Table 4-4 shows that the percent change in the number of families with female heads from 1960 through 1975 was 72.6 percent. In the section "Standard Error of a Difference" it was shown that the standard error on 7,242,000 female-headed families in 1975 was 94,000 and the standard error on 4,196,000 families with female heads in 1960 was 91,000. Using the above formula, the standard error on the 72.6 percent increase is about:

$$\sigma_{(72.6\%)} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{7{,}242{,}000}{4{,}196{,}000}\right)^2\left[\left(\frac{94{,}000}{7{,}242{,}000}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{91{,}000}{4{,}196{,}000}\right)^2\right]}$$

$$= 0.044 = 4.4\%$$

Thus, an approximate 95 percent confidence interval around 72.6 percent ranges from 63.8 to 81.4 percent.

Computation of the standard error of a ratio of medians. Table 10-3 shows that the ratio of women's to men's income in 1974 was 0.57. The section on the "Standard Error of a Median" explains how to calculate the standard error of $6,772 and $11,835, the medians used to form the ratio. In this instance, one must refer to the sources at the bottom of table 10-3 to obtain distributions or standard errors for these medians, since the distributions are not shown in the tables. Once the standard errors have been obtained, the calculation would be exactly like the example for a percent change shown above. The equation used to obtain the standard error on 0.57 then would be:

$$\sigma_{\left(\frac{\$6{,}772}{\$11{,}835}\right)} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{6{,}772}{11{,}835}\right)^2\left[\left(\frac{\sigma_{\$6{,}772}}{6{,}772}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_{\$11{,}835}}{11{,}835}\right)^2\right]}.$$

Table A-6. Standard Errors of Estimated Fertility Rates

(68 chances out of 100)

Number of women (thousands)	Children born per 1,000 women							
	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000
250	53	91	128	164	201	238	274	311
500	37	64	90	116	142	168	194	220
750	30	52	74	95	116	137	158	179
1,000	26	45	64	82	101	119	137	155
2,000	19	32	45	58	71	84	97	110
5,000	12	20	29	37	45	53	61	70
10,000	8	14	20	26	32	38	43	49
15,000	7	12	17	21	26	31	36	40
20,000	6	10	14	19	23	27	31	35
25,000	5	9	13	17	20	24	28	31

Note: Multiply the above standard errors by 1.45 for data from the Survey of Economic Opportunity.

To obtain standard errors for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence fertility rates, multiply the above standard errors by 1.41.

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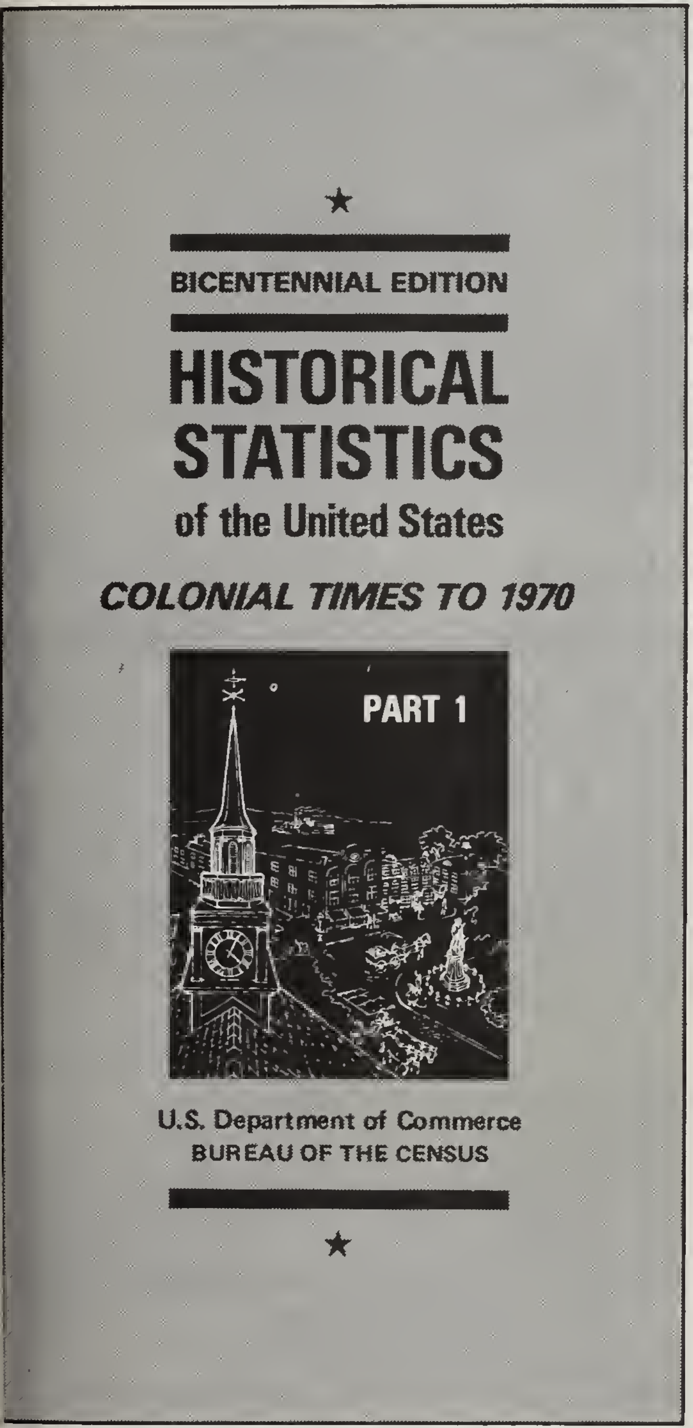

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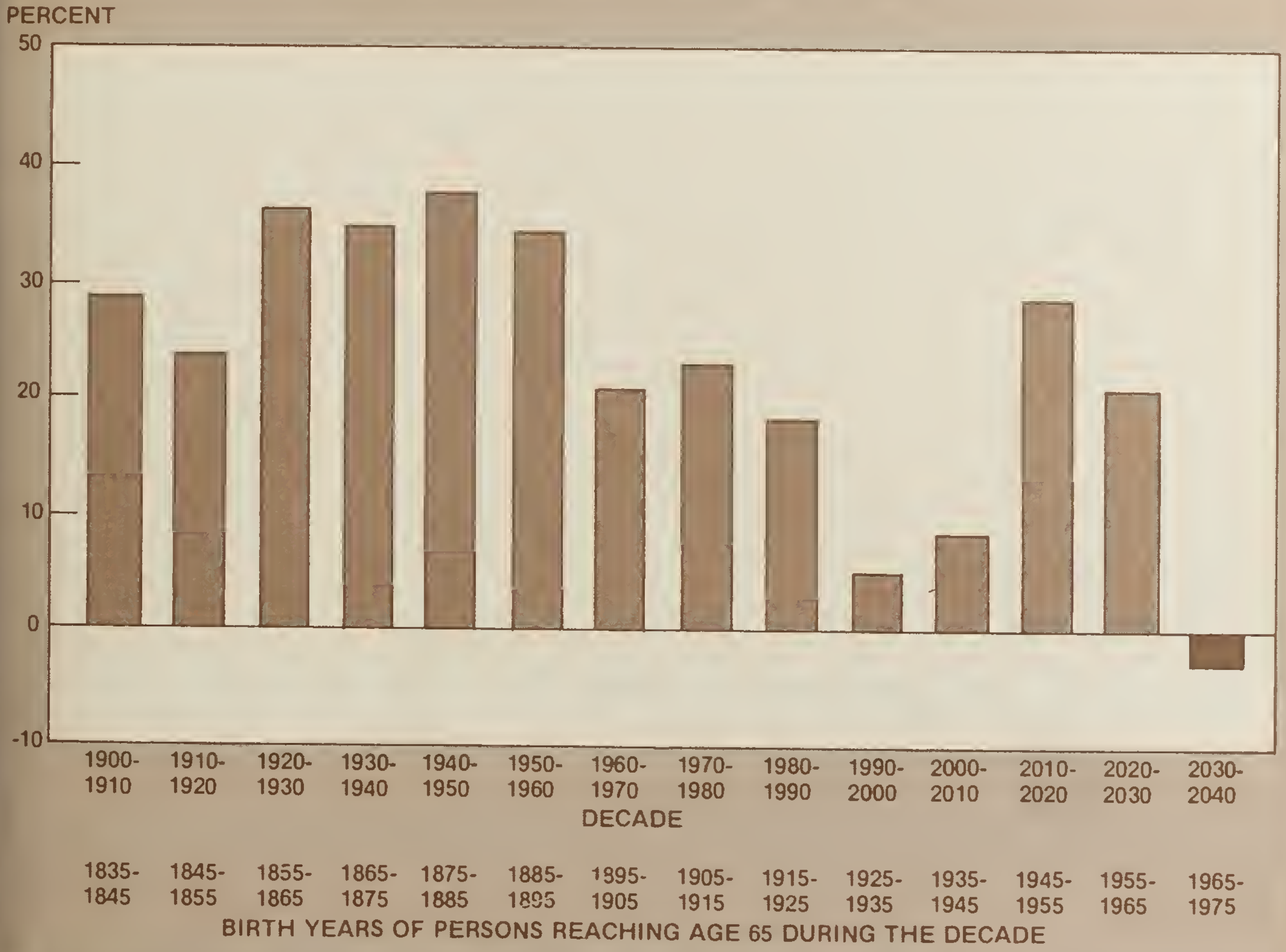

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PREFACE

This report presents and analyzes data on selected topics pertinent to an understanding of the demographic aspects of aging and the older population in the United States. The principal subjects treated relate to age, sex, and race composition, geographic distribution and internal migration, mortality and survival, and certain social and economic characteristics. As an important component of change in the size of the older population, mortality is considered in some detail both historically and prospectively. Fertility, on the other hand, is given only brief treatment in spite of its extremely important role in determining both the numbers and proportions of older persons in a population. A considerable literature is available on the trends in fertility and the factors affecting it, but this material has not been of particular interest to gerontologists and gerontological practitioners. Morbidity is another subject that has been omitted, although it is important for an in-depth analysis of mortality. It bears only a very indirect relationship to the demography of aging in spite of its considerable interest to gerontologists. Summary data on the health of the population and additional data on the socioeconomic characteristics of the older population are presented in a recently issued Census Bureau report, "Social and Economic Characteristics of the Older Population: 1974," **Current Population Reports**, Series P-23, No. 57.

This report supersedes an earlier publication, **Current Population Reports**, Series P-23, No. 43, "Some Demographic Aspects of Aging in the United States," issued by the Bureau of the Census in February 1973. The earlier Census Bureau report was originally prepared as a background document for the Conference on the Epidemiology of Aging, sponsored by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institutes of Health, held at Elkridge, Maryland, June 11-13, 1972. A slightly modified version of that report was later published by the National Institutes of Health as part of the Summary Report and Selected Papers of the Conference in the volume **Epidemiology of Aging**, edited by Adrian M. Ostfeld and Don C. Gibson.

The present report represents a substantial revision of the previous report. More recent population and other demographic estimates and projections have been incorporated, the historical and prospective analysis has been extended, and notes on the sources and accuracy of the data have been added. The intercensal estimates of internal migration for States have been revised, and the material on the prospects for increasing longevity and on socioeconomic characteristics has been amplified. In addition, a selected bibliography has been added. The updated version of the report was presented by the author in abbreviated and provisional form in a Symposium on the Demography of Aging, presided over by Paul Paillat of the Institut National d'Etudes Demographiques, Paris, at the 10th International Congress of Gerontology, held in Jerusalem, Israel, June 22-27, 1975.

This report was designed and prepared by Jacob S. Siegel, Senior Statistician for Demographic Research and Analysis, Population Division. Professional assistance was provided by Mark D. Herrenbruck, Donald S. Akers, and Jeffrey S. Passel, demographic statisticians on the Population

PREFACE—Continued

Analysis Staff of the Population Division. Mark Herrenbruck was also responsible for coordination and checking of the text and tables of the report. Rita A. Daly and Gary D. Smith assisted them in carrying out various calculations. Jerome M. Glynn and Signe I. Wetrogan collaborated in preparing the special projections assuming no mortality. The assistance of Mary C. Bland and Barbara J. Glass, who typed the various drafts of the report, is gratefully acknowledged.

The author wishes to thank the following persons for making available various data in advance of publication: Dr. Thomas N. E. Greville, Actuarial Advisor of the National Center for Health Statistics, life tables for the States for 1969-71 and life tables for the United States by cause of death for 1969-71; Robert J. Armstrong, also of the National Center for Health Statistics, death rates by age, sex, race, and cause for 1973 and values for life expectation for 1974; and Howard Fullerton of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, projections of worker proportions for the older population.

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Chapter I.
INTRODUCTION

The Nature of Demographic Aging

Aging marks the inexorable running out of the biological time clock for the individual, given the limited life span of possibly 100 years for humans.[1] Although the aging process goes on steadily throughout life, the term is commonly employed to refer to the changes in later life, following the reproductive age period. Aging proceeds at different rates for different individuals if we define it in physiological or functional terms rather than merely chronological terms. For some, the signs of physiological deterioration or the ability not to function independently come earlier than for others, but they inevitably appear for all as time passes. Demographically, however, aging is defined essentially in terms of chronological age, on the assumption that for large populations the aging process, functional age, and physiological age follow chronological age closely.

A discussion of the demographic aspects of aging could be concerned with how the numbers, composition, and characteristics of the population vary with age over the whole age range. The present report does deal with such age variation to some extent, but it focuses on the older ages, namely those over 55 and particularly those over 60, 65, and 75. At these ages the impact of aging in terms of changes in the individual's physical condition (e.g., life, health) and social and economic characteristics (e.g., labor force participation, income, living arrangements) is most pronounced and of special public concern. These individual changes are collectively reflected in the data on the demographic characteristics of the population.

Since the older ("grontic") population is not a single homogeneous mass and its characteristics tend to vary sharply with age within the band 55 and over, or even 65 and over, it is desirable in any analysis of the older population to consider the group in terms of component age groups. In this report we distinguish at times the older population (55 and over or 60 and over), the elderly (65 and over), the aged (75 and over), and the extreme aged (85 and over). For convenience and simplicity in the discussion, however, the single broad group 65 and over is often selected for detailed consideration. The attainment of age 65 marks the point of retirement for many workers and a common age of qualification for Social Security benefits and "Medicare" coverage, and figures in several other important pieces of legislation affecting the older population, including Federal and State tax laws. After age 65, the level of many characteristics of the population changes very rapidly (e.g., numbers, proportions, sex composition, living arrangements) and hence differs greatly from that for the ages just below.

A distinction should be made between the aging of individuals and the aging of populations. The demographer is interested in both aspects of aging. His interest in the former is limited to the general experience of population groups with respect to the aging of individuals. This experience is reflected in such measures as life expectancy and the probability of survival from one age to another. Aging of this kind is a function of changes in mortality rates. The aging of a population refers to the fact that a population is "getting older." It may be measured variously in terms of the median age, the proportion of persons 65 years old and over, the ratio of persons 65 and over to children under 15, the proportion of the population above the age corresponding to a life expectancy of, say, 10 years,[2] etc. The various measures of aging may indicate different degrees of aging for the same population, and a population may be described as "aging" and "younging" at the same time if, as may occur, the proportion of aged persons and the proportion of children are both increasing.[3] Aging of populations is a function of changes in their mortality, fertility, and migration rates, particularly fertility rates (see below).

---

[1] Hayflick maintains that the phenomenon of a limited life span is general for animal life, even **in vitro**; see Leonard Hayflick, "The Strategy of Senescence," **The Gerontologist**, Vol. 14, No. 1, Feb. 1974, pp. 37-45, esp. pp. 38-39. See also Zhores A. Medvedev, "Aging and Longevity: New Approaches and New Perspectives," **The Gerontologist**, Vol. 15, No. 3, June 1975, pp. 196-201, esp. pp. 199-200; and P. R. J. Burch, "What Limits Life Span?", pp. 31-56, in B. Benjamin, P. R. Cox, and J. Peel (eds.), **Population and the New Biology**, Academic Press, New York, 1974.

[2] The last measure was recently proposed by Norman Ryder in "Notes on Stationary Populations," **Population Index**, Vol. 41, No. 1, Jan. 1975, pp. 3-28, esp. pp. 16-17.

Sources and Accuracy of the Data

For the most part, the present study employs official statistics. They come principally from the following sources: Decennial censuses; the program of nonsurvey population estimates and projections carried out by the U.S. Bureau of the Census; the Current Population Survey, the continuing national sample survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census; and the vital statistics registration system and life tables prepared by the National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service. In addition, use has been made of the statistics of "Medicare" enrollment and death rates from the Social Security ("Medicare") data system.

In general, the figures for the older ages are subject to a substantial degree of error. For some categories of information the degree of error may be much greater than for the younger ages. The figures are affected not only by the failure to count everyone or to register all vital events and migratory movements, but also by the misreporting of age and other characteristics. The nonsurvey population estimates and projections, which are derived by the methods of demographic accounting and demographic analysis, are subject to errors of the measurement model (that is, the general methodological design and the assumptions), in addition to the errors of coverage, response, and processing of the census data and the other data (e.g., birth statistics, death statistics, immigration data) employed in their preparation. The census data, the population estimates and projections, and the death statistics have not been adjusted for coverage errors or errors in reporting. Since these limitations apply to both the population figures and the figures on deaths, they apply also to the death rates and the life table values, although the errors may offset one another wholly or partly.

In addition to coverage, response, and processing errors, the estimates based on the Current Population Survey are subject to sampling error. Like the nonsurvey estimates and projections to which they are adjusted, the estimates from the Current Population Survey are at a level consistent with the census counts by age, sex, and race; that is, they do not contain corrections for census net undercounts in these categories. Further information regarding the derivation of the Current Population Survey estimates and the quality of the data from the Current Population Survey is given in Appendix A of this report and in the original sources cited.

In spite of the stated limitations of the reported data on the older population, it is believed that the general magnitudes, relations, and patterns are reflected satisfactorily by the reported figures, except perhaps for the figures at the very extreme ages. In any case, small differences should be disregarded or at least viewed with caution.

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[3] U.S. Bureau of the Census, **The Methods and Materials of Demography**, Henry S. Shryock, Jacob S. Siegel, and Associates, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1975 (third printing, rev.), pp. 234-235.

Chapter II.

NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS OF OLDER PERSONS

Number of Older Persons

The older ("gerontic") population of the United States is large and continues to grow rapidly. There are now 42 million persons over 55 years of age, 32 million over 60, 22 million over 65, 8.5 million over 75, and 1.9 million over 85 (table 2-1). The latest population projections suggest that the numbers in all of these age categories will be considerably larger by the end of this century and will continue to grow in the early part of the next century.

The population 60 and over numbered 4.9 million in 1900. By 1930, the group had more than doubled in size to 10.5 million. It approximately tripled again to 31.6 million in 1975. In the year 2000, the number is expected to be about 42 million, or about one-third greater than at present. Decennial growth rates for the population 60 and over approximated 30 percent between 1920 and 1960, but then they began a declining trend which is expected to bring the figure down to about 4 percent in the decade 1990-2000.

The population 65 and over numbered 3.1 million in 1900. By 1940, the group had nearly tripled in size to 9.0 million. It more than doubled again to 20.1 million by 1970. In the year 2000, the number of persons 65 and over is expected to be about 31 million. The number has been rising in recent decades by about 3 to 4 million per decade, or roughly 300,000 to 400,000 per year, and is expected to continue rising in the next few decades at the same "rate." The estimated 22.4 million persons over 65 on July 1, 1975, exceeded the July 1, 1970 figure by 2.3 million, a quinquennial increase corresponding to an annual average gain of 460,000 persons.

Table 2-1. **TOTAL POPULATION IN THE OLDER AGES AND DECENNIAL INCREASES: 1900 TO 2040**

(Numbers in thousands. Estimates and projections as of July 1. Total resident population of the 48 States and District of Columbia (excluding Alaska and Hawaii) for 1900 to 1930. Estimates for 1940 and later years refer to the total population of the 50 States and District of Columbia and include Armed Forces overseas. A minus sign (-) denotes a decrease)

Year	55 years and over			60 years and over			65 years and over			75 years and over			85 years and over		
	Number	Increase in preceding decade		Number	Increase in preceding decade		Number	Increase in preceding decade		Number	Increase in preceding decade		Number	Increase in preceding decade	
		Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent
ESTIMATES															
1900	7,125	(X)	(X)	4,901	(X)	(X)	3,099	(X)	(X)	899	(X)	(X)	[1]122	(X)	(X)
1910	9,087	1,962	27.5	6,274	1,373	28.0	3,986	887	28.6	1,170	271	30.1	[1]167	45	36.9
1920	11,548	2,461	27.1	7,952	1,678	26.7	4,929	943	23.7	1,449	279	23.8	[1]210	43	25.7
1930	15,182	3,634	31.5	10,484	2,532	31.8	6,705	1,776	36.0	1,945	496	34.2	[1]272	62	29.5
1940	19,725	4,543	29.9	13,822	3,338	31.8	9,031	2,326	34.7	2,664	719	37.0	370	[2]98	[2]36.0
1950	25,793	6,068	30.8	18,500	4,678	33.8	12,397	3,366	37.3	3,904	1,240	46.5	590	220	59.5
1960	32,299	6,506	25.2	23,828	5,328	28.8	16,675	4,278	34.5	5,621	1,717	44.0	940	350	59.3
1970	38,749	6,450	20.0	28,751	4,923	20.7	20,085	3,410	20.4	7,598	1,977	35.2	1,432	492	52.3
1975	42,180	(X)	(X)	31,643	(X)	(X)	22,400	(X)	(X)	8,527	(X)	(X)	1,877	(X)	(X)
PROJECTIONS[3]															
1980	45,570	6,821	17.6	34,267	5,516	19.2	24,523	4,438	22.1	9,112	1,514	19.9	2,071	639	44.6
1990	49,412	3,842	8.4	39,127	4,860	14.2	28,933	4,410	18.0	11,402	2,290	25.1	2,487	416	20.1
2000	53,537	4,124	8.3	40,589	1,462	3.7	30,600	1,667	5.8	13,521	2,119	18.6	3,217	730	29.4
2010	65,733	12,196	22.8	48,012	7,423	18.3	33,239	2,640	8.6	13,893	372	2.7	3,841	624	19.4
2020	79,481	13,749	20.9	60,664	12,652	26.4	42,791	9,552	28.7	15,381	1,488	10.7	3,826	-15	-0.4
2030 (II)	82,546	3,065	3.9	67,037	6,373	10.5	51,590	8,798	20.6	20,716	5,335	34.7	4,409	583	15.2
Range (III)	82,418	2,937	3.7												
(I)	82,730	3,249	4.1												
2040 (II)	84,783	2,237	2.7	65,854	-1,183	-1.8	50,266	-1,324	-2.6	24,218	3,503	16.9	5,993	1,584	35.9
Range (III)	79,809	-2,610	-3.2	63,822	-3,215	-4.8	50,149	-1,441	-2.8						
(I)	91,053	8,323	10.1	68,318	1,281	1.9	50,431	-1,158	-2.2						

X Not applicable.

[1] Estimates for 1900-30 as of April 1.

[2] Pertains to 10 1/4 year period.

[3] Base date of projections is July 1, 1974.

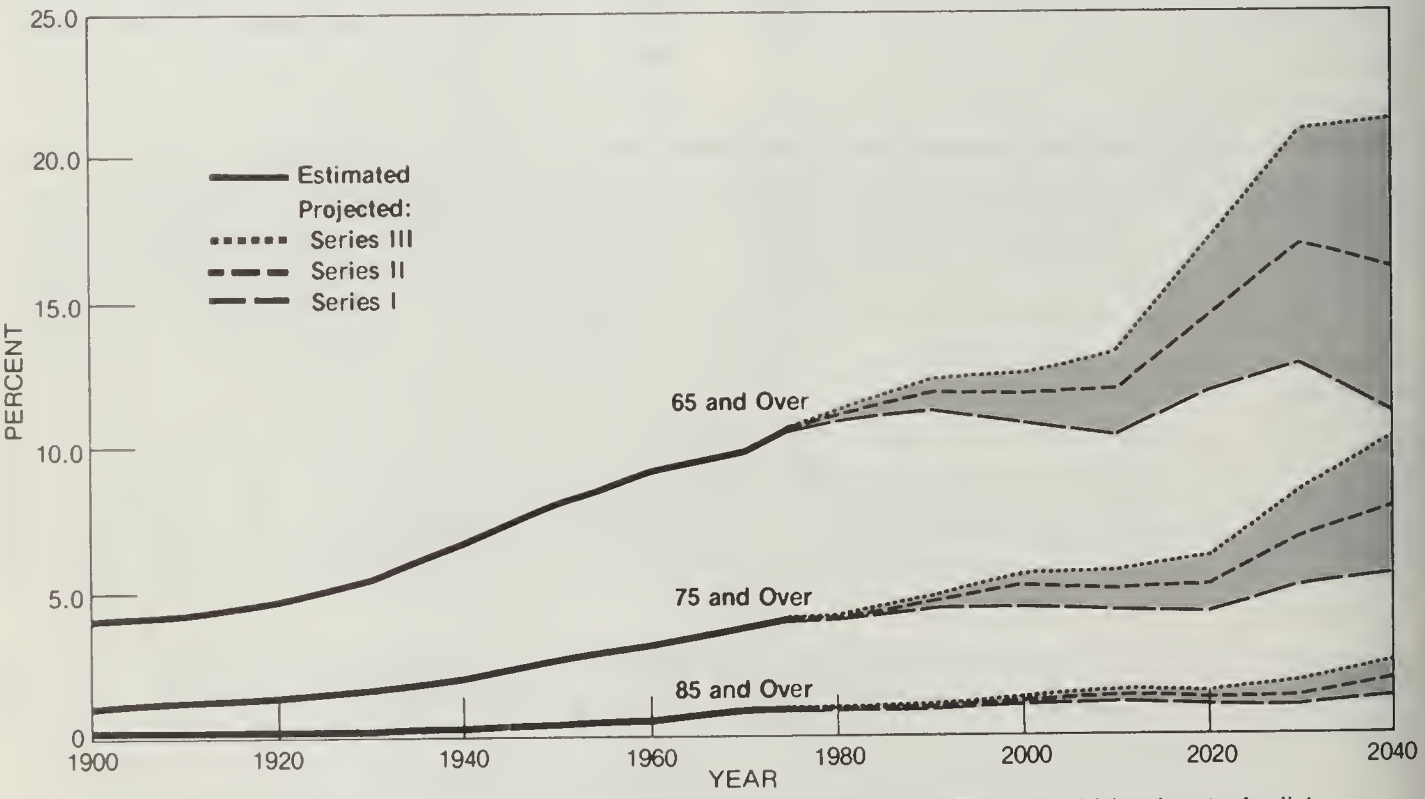
Source: Census of Population, 1930, Population Vol. II, General Report; and Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 311, 519, 614, and 601.

The population 65 and over increased rapidly during the 1960-70 period (20 percent), much more rapidly than the population as a whole (13 percent). (See table 2-2 and figure 2-1.) Yet, the growth rate of this age group during the 1960's was well below its growth rate during the 1950's (35 percent) and the preceding decades (35 to 37 percent for 1920 to 1950). The population 65 and over is expected to continue to show substantial percentage increases during the 1970's and 1980's (22 percent and 18 percent, respectively), albeit much smaller increases than before 1960.

These changes principally reflect increases in the number of births 65 to 84 years or so before the particular reference date. As these numbers shift, the rate of growth of the elderly population in the appropriate later years fluctuates. The general rise in the number of births in the 19th century and in the first few decades of this century largely accounts for the past and prospective rapid increases in the number of elderly persons up to about 1990.

Of particular interest is the impact of the shift in the trend in the number of births since World War I. As a result of the rapid drop in the number of births during the 1920-30 and 1930-40 decades, we can expect a sharp drop in the amount and rate of increase of the population 65 and over after about 1990, lasting about two decades (6 percent for 1990-2000 and 9 percent for 2000-2010). The births of the post-war "baby boom," 1945-1959, which may be seen moving through the age distribution on the basis of decennial population data (e.g., under 15 years old in 1960 and 10 to 24 years old in 1970), will ultimately have their impact on the size of the aged population. Early in the next century (2010 to 2020) the number of persons 65 and over will leap forward (by 9.6 million, or 29 percent), as these cohorts attain age 65. After about 2020, again the growth rate may be expected to fall off sharply, principally as a result of the rapid deflation in the size of birth cohorts during the 1960's. In fact, the number of persons 65 and over may decline slightly between 2030 and 2040. In the latter year the group is expected to number over 50 million.

Figure 2-2. **PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION IN THE OLDER AGES: 1900 TO 2040**



Note: Estimates and projections as of July 1, except for 85 and over, 1900-1930, which relate to April 1. Points are plotted for years ending in zero except for 1975.

Source: Table 2-4 and text p. 6.

The projected numbers of elderly persons cited here should be close to the mark because they are unaffected by future fertility. The people who will be over 65 in the year 2000 or even the year 2020 are now all living; and so are all the people who will be over 65 in the year 2040. The fact that projected fertility is not involved in the projection for this age group is fortunate; fertility is a component of population change that cannot be predicted closely because it tends to fluctuate widely.

Mortality and immigration have an effect on the size of the older population also, however, deaths reducing the initial cohorts of births and net immigration typically increasing it. Mortality is subject to less variation than fertility and has rather steadily removed smaller and smaller proportions of the initial cohorts of births. During the first part of this century, from about 25 to 45 percent of the initial births survived to ages 65 to 84. Population projections assuming a "slight" reduction in future mortality indicate that about 55 percent of the initial births will survive to ages 65 to 84 (e.g., births 1975 to 1995 surviving to ages 65-84 in 2060).[1]

Whether immigration contributes to the growth of the older population depends on the fluctuations in the volume of immigration. These have sometimes resulted in an acceleration of population growth rates and at other times in a deceleration. The large and increasing volume of immigration prior to World War I, particularly of youth, contributed greatly to the rapid increase in the number of persons 65 and over up to about 1960. Because of the general reduction in immigration since World War I, however, this factor has been much less important in the growth of the elderly population since 1960 (even having a negative effect on growth) and is expected to play a minor role in the future.

The past general decline in death rates has contributed to the rapid increase in the number of aged persons, but its effect has been much less than the rise in the number of births. Death rates are expected to continue to decline, albeit only slightly. There is the possibility, nevertheless, of substantial future reductions in death rates of the older population. Such a trend could mean a somewhat larger elderly population and greater increases than we have projected. The projection of the population 65 and over for the year 2000 (30.6 million) would be larger by about 2 million, or 7 percent, for example, if "rapidly declining" mortality rates had been used in the calculations rather than "slightly declining" mortality rates.[2]

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[1] Estimated from data in U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports**, "Projections of the Population of the United States: 1975 to 2050," by Campbell Gibson and Signe Wetrogan, Series P-25, No. 601, Oct. 1975, tables F-1, F-2, G-1, and B-1. The projections of mortality in Series P-25, No. 601, assume an "ultimate" life expectation at birth of 73.8 years, as compared with 71.7 years in 1972.

[2] Estimated from data in **Current Population Reports**, Series P-25, No. 381, Dec. 1967, table Z, and **Current Population Reports**, Series P-25, No. 601, Oct. 1975, table 8. Expectation of life at age 40 under "rapidly declining" mortality is 2.4 years greater than under "slightly declining" mortality in the year 2000.

Table 2-2. **DECENNIAL PERCENT INCREASE OF POPULATION BY BROAD AGE GROUPS: 1950 TO 2010**

(A minus sign (-) denotes a decrease. Periods extend from July 1 of initial year to June 30 of terminal year)

Age and projection series	1950 to 1960	1960 to 1970	1970 to 1980	1980 to 1990	1990 to 2000	2000 to 2010
All ages II	18.7	13,4	8.7	10.0	7.1	6.2
Range III			7.6	6.9	4.0	2.1
I			10.2	14.2	11.4	12.2
Under 15 years II	36.8	3.2	-11.6	13.4	0.8	-0.4
Range III			-15.7	-0.1	-3.8	-8.3
I			-6.5	30.2	7.6	10.2
15 to 24 years II	9.9	48.5	13.7	-16.2	11.8	5.7
Range III				-16.6	-4.0	0.5
I				-15.8	31.2	13.6
25 to 44 years II	3.2	2.7	27.7	25.5	-2.3	-3.5
Range III					-2.5	-10.6
I					2.1	5.5
45 to 54 years	17.9	13.3	-2.9	11.4	41.8	13.1
55 to 64 years	16.6	19.4	12.8	-2.7	12.0	41.7
65 to 74 years	30.1	13.0	23.4	13.8	-2.6	13.3
75 to 84 years	41.2	31.7	14.2	26.6	15.6	-2.4
85 years and over	59.3	52.3	44.6	20.1	29.4	19.4

Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 311, 519, and 601.

Net and Gross Changes

Because of the relatively high death rates of the older population, membership in the group is relatively short in duration and the identity of the members changes rapidly over relatively short periods of time. "Population turnover" in this group may be measured in several ways. Consider the period of a decade. Most simply, we may examine the percentage of the total population 65 and over at the end of the decade falling in the 65-to-74-year group, the surviving new entrants. Of the population 65 and over in 1970, 62 percent joined after 1960 (table 2-3). We may also examine estimates of the components of change in population during the 1960-70 decade in relation to the initial size of the population. The gross increase rate during the decade 1960-70 was 87 percent. The gross increase rate is the number of persons reaching age 65 during the decade (14.4 million for 1960-70) plus the number of (net) immigrants (0.1 million), expressed as a percentage of the initial population (16.6 million). The gross loss rate—the number of deaths during the decade (11.0 million) expressed as a percent of the initial population—was 66 percent. The difference between the gross increase rate and the gross loss rate is the rate of net increase, or 21 percent.

The percent of the initial population 65 and over who died during the decade was 53 percent. In addition, the new arrivals in the group (i.e., persons reaching age 65 during the decade) sustained a loss of 15 percent by 1970. The resulting gross loss rate for the initial population and the new arrivals combined was 36 percent.

A more sensitive measure of the turnover, or "growth effectiveness," of the elderly population is given by the ratio of (a) the net increase in the population 65 and over to (b) the gross change in this age group (i.e., the sum of the components of change without regard to sign). The lower the ratio, the greater the turnover. For the 1960-70 decade this ratio was 0.14, that is, there was a net addition to the population 65 and over of only 14 persons for every 100 demographic events (additions through aging; net immigration; and deaths) affecting that age group.

During the course of the present decade, 1970-80, the rate of gross gain and the rate of gross loss of the population 65 and over are expected to remain at about the same levels as during the 1960-70 period (88 percent and 65 percent, respectively) although the number of persons reaching age 65 and the number of deaths are expected to increase sharply. The 10-year mortality rate for the initial population aged 65 and over (in 1970) is expected to be about the same as during the 1960-70 decade (55 percent), but the population reaching age 65 during the decade will experience a substantially smaller loss (12 percent, or about 2½ percentage points less) than persons reaching age 65 during the 1960-70 decade.

The rate of turnover for the male population aged 65 and over is much higher than for the female population at these ages, and the rate of turnover for the white population is higher than for the black population. The growth effectiveness ratio of the female population for 1970-80 will be about three-quarters greater than that of the male population (0.178 vs. 0.102) as a result of the higher male mortality. For blacks and whites the figures are expected to be closer, 0.183 and 0.138, respectively.

Proportion of Older Persons

The older population has been growing steadily as a share of the total U.S. population. From 1900 to 1975, the proportion of the population 60 years of age and over more than doubled. Persons in these ages now approximate 14.8 percent of the total population as compared with 6.4 percent in 1900 (table 2-4). Whether this group's share will decline, remain about the same, or continue to increase in the future depends principally on the future course of fertility. The proportion is now expected to fall between 14.1 percent and 16.6 percent at the end of this century. The first figure corresponds to the "high" fertility series (Series I) and the second figure corresponds to the "low" fertility series (Series III);[3] both series incorporate slight decreases in future death rates and a small allowance for net immigration (400,000 annually).

The proportion of the population 65 years and over has been increasing even more rapidly (figure 2-2). It grew 2½ times between 1900 and 1975, from 4.1 percent in 1900 to 10.5 percent in 1975. The proportion may then rise and fall again, or rise steadily, between 1975 and the year 2000, depending mainly on the course of fertility. For example, the proportion may reach a peak of nearly 11.7 percent in 1990 and then stay at about this level to the year 2000 (Series II); it may rise to only 11.1 percent in 1990 and then fall back to 10.7 percent in 2000 (Series I); or it may rise steadily to 12.5 percent in 2000 (Series III). The era of the rapid rise in the proportion 65 and over is past. Even the

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[3] Series I, Series II (the central series of projections), and Series III are the principal series of population projections presented in **Current Population Reports**, Series P-25, No. 601. Series I assumes a total fertility rate of 2,700, Series II a total fertility rate of 2,100 (replacement level), and Series III a total fertility rate of 1,700.

Table 2-3. ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC COMPONENTS OF CHANGE IN THE POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND SEX: 1970-80, 1960-70, AND 1950-60

(Numbers in thousands. Figures from the 1970 census have been adjusted for the misclassification of some persons of Spanish origin as Negro-and-other-races rather than white and for the overstatement of the number of centenarians)

Item and period	All classes	White		Negro and other races[1]	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
JULY 1, 1970 TO JULY 1, 1980[2]					
Population 65 years and over, 1980	24,523	8,938	13,276	855	1,209
Population 65 years and over, 1970	20,087	7,649	10,723	673	883
Net increase	4,436	1,289	2,553	181	326
Number reaching age 65	17,564	7,206	8,585	715	916
Net migrants 65 years and over	29	1	6	2	5
Deaths 65 years and over	13,157	5,919	6,038	536	595
Deaths to initial population 65 years and over	10,988	4,689	5,346	421	484
Deaths to persons reaching age 65	2,169	1,230	692	114	110
Gross change[3]	30,749	13,127	14,630	1,253	1,516
Rate of gross gain[4]	87.6	94.2	80.1	106.5	104.3
Rate of gross loss[4]	65.5	77.4	56.3	79.5	67.4
Population 65 to 74 years as percent of population 65 years and over, 1980	62.8	66.9	59.5	70.4	66.9
Ratio, net change to gross change[3]	.144	.098	.175	.145	.215
Mortality rate of population 65 years and over[5]	34.9	39.8	31.3	38.6	33.1
Mortality rate of initial population 65 years and over[4]	54.7	61.3	49.9	62.6	54.9
Mortality rate for persons reaching age 65	12.3	17.1	8.1	16.0	12.0
APRIL 1, 1960 TO APRIL 1, 1970					
Population 65 years and over, 1970	19,972	7,615	10,657	752	949
Population 65 years and over, 1960	16,560	6,908	8,396	595	661
Net increase	3,412	707	2,261	157	288
Number reaching age 65	14,388	6,044	7,009	636	699
Net migrants 65 years and over	68	22	38	3	5
Deaths 65 years and over	10,979	5,254	4,848	468	409
Deaths to initial population 65 years and over	8,833	4,115	4,127	310	281
Deaths to persons reaching age 65	2,146	1,139	721	158	128
Gross change[3]	25,435	11,320	11,895	1,107	1,113
Rate of gross gain[4]	87.3	87.8	83.9	107.4	106.5
Rate of gross loss[4]	66.3	76.1	57.7	78.7	61.9
Population 65 to 74 years as percent of population 65 years and over, 1970	62.3	64.7	59.8	68.5	66.2
Ratio, net change to gross change[3]	.138	.065	.192	.158	.273
Mortality rate of population 65 years and over[5]	35.5	40.6	31.5	38.0	30.1
Mortality rate of initial population 65 years and over[4]	53.3	59.6	49.2	52.1	42.5
Mortality rate for persons reaching age 65	14.9	18.8	10.3	24.8	18.3
APRIL 1, 1950 TO APRIL 1, 1960					
Population 65 years and over, 1960	16,560	6,908	8,396	595	661
Population 65 years and over, 1950	12,295	5,365	6,016	448	466
Net increase	4,265	1,543	2,380	147	195
Number reaching age 65	12,564	5,622	5,973	481	486
Net migrants, 65 years and over	62	26	36	-	-
Deaths 65 years and over	8,714	4,282	3,810	339	283
Deaths to initial population 65 years and over	6,636	3,163	3,082	211	180
Deaths to persons reaching age 65	2,078	1,119	728	128	103
Gross change[3]	21,340	9,930	9,821	820	769
Rate of gross gain[4]	102.7	105.3	99.9	107.4	104.3
Rate of gross loss[4]	70.9	79.8	63.3	75.7	60.7
Population 65 to 74 years as percent of population 65 years and over, 1960	66.4	68.1	64.6	69.5	68.5
Ratio, net change to gross change[3]	.200	.155	.242	.180	.254
Mortality rate of population 65 years and over[5]	35.1	39.0	31.8	36.5	29.7
Mortality rate of initial population 65 years and over[4]	54.0	59.0	51.2	47.0	38.6
Mortality rate for persons reaching age 65	16.5	19.9	12.2	26.6	21.2

- Represents zero.

[1] Black only for the 1970-80 period.

[2] Current data to July 1, 1973.

[3] Gross change represents the sum of persons reaching age 65, net migrants, and deaths 65 years and over. It does not include the "error of closure," the residual (0.3 million for all classes, 1960-70, and 0.4 million for 1950-60) representing the difference between net increase based on the census counts and the net change based on the components. "Net increase" or "net change" in the table represents the difference between census counts, including the "error of closure."

[4] Per 100 initial population.

[5] Per 100 initial population 65 years and over plus persons reaching age 65 during the period.

Source: Population data from Census of Population, 1960 and 1970, PC(1)-1B; and Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 519 and 601.

Table 2-4. PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION IN THE OLDER AGES, BY RACE AND SEX: 1900 TO 2010

(Estimates and projections as of July 1 After 1930 percent includes Armed Forces overseas)

Age, race, and sex	1900	1930	1960	1970	1975	Projections 1980 II	1980 Range I-III	1990 II	1990 Range I-III	2000 II	2000 Range I-III	2010 II	2010 Range I-III
ALL RACES													
Both Sexes													
55 years and over..	9.1	12.3	17.9	18.9	19.7	20.5	20.2-20.7	20.0	19.1-20.8	20.4	18.7-21.8	23.6	20.1-26.3
60 years and over.	6.1	8.5	13.2	14.0	14.8	15.4	15.2-15.6	16.0	15.2-16.6	15.5	14.1-16.6	17.2	14.9-19.2
65 years and over. ...	4.1	5.4	9.2	9.8	10.5	11.0	10.9-11.1	11.7	11.1-12.2	11.7	10.7-12.5	11.9	10.3-13.3
75 years and over..	1.2	1.6	3.1	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.0-4.1	4.7	4.1-4.8	5.2	4.7-5.5	5.0	4.3-5.6
Male													
55 years and over........	9.4	12.5	16.9	17.2	17.8	18.3	18.0-18.5	17.8	16.9-18.6	18.0	16.4-19.4	21.2	18.2-23.8
60 years and over..	6.1	8.5	12.3	12.1	12.9	13.3	13.1-13.5	13.7	13.0-14.3	13.1	11.9-14.1	14.9	12.8-16.7
65 years and over..... ..	4.0	5.4	8.1	8.1	8.8	9.1	9.0-9.2	9.7	9.2-10.1	9.1	8.6-10.2	9.7	8.4-10.9
75 years and over.......	1.1	1.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0-3.0	3.3	3.2-3.5	3.6	3.3-3.9	3.5	3.0-3.9
Female													
55 years and over.... ...	9.4	12.2	18.8	20.6	21.6	22.5	22.2-22.8	22.4	21.3-23.2	22.7	20.8-24.2	25.8	22.5-28.6
60 years and over.... ..	6.5	8.5	14.1	15.6	16.6	17.3	17.1-17.5	18.1	17.3-18.8	17.7	16.2-18.9	19.4	16.9-21.5
65 years and over...	4.1	5.5	10.0	11.2	12.1	12.8	12.6-12.9	13.8	13.2-14.1	13.7	12.6-14.7	14.0	12.2-15.5
75 years and over .	1.2	1.7	3.5	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.0-5.2	5.9	5.6-6.1	6.6	6.0-7.0	6.4	5.6-7.1
WHITE													
Both Sexes													
55 years and over ..	9.7	12.8	18.5	19.6	20.6	21.4	21.1-21.7	21.1	20.1-22.0	21.3	19.5-22.8	24.6	21.2-27.4
65 years and over . .	4.2	5.7	9.6	10.2	11.0	11.6	11.4-11.7	12.5	11.8-13.0	12.3	11.2-13.1	12.5	10.8-13.9
75 years and over.. ..	1.2	1.6	3.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.3-4.4	5.0	4.7-5.2	5.5	5.0-5.9	5.3	4.6-5.9
Male													
55 years and over .. .	9.6	12.9	17.4	17.8	18.5	19.1	18.8-19.3	18.6	17.6-19.4	18.8	17.0-20.2	22.1	18.9-24.8
65 years and over..	4.2	5.6	8.8	8.7	9.1	9.5	9.4-9.6	10.1	9.6-10.6	9.9	9.0-10.6	10.1	8.7-11.4
75 years and over . .	1.2	1.6	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1-3.2	3.5	3.3-3.7	3.9	3.5-4.2	3.7	3.1-4.1
Female													
55 years and over.... ..	9.7	12.8	19.6	21.5	22.7	23.7	23.4-23.9	23.5	22.1-24.4	23.8	21.8-25.4	27.0	23.4-29.9
65 years and over........	4.3	5.8	10.5	11.7	12.7	13.5	13.3-13.6	14.7	14.0-15.3	14.6	13.1-15.6	14.8	12.8-16.4
75 years and over . .	1.3	1.7	3.7	4.7	5.2	5.5	5.4-5.5	6.3	6.0-6.6	7.1	6.5-7.6	6.8	5.9-7.6
BLACK[1]													
Both Sexes													
55 years and over........	6.8	7.8	13.1	14.0	14.4	14.9	14.7-15.1	15.3	14.6-15.9	16.0	14.7-17.2	19.5	16.9-21.8
65 years and over........	3.0	3.1	6.2	6.9	7.4	7.8	7.7-7.9	8.5	8.1-8.8	8.8	8.1-9.5	9.5	8.2-10.7
75 years and over........	1.0	1.0	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4-2.5	2.9	2.8-3.1	3.3	3.0-3.5	3.4	3.0-3.8
Male													
55 years and over.... ...	7.2	8.5	12.8	13.2	13.2	13.5	13.3-13.7	13.8	13.1-14.4	14.1	13.1-15.6	17.7	15.3-20.1
65 years and over........	3.0	3.2	5.9	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.7-6.9	7.2	6.9-7.5	7.5	6.8-8.1	8.0	6.9-9.1
75 years and over..	0.9	1.0	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0-2.0	2.3	2.2-2.4	2.5	2.3-2.7	2.6	2.2-3.0
Female													
55 years and over..	6.1	7.1	13.4	14.8	15.4	16.1	15.9-16.3	16.6	15.9-17.3	17.5	16.1-18.7	21.0	18.4-23.4
65 years and over.... ...	2.9	3.0	6.4	7.5	8.1	8.8	8.7-8.9	9.6	9.2-10.0	10.1	9.2-10.8	10.8	9.5-12.1
75 years and over..	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.9-2.9	3.5	3.4-3.7	4.0	3.7-4.3	4.2	3.6-4.6

[1] Estimates for 1900 and 1930 as of April 1

Source: Negro Population in the United States: 1790-1915; Negroes in the United States: 1920-1932; Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 311, 519, 614, and 601; and unpublished calculations.

steady rise in the proportion 65 and over that we have seen in the past cannot be taken for granted for the future. Nevertheless, it now seems more likely that the proportion will rise in the next few decades than that it will fall.

The percent of the population 65 years and over as recorded at decennial intervals from 1900 to 1970 and as projected to 2050 is as follows:[4]

Year (July 1)	Percent	Year (July 1)	Percent (range)
1900....	4.1	1980...	11.0 (10.9-11.1)
1910....	4.3	1990...	11.7 (11.1-12.2)
1920....	4.6	2000...	11.7 (10.7-12.5)
1930....	5.4	2010...	11.9 (10.3-13.3)
1940....	6.8	2020...	14.6 (11.8-17.0)
1950....	8.1	2030...	17.0 (12.8-20.9)
1960....	9.2	2040...	16.1 (11.0-21.1)
1970....	9.8	2050...	16.1 (11.3-20.7)
1975....	10.5		

A rise in the proportion of the total population in the 75-and-over age group between now and the year 2000 is even more probable. The proportion is expected to fall between 4.7 percent (Series I) and 5.5 percent (Series III) in the year 2000, as compared with 4.0 percent in 1975.

Even as the proportion of elderly persons in the total population has been rising, so the elderly population itself has been aging and is expected to continue to age (table 2-5). The proportion 65 to 69 of the group 65 and over is getting smaller, while the proportion 75 and over is getting larger, and the trend is expected to continue at least to the end of the century. In 1900 the proportion 75 and over was 29 percent; by 1975 this proportion had risen to 38 percent. We may expect about 44 percent of the 65-and-over group to fall in the 75-and-over group in the year 2000. After the year 2000, the aging trend of the population 65 and over should reverse because of the shift in the trend of fertility after World War I. The greater concentration of the elderly at the higher ages has important implications for the general status of the 65-and-over group and for planning for their needs in view of the different health conditions and living arrangements of the various segments of the older population.

It is of interest to note that, if the population of the United States moves toward and attains a stationary level as a result of, say, replacement-level fertility combined with zero net immigration and "slightly declining" mortality rates, the proportion of elderly persons in the population would rise steadily, or almost steadily, and in the stationary condition about 17 percent of the total population would be 65 or over and about 8 percent would be 75 or over.[5] Under the assumptions cited, the population would first reach a near-stationary condition about the year 2025 and there would be about 46 million persons 65 and over, or twice as many as at present. These proportions are far above the corresponding proportions in 1975 and even well above the high (Series III) proportions projected for 2000. They approximate the proportions projected in Series II (replacement-level fertility) for 2030. (The allowance for net immigration in these series has the effect of slightly depressing the proportion of older persons.) If fertility remains well below the replacement level (Series III), the proportion would eventually slide up to 21 percent in 2030 and then maintain this level.

Table 2-5. **PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY AGE: 1900 TO 2010**

(Estimates and projections as of July 1)

Age	1900	1930	1950	1960	1970	1975	Projections			
							1980	1990	2000	2010
65 years and over........	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
65 to 69 years.................	42.3	41.7	40.7	37.7	35.0	36.2	35.3	34.1	29.5	34.3
70 to 74 years.................	28.7	29.3	27.8	28.6	27.2	25.8	27.5	26.5	26.3	23.9
75 to 79 years.................	29.0	29.0	17.4	18.5	19.2	17.9	17.5	18.7	20.3	17.2
80 to 84 years.................			14.1	9.6	11.5	11.8	11.2	12.1	13.3	13.0
85 years and over.............				5.6	7.1	8.4	8.4	8.6	10.5	11.6

Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 311, 321, 519, 614, and 601. See table 2-1.

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[4] **Ibid**, tables 7 to 12, for the projections.

[5] **Current Population Reports**, Series P-25, No. 601, table F-2.

Obviously, statements sometimes made in the press and elsewhere that over one-third of the population of the United States will be over 65 years of age in another quarter to half century are unfounded. This would be "possible" only if fertility continued at replacement or subreplacement levels and death rates at the higher ages were reduced to zero or near zero in the next few years. (See the discussion of statistical immortality in a later section.)

In comparison with several other countries in the world, the proportion of persons 65 and over in the United States is relatively low. Countries such as Sweden, France, Belgium, Austria, Norway, and Great Britain have much larger proportions of aged, even as high as 14 percent. The countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America tend to have much smaller proportions of aged persons, even as low as 3 percent.[6] Again, the principal demographic factor which accounts for these wide differences is the level of fertility. Where, as in the Western world, fertility is relatively low, the proportion of the aged tends to be high and where, as in the less developed countries, fertility is high, the proportion of aged will tend to be low.

Contribution of Fertility, Mortality, and Immigration

As has been stated, the general rise in the numbers of births up to the early 1920's, declines in age-specific death rates, and the heavy volume of immigrants, especially prior to World War I, have contributed to the increase in the **number** of persons over 65 in this century and the first two factors will continue to contribute to this increase. The first of these factors, the rise in the number of births, has been of primary importance. However, it has been the general decline in the birth rate which has contributed to the increase in the **proportion** of persons 65 and over. The historical decline in the birth rate, extending up to the mid-thirties, has been reinforced by the recent decline in the rate (that is, from 1957 on) in contributing to the rise in the proportion 65 and over. A decline in fertility always contributes to a rise in the proportion of the older population but, contrary to intuitive judgment, declines in mortality rates do not contribute to a rise in the proportion of older persons unless the declines have been concentrated at the older ages.[7] Between 1900 and 1974, reductions in mortality have been as great at the younger ages as at the older ages; hence, the changes in mortality in this period have had little effect on age composition and the proportion of elderly persons. In fact, improvements in mortality may have contributed to a slight younging of the population, as Hermalin's empirical analysis covering 1900-1960 suggests.[8]

The immigration factor operates like the mortality factor, i.e., it tends to reduce the proportion of older persons unless the migrants are concentrated in the older ages. The empirical analysis by Hermalin also shows that immigration led to a younger population in the United States in the first 60 years of this century.[9] The data on immigration between 1960 and 1975 suggest that this finding could be extended to cover the whole period 1900-1975.

Such theoretical and historical analyses point to the likelihood that fertility levels will be the principal determinant of the future age composition of the U.S. population. Hence, the proportion of the population in the older ages projected for future years will be most importantly affected by the assumptions made regarding future fertility. The proportion will be affected only slightly by changes in mortality unless the improvements are mainly confined to the older ages and are relatively large. Uniform changes in the level of age-specific death rates over time (that is, without changes in the age pattern of death rates) would have no effect on the age structure of the population and under such circumstances the proportion of the elderly would tend to remain unchanged.[10] Because of the relatively low level of mortality at the ages below 50, future substantial reductions in mortality can only occur at the ages above 50. If such substantial reductions do occur—and they are not anticipated—they will contribute to a perceptible aging of the population. Illustrative figures for the proportion 65 and over in the year 2000, assuming Series II or replacement-level fertility with an allowance for net immigration (400,000 per year), are as follows: With constant mortality, 11.5 percent; with "slightly declining" mortality, 11.7 percent; and with "rapidly declining" mortality, 12.2 percent.[11]

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[6] United Nations, **Demographic Yearbook, 1974,** Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, New York, 1976 (forthcoming), table 6.

[7] Ansley J. Coale, "The Effects of Changes in Mortality and Fertility on Age Composition," **Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly,** Vol. XXXIV, No. 1, January 1956, pp. 79-114.

[8] Albert I. Hermalin, "The Effect of Changes in Mortality Rates on Population Growth and Age Distribution in the United States," **Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly,** Vol. XLIV, No. 4, Part I, October 1966, pp. 451-469.

[9] Hermalin, **op. cit.,** p. 461.

[10] In the mathematical relations, this uniformity must apply to the factor by which the age-specific proportions surviving from one date to another change.

The proportion in the older ages will be affected only slightly by the net immigration anticipated in future years. Future net immigration is expected to have a slightly minifying effect on the proportion over 65. For example, the proportion 65 and over in the year 2000, assuming Series II fertility, will be 12.1 percent for the population without immigration, as compared with 11.7 percent for the population with immigration (400,000 per year).[12]

With the already low levels of mortality and immigration, and the prospect of little significant change in these components, fertility will become even more determinative of future changes in age composition than it has been of past changes. For example, under the assumptions of "slightly declining" mortality and 400,000 annual net immigration, the percent 65 and over in the year 2000 would vary from 10.7 to 12.5, depending on whether the high (Series I) or low (Series III) series of fertility prevails. Since fertility is largely under voluntary control, fertility levels may fluctuate widely and, as a result, periods of aging of the population and periods of younging of the population may succeed one another. This possibility is reflected in the combined trends of the various series of population projections for the next half century.

An Index of Aging in Terms of Years Until Death

As a final note in this chapter, it seems of interest to examine also the indications of an alternative measure of population aging suggested by Ryder, the proportion of the population above the age corresponding to a life expectancy of 10 years.[13] In effect, this measure defines old age in terms of years until death and 10 years is arbitrarily selected as the point of entry into old age. Ryder applied the measure to a variety of theoretical stable conditions of fixed mortality and growth rates, excluding immigration.

Interpretation of the results for actual populations is less clear. Under circumstances of declining mortality at the older ages, and hence of rising life expectation at these ages, any upward trend, however slight, in the proportion of the total population above the age with 10 years of average life remaining could be taken as an indication of an aging population, since the rise in the minimal age of the group tends to militate against a rise in the proportion above that age. In fact, the proportions have shown a steady substantial rise from 1900 to 1970 in the United States as the age corresponding to a life expectancy of 10 years in current life tables has risen:

Year	Age at which average remaining lifetime equals 10.0 years	Proportion of total population above this age
1900...	68.6	.0274
1930...	69.1	.0352
1960...	72.5	.0416
1970...	73.7	.0436

The actual population has been subject to changing mortality as well as changing fertility and net immigration. Use of generation life tables to determine life expectancy at various ages and dates would be more realistic and precise.

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[11] Estimated from data in **Current Population Reports**, Series P-25, No. 601, table 8, and No. 381, table B-2. Series II corresponds to a total fertility rate of 2,100. Expectation of life at age 5 under "rapidly declining" mortality is 3.8 years greater than under "slightly declining" mortality in the year 2000.

[12] **Current Population Reports**, Series P-25, No. 601, tables 8 and F-2.

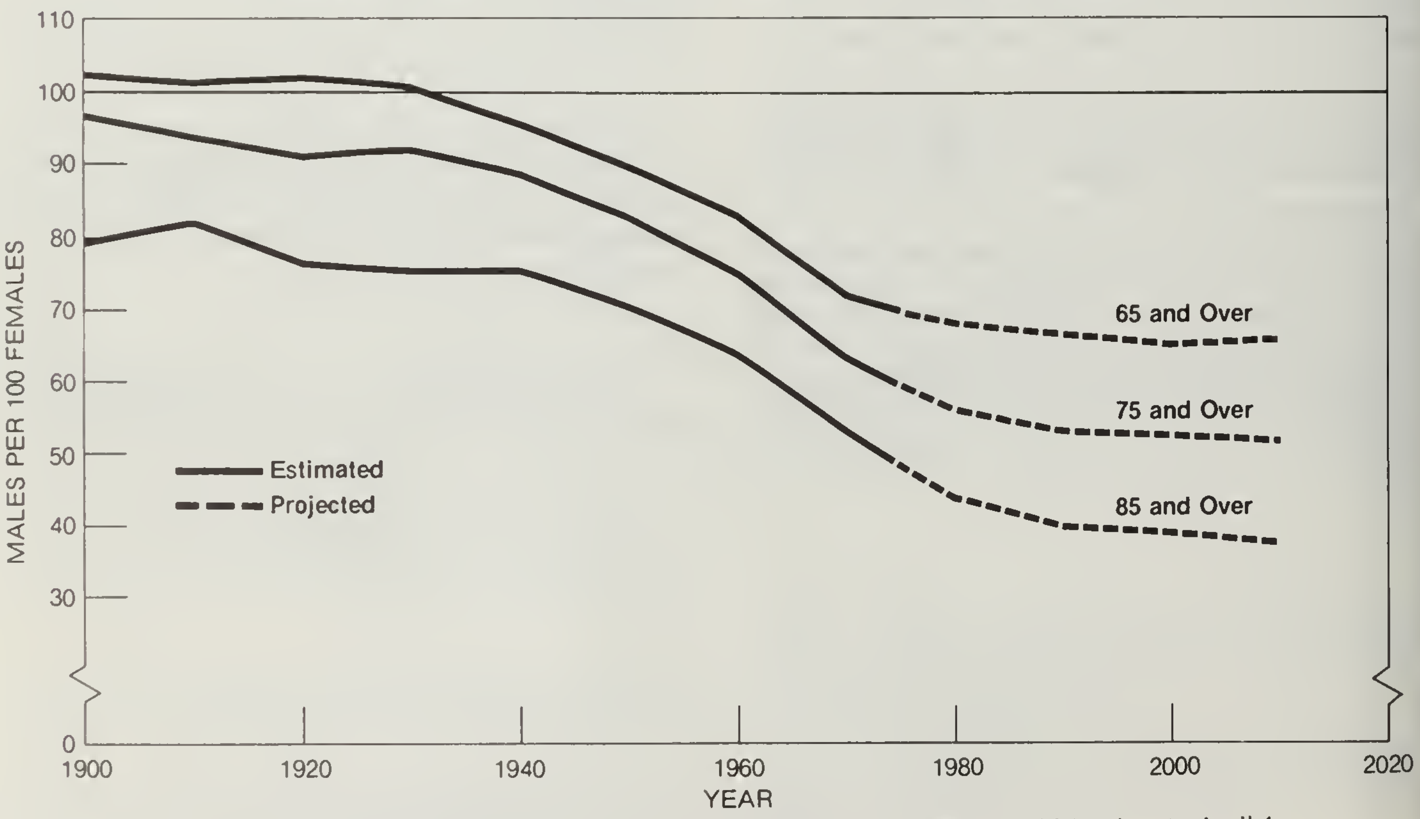
[13] Norman Ryder, "Notes on Stationary Populations," **Population Index**, Vol. 41, No. 1, Jan. 1975, pp. 3-28, esp. pp. 16-17.

Chapter III.
SEX AND RACE COMPOSITION

Sex Composition

A large majority of older persons in the United States are women, whereas at the younger ages there is an excess of males or a small excess of females. The characteristic pattern of sex ratios by age is a generally progressive decline throughout the age span, from a small excess of boys among young children to a massive deficit of men in extreme old age. At the present time there are only 69 males for every 100 females 65 and over in the United States (table 3-1 and figure 3-1). Only forty years ago just as many males as females were reported at ages 65 and over, but there has been a steady decline in the proportion of men and an increasing excess of women since that time. It is now anticipated that the sex ratio of the population 65 and over will continue to fall, reaching 65 males per 100 females in the year 2000. These facts—the low sex ratio of the older population as compared with the sex ratios at the younger ages and the decline in the sex ratio of the older population over time—call for somewhat different but related explanations.

Figure 3-1. SEX RATIOS IN THE OLDER AGES: 1900 TO 2010



Note: Estimates and projections as of July 1, except for 85 and over, 1900-30, which relate to April 1. Points are plotted for years ending in zero except for 1975.

Source: Table 3-1.

Table 3-1. SEX RATIOS FOR BROAD AGE GROUPS, BY RACE: 1900 TO 2010

(Males per 100 females. Estimates and projections as of July 1. Figures for 1960 and later years include Armed Forces overseas)

Age, race, and projection series	1900	1930	1960	1970	1975	Projections 1980	1990	2000	2010
ALL RACES									
All ages ... II..	104.4	102.5	97.8	95.8	95.3	94.9	94.6	94.5	94.4
Range ... I..						95.0	95.1	95.3	95.7
Range ... III..						94.8	94.2	93.8	93.3
Under 15 years	102.1	102.8	103.4	103.9	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.2	105.2
15 to 24 years	98.3	98.1	101.4	102.2	102.2	102.0	102.4	103.1	103.2
25 to 44 years	109.1	101.7	96.9	96.9	97.3	97.4	97.6	97.3	97.7
45 to 54 years	113.9	109.4	97.2	93.3	93.6	94.4	94.5	95.4	95.2
55 to 64 years	106.5	108.3	93.7	89.7	89.6	89.2	90.3	90.7	91.6
65 to 74 years	104.5	104.1	86.7	77.7	76.8	75.8	75.4	76.3	77.0
75 to 84 years	(NA)	(NA)	77.4	65.9	61.5	59.8	58.1	57.4	57.9
85 years and over	(NA)	(NA)	63.8	53.2	48.5	44.1	39.9	38.5	37.8
65 years and over	102.0	100.4	82.6	72.0	69.3	67.9	66.1	64.9	65.5
75 years and over	96.3	91.8	75.0	63.3	58.4	56.0	53.7	52.5	51.8
WHITE									
All ages ... II..	104.9	102.9	98.1	96.3	95.8	95.5	95.4	95.3	95.3
Range ... I..						95.6	95.9	96.2	96.6
Range ... III..						95.4	95.0	94.7	94.3
Under 15 years	102.4	103.2	104.0	104.5	104.7	105.0	105.4	105.5	105.5
15 to 24 years	99.1	99.1	102.2	103.0	103.1	102.9	103.3	103.8	103.7
25 to 44 years	109.9	102.5	98.0	98.6	99.2	99.6	100.0	99.8	100.3
45 to 54 years	113.6	108.8	97.4	94.0	94.4	95.6	96.1	97.4	97.2
55 to 64 years	105.6	106.9	93.4	89.9	89.9	89.7	91.2	92.0	93.3
65 to 74 years	103.9	103.5	86.3	77.2	76.4	75.7	75.5	76.7	77.8
75 to 84 years	(NA)	(NA)	76.6	65.2	60.6	58.8	57.3	56.9	57.5
85 years and over	(NA)	(NA)	62.9	52.0	47.4	43.3	38.8	37.6	37.0
65 years and over	101.9	100.1	82.0	71.3	68.7	67.3	65.8	64.6	65.5
75 years and over	97.1	92.0	74.2	62.6	57.6	55.0	52.9	51.9	51.2
BLACK[1]									
All ages ... II..	98.6	97.0	93.8	91.8	91.5	91.2	91.1	91.0	91.1
Range ... I..						91.3	91.5	91.9	92.5
Range ... III..						91.1	90.6	90.2	89.8
Under 15 years	99.8	98.9	99.7	100.4	101.2	101.8	103.6	104.1	104.4
15 to 24 years	91.6	88.1	94.5	96.5	96.9	97.4	98.2	99.8	99.9
25 to 44 years	96.9	92.3	87.9	84.9	85.0	85.2	86.3	86.8	87.8
45 to 54 years	110.2	112.5	81.6	86.4	87.0	87.5	87.0	88.2	89.6
55 to 64 years	116.3	126.2	92.8	85.1	84.3	84.2	85.6	85.2	86.7
65 to 74 years	111.4	111.0	88.3	79.3	77.1	74.5	73.6	74.6	74.1
75 to 84 years	95.0	93.8	84.7	73.4	69.8	69.0	64.2	63.0	63.3
85 years and over	73.7	74.2	73.7	60.0	53.5	48.1	44.0	41.6	41.2
65 years and over	103.7	103.5	86.7	76.2	72.9	70.7	68.4	67.8	67.6
75 years and over	89.5	89.0	82.6	70.5	65.5	63.1	59.3	57.3	57.2

NA Not available.

[1] Estimates for 1900 and 1930 as of April 1.

Source: Negro Population in the United States: 1790-1915; Negroes in the United States: 1920-1932; and Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 311, 519, 614, and 601.

The sex ratio at some age group in the resident population of the United States may be viewed as determined by four factors: the sex ratio at birth, differences between the sexes in age-specific survival rates from birth, the balance of males and females among net "migrants," and the balance of the sexes among other net "movers" overseas (e.g., movement to outlying areas, movement of Armed Forces personnel, and Federal civilian employees outside the United States). The proportion of males and females in an age group, as shown by census data or extensions of census data, is also affected by net coverage errors and age reporting errors in census data. These factors operate on specific cohorts of births as they progress through life from birth to their extinction.

The pattern of sex ratios by age noted above reflects essentially the persistent excess of boys among the newborn and the progressive effect of higher death rates for males than for females over the entire age range, both in recent years and in the historical past. This explains the low sex ratio of the older population. Furthermore—in explanation of the second fact, the decline in the sex ratio of the older population over time—males have benefited less than females from the declines in death rates, with the result that there has been a more rapid reduction in the sex ratio over the age span from birth to old age in more recent years than in the past and the sex ratios of the aged have steadily fallen over time. The heavy, predominantly male immigration prior to World War I is still reflected in the sex ratio of the population

65 and over but its influence is small now except in the 75-and-over group. The latest projections of population imply a continuation of the divergence of male and female death rates.

These factors are also reflected in the much more rapid growth of the female population 65 and over than of the male population at these ages (table 3-2). Between 1960 and 1970, for example, the female population grew more than twice as rapidly (28 percent) as the male population (11 percent), and during the present decade the female population is expected to grow nearly 1½ times as rapidly. Since the growth rates for the two sexes during recent decades are more nearly equal at the younger ages, the proportion 65 and over among females has moved well above that for males (figure 3-2). While the proportions for the two sexes were nearly equal in 1930 (5.5 percent and 5.4 percent), in 1975 the proportions were far apart (12.1 percent and 8.8 percent). This pattern of differences is not likely to change much by the year 2000 and is expected to become more intensified (table 2-4).

The sex ratio of the elderly population in 1975 corresponds to an excess of 4.1 million women, or 18 percent of the total population 65 and over. A quarter century earlier, in 1950, the excess was quite small, 0.7 million, or 5.4 percent of the total. A quarter century from now, in 2000, the excess is expected to grow to a huge 6.5 million, or 21 percent of the total.

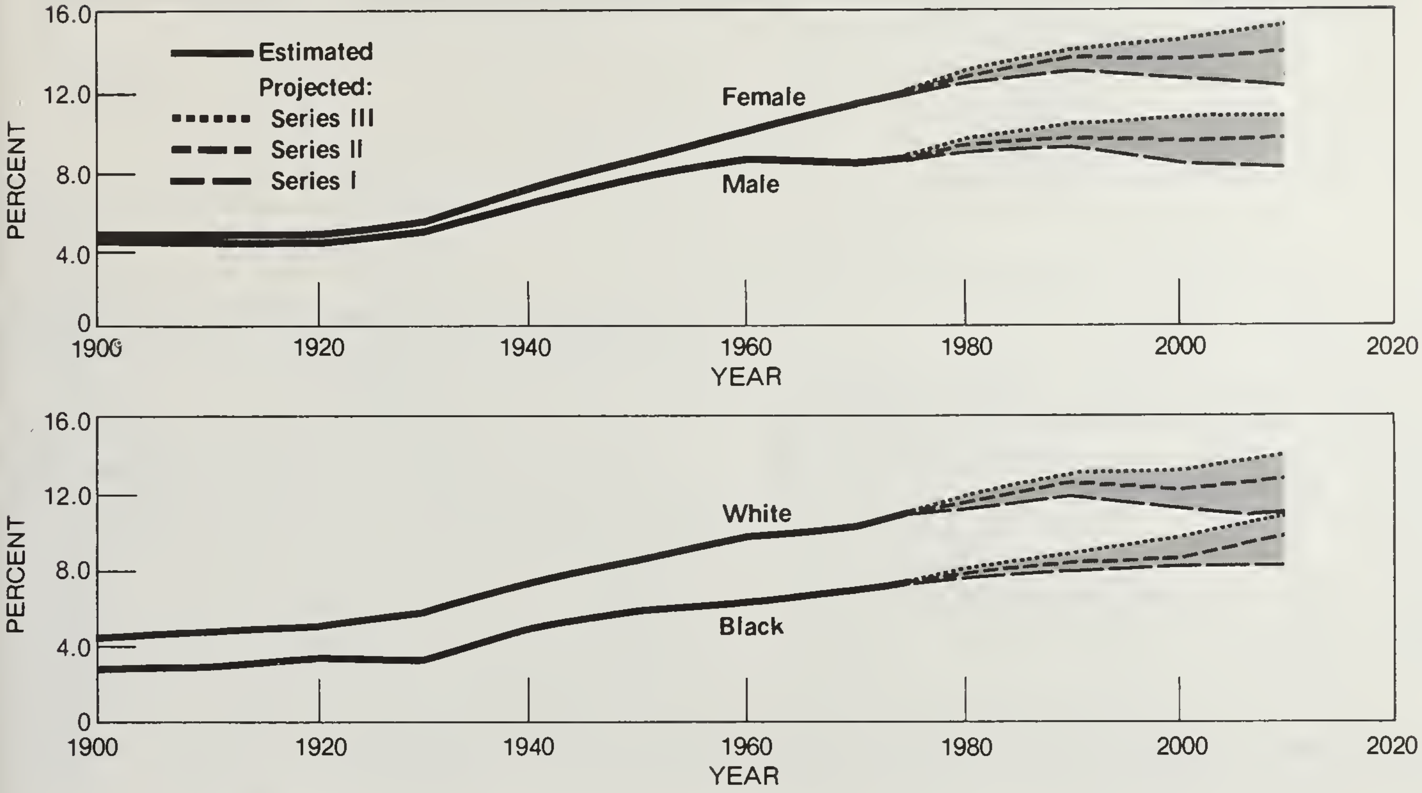
Table 3-2. **DECENNIAL PERCENT INCREASE OF THE POPULATION IN THE OLDER AGES, BY RACE AND SEX: 1960 TO 2010**

(Periods extend from July 1 of initial year to June 30 of terminal year. A minus sign (-) denotes a decrease)

Age, race, and sex	1960 to 1970	1970 to 1980	1980 to 1990	1990 to 2000	2000 to 2010
65 YEARS AND OVER					
All classes	20.4	22.1	18.0	5.8	8.6
Male	11.4	18.0	16.2	4.5	9.3
Female	27.9	25.1	19.2	6.6	8.2
White	19.3	20.9	17.2	4.2	6.8
Male	10.2	16.9	15.5	3.0	7.7
Female	26.7	23.8	18.3	4.9	6.3
Black	30.9	32.7	23.6	15.3	17.9
Male	21.9	27.0	21.2	14.7	17.8
Female	38.6	37.0	25.3	15.7	18.1
75 YEARS AND OVER					
All classes	35.2	19.9	25.1	18.6	2.7
Male	22.3	10.9	21.9	16.8	1.8
Female	44.8	25.6	27.0	19.6	3.2
White	34.5	18.6	24.2	17.7	0.6
Male	21.6	9.4	21.0	16.2	-0.2
Female	44.2	24.4	25.9	18.6	1.0
Black	38.0	28.6	35.5	23.2	14.7
Male	26.5	20.3	30.5	20.7	14.6
Female	48.3	34.4	38.7	24.7	14.7
85 YEARS AND OVER					
All classes	52.3	44.6	20.1	29.4	19.4
Male	35.8	27.4	11.9	26.2	17.8
Female	62.9	53.7	23.7	30.6	20.0
White	51.2	42.9	19.6	28.9	18.5
Male	31.3	26.0	10.6	26.2	17.2
Female	62.3	51.5	23.5	30.0	19.1
Black	55.2	61.8	14.8	34.5	20.0
Male	39.3	40.2	8.0	29.3	19.7
Female	71.1	74.8	18.1	36.8	20.1

Source: *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, Nos. 519 and 601.

Figure 3-2. PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND BY RACE: 1900 TO 2010



Source: Table 2-4.

Race and Ethnic Composition

A much smaller proportion of the black population is 65 and over (7.4 percent in 1975) than for the white population (11.0 percent in 1975). This difference results principally from the higher fertility of the black population and secondarily from the relatively greater concentration of declines in mortality at the younger ages among blacks and the large immigration of whites prior to World War I.

The black population also shows a low sex ratio at ages 65 and over even though the figures for this group have been substantially higher than those for the white population for many decades. In 1975 the comparative figures were 73 and 69 (table 3-1). The age pattern of sex ratios for the black population is very roughly like that for whites, but the decline with age is less regular and less steep. The "starting" level and the sex ratios at the younger ages are lower than for whites, largely because of the lower sex ratio of births; and the sex ratios as recorded at the older ages are higher, possibly because of the narrower gap between male and female mortality rates in the past and the relatively greater coverage of males than females at the ages above 65 in the census.

The population of Spanish origin currently has a very low proportion of persons 65 and over (3.6 percent in 1975) and a very high sex ratio at these ages (87 males per 100 females in 1975), in comparison with the white population as a whole and even the black population. The relevant explanatory factors may be similar to those applicable in the comparison of the black and white populations. In addition, males have dominated among immigrants of Spanish origin.

Chapter IV.
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION AND INTERNAL MIGRATION

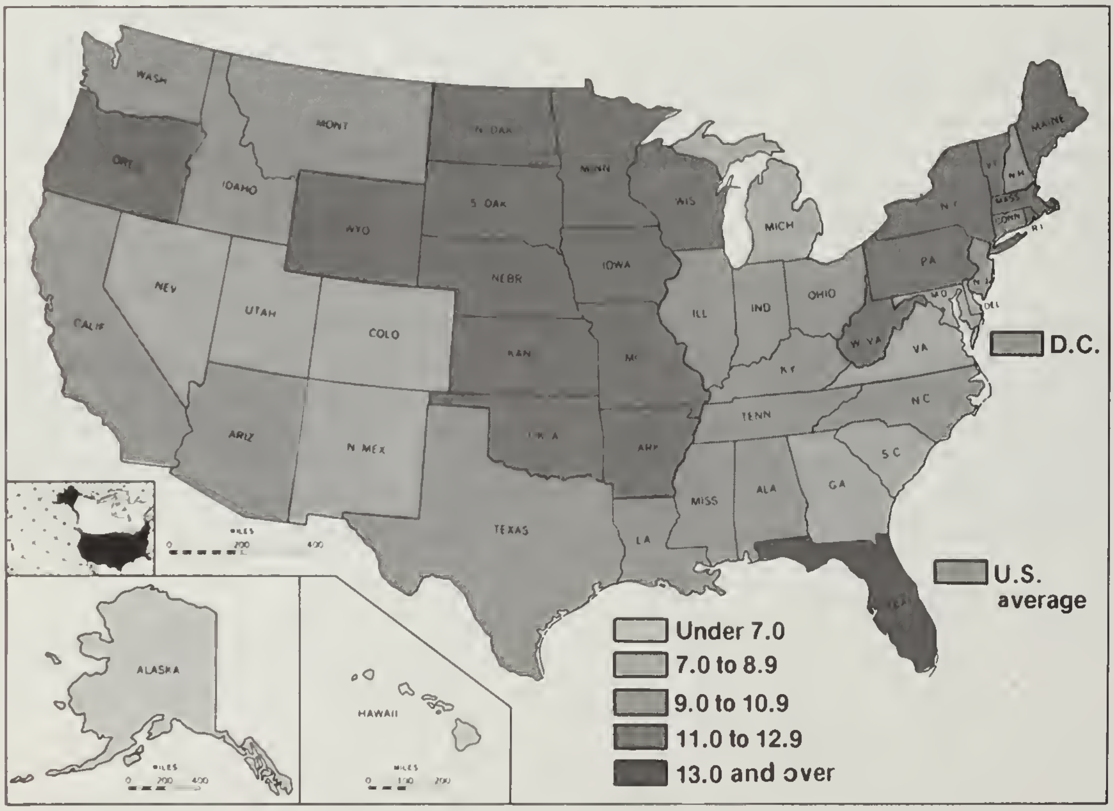
Divisions, States, and Counties

Number of elderly persons. Elderly persons tend to be most numerous in the largest States, of course. New York and California have the largest number of people over 65, with nearly 2 million each in 1975 (table 4-1). They are followed by Pennsylvania, Florida, Illinois, Texas, and Ohio. Each of these five States has over a million people over age 65, and together the seven States account for about 45 percent of the population in this age range.

In all States the number of persons 65 years and over increased between April 1, 1970 and July 1, 1975 and between April 1, 1960 and April 1, 1970. The pattern of percentage increases is roughly similar in both periods but, as expected, the figures are generally about half as great in the more recent period.

For the 1960-70 period the population 65 and over in the District of Columbia, Iowa, Maine, Montana, and Vermont grew slowly (i.e., at less than 10 percent of the 1960 population), as compared with 21 percent for the United States as a whole. In other States the growth of the elderly population during this period was rapid (i.e., 30 percent or more of the 1960 population). The population 65 and over in Arizona, Florida, and Nevada grew more than 70 percent between 1960 and 1970. Florida experienced a tremendous growth in the number of elderly persons—432,000 or 78 percent. California

Figure 4-1. PERCENT 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER OF THE TOTAL POPULATION FOR STATES: 1975



Source: Table 4-3.

Table 4-1. POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 1960 AND 1970, BY RACE, AND 1975, AND POPULATION 75 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 1960 AND 1970, FOR REGIONS, DIVISIONS, AND STATES

(Numbers in thousands. Estimates as of April 1 for 1960 and 1970 and July 1 for 1975)

Region, division, and State	Population 65 and over											Population 75 and over			
	All classes							Black				All classes			
	1975	1970	1960	Increase				1970	1960	Increase, 1960-70		1970	1960	Increase, 1960-70	
				1970-75		1960-70									
				Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent			Amount	Percent			Amount	Percent
United States, total.	22,400	19,972	16,560	2,428	12.2	3,412	20.6	1,544	1,168	376	32.2	7,530	5,563	1,967	35.4
Regions:															
Northeast	5,545	5,176	4,498	369	7.1	678	15.1	246	156	89	57.3	1,935	1,463	472	32.3
North Central	6,119	5,703	5,078	416	7.3	625	12.3	281	190	90	47.4	2,251	1,752	499	28.5
South	7,145	6,014	4,582	1,131	18.8	1,432	31.2	936	777	160	20.6	2,162	1,531	631	41.2
West	3,592	3,080	2,401	512	16.6	679	28.3	81	44	37	83.3	1,182	817	365	44.7
Northeast:															
New England	1,370	1,264	1,122	106	8.4	142	12.7	18	13	5	41.8	499	390	109	28.0
Middle Atlantic	4,174	3,911	3,377	263	6.7	534	15.8	227	143	84	58.6	1,435	1,073	363	33.8
North Central:															
East North Central	4,077	3,793	3,358	284	7.5	435	13.0	225	146	80	54.7	1,466	1,131	335	29.6
West North Central	2,042	1,909	1,720	132	6.9	189	11.0	55	45	11	23.6	785	621	164	26.4
South:															
South Atlantic	3,595	2,922	2,099	673	23.0	823	39.2	433	343	90	26.1	1,028	677	351	51.9
East South Central	1,440	1,263	1,052	177	14.0	211	20.1	243	217	27	12.3	464	364	101	27.7
West South Central	2,109	1,828	1,430	281	15.4	398	27.8	260	217	44	20.1	670	491	180	36.6
West:															
Mountain	847	692	527	155	22.4	165	31.3	9	6	3	46.6	261	178	83	46.8
Pacific	2,746	2,389	1,873	357	15.0	516	27.5	72	38	34	89.2	921	639	282	44.1
New England:															
Maine	125	114	107	11	9.8	7	6.7	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(B)	45	40	5	12.5
New Hampshire	87	78	68	9	12.0	10	14.8	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(B)	30	25	6	23.3
Vermont	52	47	44	4	9.3	3	7.6	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(B)	19	17	2	12.7
Massachusetts	672	633	572	38	6.0	61	10.7	9	7	2	28.9	252	198	54	27.1
Rhode Island	113	104	90	9	8.9	14	15.4	1	1	1	54.4	40	30	10	31.9
Connecticut	321	288	243	33	11.6	45	18.3	7	5	3	58.8	113	80	33	41.3
Middle Atlantic:															
New York	2,030	1,951	1,688	79	4.0	263	15.6	112	65	46	70.9	706	525	181	34.4
New Jersey	767	694	560	74	10.6	134	23.8	40	27	13	49.9	253	175	79	44.9
Pennsylvania	1,377	1,267	1,129	111	8.7	138	12.2	75	51	24	47.6	476	372	104	27.8
East North Central:															
Ohio	1,066	993	897	73	7.4	96	10.7	65	44	21	46.6	388	311	77	24.7
Indiana	531	492	446	39	8.0	46	10.2	23	16	7	40.2	193	160	33	20.6
Illinois	1,153	1,089	975	64	5.9	114	11.7	79	53	26	49.2	416	320	97	30.2
Michigan	815	749	638	66	8.8	111	17.4	55	31	25	80.4	282	203	79	38.9
Wisconsin	512	471	403	41	8.8	68	16.8	4	2	2	100.4	186	137	49	36.1
West North Central:															
Minnesota	440	407	354	32	7.9	53	15.1	2	2	(Z)	30.9	167	121	46	38.0
Iowa	364	349	328	15	4.2	21	6.5	2	2	(Z)	20.6	149	122	26	21.7
Missouri	601	558	503	43	7.6	55	11.0	39	31	8	25.6	221	184	37	20.4
North Dakota	73	66	59	7	10.6	7	12.1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(B)	27	21	6	30.1
South Dakota	85	80	72	5	6.3	8	11.5	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(B)	33	24	9	36.8
Nebraska	194	183	164	12	6.4	19	11.4	2	2	(Z)	14.1	77	59	18	31.2
Kansas	285	265	240	19	7.2	25	10.6	9	8	1	17.5	111	91	20	22.3
South Atlantic:															
Delaware	50	44	36	7	14.9	8	21.2	5	4	1	28.0	16	12	4	34.5
Maryland	340	298	227	42	14.0	71	31.4	39	27	12	46.3	106	74	32	42.8
District of Columbia	71	70	69	1	1.6	1	1.9	29	20	10	49.4	25	23	3	11.7
Virginia	424	364	289	59	16.3	75	26.0	64	54	10	18.4	131	98	33	33.9
West Virginia	211	194	173	17	8.9	21	12.0	10	9	1	15.1	73	61	12	19.1
North Carolina	492	412	312	81	19.6	100	32.0	79	62	17	28.0	143	102	42	40.8
South Carolina	229	190	151	39	20.8	39	25.7	53	47	6	12.6	65	47	17	36.9
Georgia	430	365	291	64	17.6	74	25.5	88	76	12	16.0	130	96	34	35.7
Florida	1,347	985	553	362	36.8	432	78.2	66	46	20	42.9	338	164	174	106.3
East South Central:															
Kentucky	368	336	292	32	9.6	44	15.0	24	22	2	8.1	129	104	25	23.7
Tennessee	441	382	309	59	15.5	73	23.6	56	46	10	22.5	140	107	33	30.8
Alabama	378	324	261	53	16.4	63	24.2	85	75	10	12.6	116	87	29	33.1
Mississippi	253	221	190	32	14.6	31	16.4	79	74	5	6.9	80	66	14	21.6
West South Central:															
Arkansas	271	237	194	35	14.6	43	22.0	43	38	5	12.2	90	67	23	34.6
Louisiana	346	305	242	41	13.6	63	26.0	89	77	11	14.8	105	80	25	30.8
Oklahoma	334	299	249	35	11.8	50	19.9	18	15	3	17.5	116	91	24	26.6
Texas	1,158	988	745	170	17.2	243	32.6	111	86	25	28.7	359	252	107	42.6
Mountain:															
Montana	75	68	65	6	9.4	3	5.4	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(B)	30	22	7	32.2
Idaho	79	67	58	12	17.3	9	16.2	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(B)	27	21	7	32.3
Wyoming	33	30	26	3	11.3	4	15.7	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(B)	12	8	3	41.4
Colorado	210	187	158	23	12.5	29	18.4	3	2	1	38.6	76	57	18	31.5
New Mexico	90	70	51	20	28.5	19	37.7	1	1	(Z)	71.0	25	16	9	54.4
Arizona	223	161	90	63	38.9	71	78.8	4	2	1	44.6	53	27	26	99.3
Utah	91	77	60	14	18.1	17	28.4	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(B)	29	21	8	40.3
Nevada	44	31	18	13	43.6	13	71.0	1	(Z)	(Z)	(B)	10	6	4	74.9
Pacific:															
Washington	365	320	279	44	13.8	41	14.8	3	2	1	48.9	129	99	30	29.7
Oregon	259	226	184	33	14.6	42	22.7	1	1	1	79.1	90	63	27	42.3
California	2,056	1,792	1,376	265	14.8	416	30.2	68	36	32	91.5	686	465	220	47.3
Alaska	9	7	5	2	25.1	2	36.0	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(B)	2	2	(Z)	27.7
Hawaii	57	44	29	13	30.5	15	51.7	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(B)	14	10	5	51.8

B Base of percent (population in 1960) less than 500. Z Less than 500.

Source: Census of Population, 1960 and 1970, and Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 619.

added 416,000; but since it has nearly twice the population of Florida, its growth rate was far smaller (30 percent). Texas added 243,000 in absolute numbers, a gain which represented 33 percent of the 1960 population. Other States showing high growth rates for the population 65 and over during the 1960's are Maryland (31 percent), North Carolina (32 percent), and New Mexico (38 percent). Finally, New York showed a large absolute gain (263,000) but only a small relative gain (16 percent).

Rapid growth of the number of elderly persons also occurred between 1970 and 1975 in Arizona, Florida, Nevada, and Hawaii; each of these States experienced a gain of over 30 percent of its 1970 population, as compared with 12 percent for the entire country. Florida added 362,000, Texas 170,000, and California 265,000. Other States with high growth rates (over 15 percent) in the 1970-75 period are South Carolina, New Mexico, and Alaska. Slow growth (under 5 percent) was experienced by New York, Iowa, and the District of Columbia. All four geographic divisions in the North had growth rates well below the national average, and all divisions of the South and West, especially the South Atlantic Division and the Mountain Division, had growth rates above the national average.

Proportion of elderly persons. In 1975 the proportion of elderly persons in the States varied from 2.4 percent (Alaska) to 16.1 percent (Florida), as compared with 10.5 percent for the United States as a whole. Such midwestern States as Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and South Dakota (that is, much of the midwestern farm belt), as well as Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Rhode Island, show high proportions (i.e., 12.0 percent or more) of elderly persons in 1975 (table 4-2 and figure 4-1). Florida is outstanding as the State to which the elderly migrate in order to retire, drawn by a very favorable climate. The following factors have contributed to a relatively large proportion of older persons in the States: Continued heavy out-migration of young persons, substantial in-migration of older persons in recent years, heavy immigration of foreign-born persons in the years prior to World War I, and relatively low fertility.

The States with low proportions (e.g., 8.5 percent or less) of elderly persons in 1975 fall mainly in the South and West. The list includes several States which have relatively high fertility (i.e., South Carolina, New Mexico, and Utah) and several States which have typically experienced a large net in-migration of persons well under 65 (i.e., Maryland, Virginia, Nevada, and Colorado, and the outlying States of Alaska and Hawaii).

Counties show a much wider variation in the proportion of elderly persons than States. Many counties with extremely high proportions may be found in the States of the West North Central Division. One-fifth of the 105 counties in Kansas had proportions of 20 percent or more in 1970, and nearly one-fifth of the 115 counties of Missouri had proportions of this magnitude.[1] In forty-five percent of the 619 counties in the West North Central Division, 15 percent or more of the population was 65 years old or over.

Internal migration. Although it would have been desirable to develop estimates of net migration for States between 1960 and 1970 and between 1970 and 1975 for the age group 65 and over, it would have taken considerable work to prepare satisfactory estimates of this kind.[2] Instead, estimates of net migration for States between 1960 and 1970 for the age cohort 65 and over in 1965 (i.e., 60 and over in 1960 and 70 and over in 1970) were prepared. For this purpose national census survival rates (rather than death statistics or life table survival rates) were employed in combination with the decennial census data in a residual method. Estimates of net migration derived by "surviving" the age cohort 60 and over in 1960 from 1960 to 1970 (70 and over in 1970) includes the net migration of some persons aged

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[1] See U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 census, United States Maps, GE-50, No. 36, "Older Americans by Counties of the United States, 1970."

[2] If the number of persons 65 and over grew rapidly in a State during a period (e.g., 1960-70)—much more rapidly, say, than the national population in this age group (21 percent in 1960-70)—one would expect that, in addition to the "natural increase" during the period (i.e., persons reaching age 65 less deaths at ages 65 and over in 1960-70), there was a net influx of elderly persons into the State at this age during the period. Hence, estimates of net migration rates for States between 1960 and 1970 could be obtained simply by subtracting 0.21, the U.S. growth rate, from the decennial growth rate for each State. The results would be too rough for general use, however. This method assumes that birth rates 65 or more years earlier, survival rates for these birth cohorts to age 65, and death rates during the 1960-70 decade for the States were similar to the United States rates—conditions which are true only within wide limits—and that net interstate migration since birth has affected the number reaching age 65 between 1960 and 1970 to a similar degree in each State—a condition which is not true even within wide limits.

One could derive much more accurate estimates of the net migration of elderly persons for each State between 1960 and 1970 by subtracting direct estimates of "natural increase" 65 and over for each State from the change in the number of persons 65 and over during the period. Such estimates would require compiling deaths at ages 65 and over for the intercensal years and estimating the number of persons reaching age 65 during these years. It was not possible to complete such estimates in time for inclusion in this report.

Table 4-2. PERCENT 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER OF THE TOTAL POPULATION; 1960 AND 1970 BY RACE, AND 1975, AND PERCENT 75 YEARS OLD AND OVER, 1960 AND 1970, FOR REGIONS, DIVISIONS, AND STATES

(Numbers in thousands. Estimates as of April 1 for 1960 and 1970 and July 1 for 1975)

Region, division, and State	Population 65 years and over					Percent 65 years and over							Percent 75 years and over	
	All classes, 1975	1970				All classes, 1975	1970				1960		All classes	
		All classes	White	Black	Persons of Spanish language[1]		All classes	White	Black	Persons of Spanish language	All classes	Black	1970	1960
United States, total.	22,400	19,972	18,272	1,544	382	10.5	9.8	10.3	6.8	4.1	9.2	6.2	3.7	3.1
Regions:														
Northeast	5,545	5,176	4,911	246	31	11.2	10.6	11.1	5.7	2.5	10.1	5.2	3.9	3.3
North Central	6,119	5,703	5,404	281	23	10.6	10.1	10.5	6.1	2.7	9.8	5.5	4.0	3.4
South	7,145	6,014	5,054	936	141	10.5	9.6	10.0	7.8	4.9	8.3	6.9	3.4	2.8
West	3,592	3,080	2,903	81	188	9.5	8.8	9.2	4.8	4.3	8.6	4.1	3.4	2.9
Northeast:														
New England	1,370	1,264	1,242	18	5	11.2	10.7	10.9	4.7	3.1	10.7	5.3	4.2	3.7
Middle Atlantic	4,174	3,911	3,669	227	26	11.2	10.5	11.1	5.7	2.4	9.9	5.1	3.9	3.1
North Central:														
East North Central	4,077	3,793	3,558	225	17	9.9	9.4	9.8	5.8	2.5	9.3	5.0	3.6	3.1
West North Central	2,042	1,909	1,847	55	5	12.2	11.7	11.9	7.9	3.4	11.2	8.0	4.8	4.0
South:														
South Atlantic	3,595	2,922	2,481	433	39	10.7	9.5	10.3	6.8	6.1	8.1	5.9	3.3	2.6
East South Central	1,440	1,263	1,018	243	2	10.6	9.9	10.0	9.5	3.5	8.7	8.0	3.6	3.0
West South Central	2,109	1,828	1,555	260	100	10.1	9.5	9.6	8.6	4.6	8.4	7.8	3.5	2.9
West:														
Mountain	847	692	670	9	53	8.8	8.4	8.6	5.0	4.7	7.7	5.0	3.2	2.6
Pacific	2,746	2,389	2,233	72	135	9.7	9.0	9.4	4.8	4.2	8.8	4.0	3.5	3.0
New England:														
Maine	125	114	114	(Z)	(Z)	11.8	11.5	11.5	4.3	4.6	11.0	1.9	4.5	4.2
New Hampshire	87	78	78	(Z)	(Z)	10.7	10.6	10.6	2.8	2.6	11.2	2.6	4.1	4.1
Vermont	52	47	47	(Z)	(Z)	11.0	10.6	10.7	6.0	5.5	11.2	6.0	4.3	4.3
Massachusetts	672	633	622	9	2	11.5	11.1	11.3	5.3	3.3	11.1	6.5	4.4	3.9
Rhode Island	113	104	102	1	(Z)	12.2	10.9	11.1	5.7	3.4	10.4	5.1	4.2	3.5
Connecticut	321	288	280	7	2	10.4	9.5	9.8	4.0	2.8	9.6	4.2	3.7	3.1
Middle Atlantic:														
New York	2,030	1,951	1,829	112	23	11.2	10.7	11.5	5.1	2.6	10.1	4.6	3.9	3.1
New Jersey	767	694	651	40	2	10.5	9.7	10.2	5.2	1.4	9.2	5.2	3.5	2.9
Pennsylvania	1,377	1,267	1,189	75	1	11.6	10.7	11.1	7.4	1.6	10.0	6.0	4.0	3.3
East North Central:														
Ohio	1,066	993	927	65	3	9.9	9.3	9.6	6.7	2.9	9.2	5.6	3.6	3.2
Indiana	531	492	468	23	2	10.0	9.5	9.7	6.3	2.4	9.6	6.0	3.7	3.4
Illinois	1,153	1,089	1,007	79	9	10.3	9.8	10.5	5.5	2.4	9.7	5.1	3.7	3.2
Michigan	815	749	691	55	4	8.9	8.4	8.8	5.6	3.0	8.2	4.3	3.2	2.6
Wisconsin	512	471	465	4	1	11.1	10.7	10.9	3.2	2.1	10.2	2.8	4.2	3.5
West North Central:														
Minnesota	440	407	404	2	1	11.2	10.7	10.8	5.8	2.4	10.4	6.9	4.4	3.5
Iowa	364	349	347	2	1	12.7	12.4	12.4	7.1	3.9	11.9	7.5	5.3	4.4
Missouri	601	558	518	39	2	12.6	11.9	12.4	8.2	4.0	11.7	8.0	4.7	4.2
North Dakota	73	66	65	(Z)	(Z)	11.5	10.7	10.9	0.8	1.5	9.3	1.0	4.4	3.3
South Dakota	85	80	78	(Z)	(Z)	12.5	12.0	12.4	3.1	1.8	10.5	5.1	5.0	3.6
Nebraska	194	183	180	2	1	12.6	12.3	12.5	6.0	2.8	11.6	7.1	5.2	4.2
Kansas	285	265	255	9	2	12.6	11.8	12.0	8.7	3.6	11.0	8.6	4.9	4.2
South Atlantic:														
Delaware	50	44	39	5	(Z)	8.7	8.0	8.3	6.1	3.8	8.0	6.1	2.9	2.7
Maryland	340	298	258	39	2	8.3	7.6	8.1	5.6	2.9	7.3	5.2	2.7	2.4
District of Columbia	71	70	40	29	1	10.0	9.3	19.1	5.5	4.9	9.1	4.8	3.3	3.0
Virginia	424	364	299	64	1	8.5	7.8	8.0	7.4	2.5	7.3	6.6	2.8	2.5
West Virginia	211	194	184	10	(Z)	11.7	11.1	11.0	14.5	5.9	9.3	9.5	4.2	3.3
North Carolina	492	412	331	79	(Z)	9.0	8.1	8.5	7.0	1.9	6.9	5.5	2.8	2.2
South Carolina	229	190	137	53	(Z)	8.1	7.3	7.6	6.7	2.2	6.3	5.7	2.5	2.0
Georgia	430	365	277	88	1	8.7	8.0	8.2	7.4	3.0	7.4	6.7	2.8	2.4
Florida	1,347	985	917	66	34	16.1	14.5	16.0	6.4	7.5	11.2	5.3	5.0	3.3
East South Central:														
Kentucky	368	336	312	24	(Z)	10.8	10.4	10.5	10.3	3.0	9.6	10.1	4.0	3.4
Tennessee	441	382	325	56	(Z)	10.5	9.7	9.9	9.0	3.2	8.7	7.8	3.6	3.0
Alabama	378	324	239	85	(Z)	10.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	3.4	8.0	7.7	3.4	2.7
Mississippi	253	221	142	79	(Z)	10.8	10.0	10.2	9.6	4.7	8.7	8.0	3.6	3.0
West South Central:														
Arkansas	271	237	193	43	(Z)	12.8	12.3	12.4	12.1	4.3	10.9	9.8	4.7	3.7
Louisiana	346	305	216	89	4	9.1	8.4	8.5	8.1	5.3	7.4	7.4	2.9	2.5
Oklahoma	334	299	272	18	1	12.3	11.7	11.9	10.3	3.5	10.7	9.8	4.5	3.9
Texas	1,158	988	874	111	95	9.5	8.8	9.0	8.0	4.6	7.8	7.3	3.2	2.6
Mountain:														
Montana	75	68	67	(Z)	(Z)	10.0	9.9	10.1	4.6	3.2	9.7	7.6	4.3	3.3
Idaho	79	67	67	(Z)	1	9.6	9.5	9.5	4.0	2.9	8.7	8.4	3.8	3.1
Wyoming	33	30	30	(Z)	1	9.0	9.0	9.2	5.6	3.9	7.8	6.1	3.6	2.5
Colorado	210	187	183	3	13	8.3	8.5	8.6	4.7	4.7	9.0	5.7	3.4	3.3
New Mexico	90	70	66	1	22	7.9	6.9	7.2	4.7	5.4	5.4	3.2	2.5	1.7
Arizona	223	161	153	4	14	10.0	9.1	9.5	6.6	4.2	6.9	5.6	3.0	2.0
Utah	91	77	76	(Z)	1	7.5	7.3	7.3	4.9	2.6	6.7	4.7	2.7	2.3
Nevada	44	31	29	1	1	7.5	6.3	6.5	3.1	4.0	6.4	2.9	2.0	1.9
Pacific:														
Washington	365	320	313	3	2	10.3	9.4	9.6	3.9	2.6	9.8	3.9	3.8	3.5
Oregon	259	226	222	1	1	11.3	10.8	10.9	5.1	3.0	10.4	4.1	4.3	3.6
California	2,056	1,792	1,681	68	131	9.7	9.0	9.4	4.9	4.2	8.8	4.0	3.4	3.0
Alaska	9	7	5	(Z)	(Z)	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.1	0.6	2.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Hawaii	57	44	12	(Z)	1	6.6	5.7	4.1	0.9	3.2	4.6	0.7	1.8	1.5

Z Less than 500.

[1] For New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, persons of Puerto Rican birth and parentage only; for five Southwestern States includes other persons of Spanish surname. Note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: Census of the Population, 1960 and 1970; Supplementary Report PC (S1)-29 (persons of Spanish language); and Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 619.

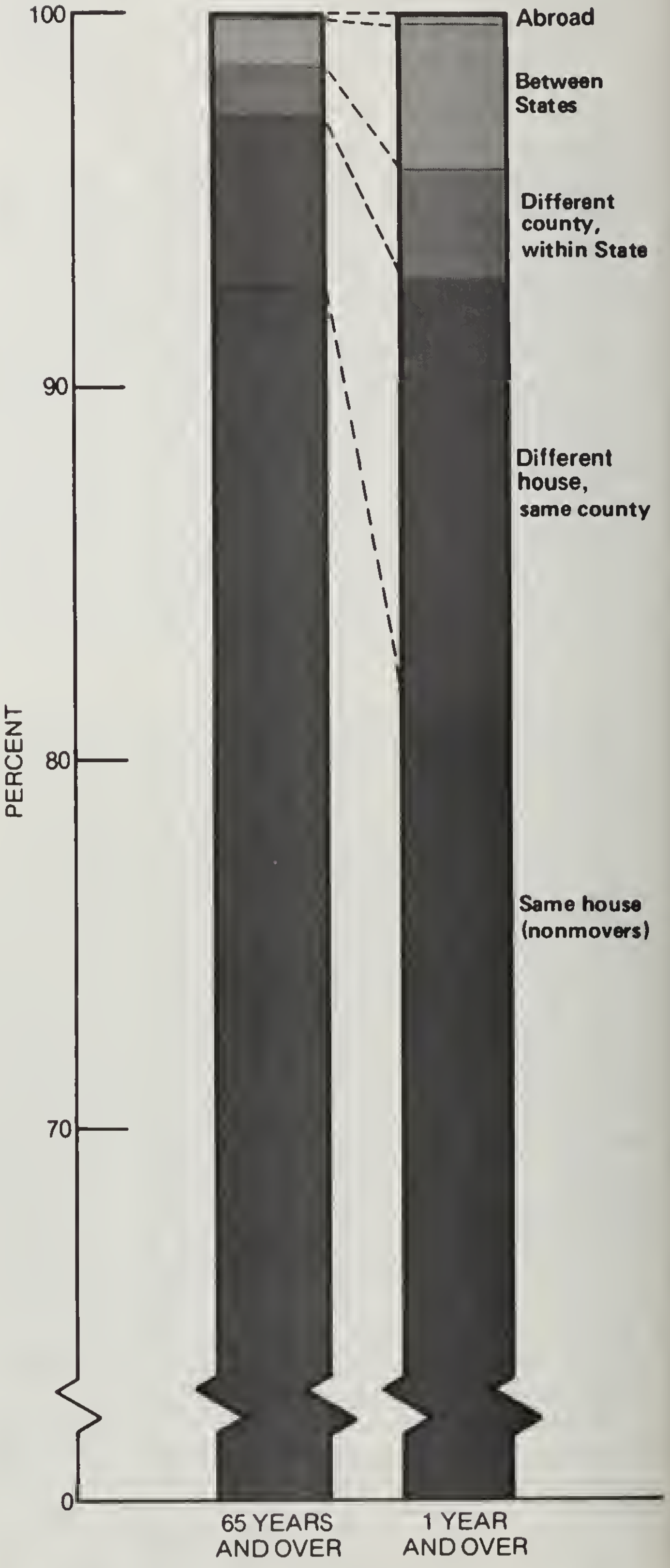
60 to 64 in the early part of the decade prior to reaching age 65 and excludes the net migration of some persons aged 65 to 69 in the later part of the decade after reaching age 65. The two "error terms" would be expected to offset one another to a substantial degree in many States and, hence, net migration for this cohort during the decade should roughly approximate the net migration during the decade for the age group 65 and over.

These estimates of net migration reflect a considerable movement of elderly persons out of the Middle Atlantic States and the East North Central States, and a considerable movement of elderly persons into the South Atlantic States, the West South Central States, and Pacific States, during the 1960-70 decade (table 4-3). New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan were big losers, and Florida, Texas, and California were big gainers. In relative terms the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii were the largest losers, and Florida and Arizona were the largest gainers.

In spite of the fact that several States showed relatively high net in- or out-migration rates for the elderly population between 1960 and 1970, this age group moves relatively little. Mobility rates and migration rates show a generally downward progression with advancing age from age group 20 to 24, as may be seen for the years 1970-71 (one-year period) and 1970-75 (5-year period) in table 4-4.[3]

In the year 1970-71 the migration rate of interstate migrants 65 and over was only 1.4 percent, or only two-fifths as great as the migration rate for the population one and over (3.4 percent). (See table 4-5 and figure 4-2.) Similar differences appeared for other classes of movers. Mobility rates appear to rise around age 75 as a result, possibly, of institutionalization, changes in marital and household status, and movement to retirement centers.[4]

Figure 4-2. MOBILITY AND MIGRATION RATES FOR THE POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER AND ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER: 1970-71



Source: Table 4-5.

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[3] As suggested earlier, mobility rates and migration rates for age cohorts for a span of calendar years, defined by the terminal ages, may not represent the experience at these ages satisfactorily because migration experience at younger ages is included. Therefore, rates for one-year time periods, particularly a series of one-year rates for several years, are preferable for analysis of mobility and migration for age groups. The last one-year time period for which national mobility and migration rates by age are available is 1970-71.

[4] For further discussion of this point, see Lynne R. Heltman, "Mobility of the Aged in the United States," paper presented at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, Seattle, Washington, April 17-19, 1975.

Table 4-3. ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION OF THE POPULATION COHORT 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN 1965, BY RACE, FOR REGIONS, DIVISIONS, AND STATES: 1960-70

(Numbers in thousands. Rate represents net migration between 1960 and 1970 of the cohort 60 and over in 1960, 65 and over in 1965, and 70 and over in 1970 as percent of the population 65 and over in 1965 (average of the populations 60 and over in 1960 and 70 and over in 1970). Net migration was computed by the residual method using national census survival rates. No adjustment has been made to independent estimates of net immigration for the United States. A plus sign (+) denotes net in-migration and a minus sign (-) denotes out-migration)

Region, division, and State	All classes		White		Black	
	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate
United States, total	+26	+0.1	+24	+0.1	+5	+0.4
Regions:						
Northeast	-228	-4.6	-236	-5.0	+6	+3.2
North Central	-128	-2.3	-136	-2.6	+7	+3.1
South	+249	+4.8	+263	+6.1	-18	-2.2
West	+133	+4.9	+134	+5.2	+10	+16.6
Northeast:						
New England	-19	-1.6	-21	-1.8	+1	+8.9
Middle Atlantic	-209	-5.6	-215	-6.1	+5	+2.8
North Central:						
East North Central	-138	-3.8	-145	-4.2	+7	+3.7
West North Central	+10	+0.5	+9	+0.5	+1	+1.0
South:						
South Atlantic	+195	+8.0	+204	+9.9	-11	-2.8
East South Central	+3	+0.3	+11	+1.2	-8	-3.7
West South Central	+50	+3.2	+48	+3.6	+1	+0.3
West:						
Mountain	+36	+6.0	+38	+6.5	(Z)	+6.0
Pacific	+98	+4.6	+96	+4.8	+9	+18.1
New England:						
Maine	-3	-2.7	-3	-2.7	(Z)	(B)
New Hampshire	+1	+0.9	+1	+0.8	(Z)	(B)
Vermont	(Z)	-1.0	(Z)	-1.0	(Z)	(B)
Massachusetts	-14	-2.3	-16	-2.6	+1	+8.5
Rhode Island	-2	-1.7	-2	-1.9	(Z)	+10.7
Connecticut	(Z)	(Z)	-1	-0.3	(Z)	+8.7
Middle Atlantic:						
New York	-137	-7.3	-141	-7.9	+4	+4.4
New Jersey	-9	-1.4	-11	-1.8	+1	+3.3
Pennsylvania	-63	-5.1	-64	-5.5	(Z)	+0.3
East North Central:						
Ohio	-35	-3.7	-37	-4.1	+2	+3.2
Indiana	-13	-2.7	-14	-3.1	+1	+2.9
Illinois	-62	-5.9	-62	-6.3	+1	+0.9
Michigan	-29	-4.2	-33	-5.0	+3	+8.4
Wisconsin	+3	+0.6	+2	+0.5	(Z)	+16.2
West North Central:						
Minnesota	+5	+1.4	+5	+1.3	(Z)	+7.2
Iowa	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	-1.7
Missouri	-4	-0.7	-5	-1.0	(Z)	+0.9
North Dakota	(Z)	-0.4	(Z)	-0.1	(Z)	(B)
South Dakota	(Z)	+0.5	+1	+1.1	(Z)	(B)
Nebraska	+4	+2.2	+4	+2.3	(Z)	-3.3
Kansas	+4	+1.7	+4	+1.7	(Z)	+2.2
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	(Z)	+1.0	(Z)	+1.0	(Z)	-2.6
Maryland	+4	+1.4	+3	+1.4	+1	+2.2
District of Columbia	-12	-16.6	-12	-25.0	(Z)	+1.5
Virginia	+2	+0.6	+4	+1.5	-2	-4.0
West Virginia	-8	-4.4	-7	-4.0	-1	-9.1
North Carolina	+6	+1.6	+7	+2.6	-2	-2.3
South Carolina	-3	-2.0	+1	+0.7	-4	-8.5
Georgia	+2	+0.6	+5	+1.9	-3	-4.0
Florida	+205	+29.3	+203	+31.3	+1	+1.1
East South Central:						
Kentucky	-1	-0.4	(Z)	-0.2	-1	-3.7
Tennessee	+5	+1.4	+5	+1.8	(Z)	-0.7
Alabama	+3	+1.2	+5	+2.4	-3	-3.3
Mississippi	-4	-1.8	+1	+0.8	-5	-6.1
West South Central:						
Arkansas	+9	+4.2	+9	+5.1	(Z)	-0.1
Louisiana	-3	-1.0	-1	-0.4	-2	-3.1
Oklahoma	+8	+2.8	+7	+2.6	+1	+4.4
Texas	+37	+4.3	+34	+4.5	+3	+2.6
Mountain:						
Montana	-1	-1.5	-1	-1.0	(Z)	(B)
Idaho	+1	+1.7	+1	+2.0	(Z)	(B)
Wyoming	-1	-3.5	-1	-3.3	(Z)	(B)
Colorado	+6	+3.7	+6	+3.7	(Z)	+8.1
New Mexico	+2	+2.5	+2	+3.3	(Z)	+4.6
Arizona	+24	+21.2	+25	+23.5	(Z)	+4.7
Utah	+2	+3.3	+2	+3.4	(Z)	(B)
Nevada	+2	+9.0	+2	+9.6	(Z)	+11.4
Pacific:						
Washington	+3	+1.2	+4	+1.3	(Z)	+3.5
Oregon	+10	+4.8	+10	+4.9	(Z)	+14.9
California	+92	+5.9	+83	+5.6	+9	+19.0
Alaska	-2	-30.6	-1	-33.3	(Z)	(B)
Hawaii	-6	-17.3	+1	+9.9	(Z)	(B)

B Base of percent (average of population 60 and over in 1960 and 70 and over in 1970) less than 500.

Z Less than 500 or 0.05 percent.

Table 4-4. MOBILITY RATES AND MIGRATION RATES, BY AGE: 1970-75 AND 1970-71

Terminal age	Percent of population with different residence			
	Different house, same county		Different county	
	1970-75	1970-71	1970-75	1970-71
Total[1]	24.2	11.4	17.1	6.5
1 to 4 years	(X)	17.8	(X)	10.3
5 to 13 years	28.2	10.2	19.5	5.9
14 to 17 years	20.9	8.2	13.1	4.2
18 and 19 years	24.3	16.0	13.9	7.7
20 to 24 years	36.1	24.7	26.0	16.4
25 to 34 years	36.1	17.1	30.4	10.4
35 to 44 years	23.4	8.7	16.4	4.8
45 to 64 years	15.4	6.2	9.0	3.0
65 to 74 years	12.3	5.4	8.6	2.9
75 years and over	11.9	6.8	6.8	2.3

X Not applicable.

[1] For 1970-75, total is for persons five years old and over; for 1970-71, total is for persons one year old and over.

Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 235 and 285.

Table 4-5. MOBILITY RATES AND MIGRATION RATES FOR THE POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER AND ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER, BY SEX: 1970-71

(Data relate to the period March 1970 to March 1971)

Mobility status	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	65 years old and over	1 year old and over	Ratio, 65 and over to 1 and over	65 years old and over	1 year old and over	Ratio, 65 and over to 1 and over	65 years old and over	1 year old and over	Ratio, 65 and over to 1 and over
Total population	100.0	100.0	1.00	100.0	100.0	1.00	100.0	100.0	1.00
Same house (nonmovers)	91.2	81.3	1.12	91.8	80.6	1.14	90.8	81.9	1.11
Different house	8.7	17.9	.49	8.1	18.3	.44	9.1	17.6	.52
Same county	6.0	11.1	.53	5.4	11.5	.47	6.4	11.3	.57
Different county	2.7	6.5	.42	2.7	6.7	.40	2.7	6.3	.43
Within State	1.3	3.1	.42	1.4	3.2	.44	1.2	3.0	.40
Between States	1.4	3.1	.41	1.2	3.5	.34	1.5	3.4	.44
Contiguous	0.5	1.0	.50	0.3	1.0	.30	0.7	1.0	.70
Noncontiguous	0.9	2.5	.36	0.9	2.6	.35	0.8	2.4	.33
Abroad	0.1	0.8	.12	0.1	1.1	.09	0.1	0.5	.20

Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 235.

Size of Place and Urban-Rural Residence

The 1970 census showed a gradation in the proportion of persons 65 and over according to the size of the place of residence, excluding the farm population ("other rural" areas) and the urban fringe; the larger the place, the lower the percentage of elderly people. The highest proportion of elderly persons (13.6 percent) is found in small towns, i.e., rural places of 1,000 to 2,500 inhabitants (table 4-6). The next highest proportion is found in urban places of 2,500 to 10,000, followed in order by urban places of 10,000 to 50,000, central cities of urbanized areas, "other rural" areas, and the urban fringe. In the urban fringe young families with children predominate. One of the lowest percentages (9.6 percent) is found in "other rural" areas (i.e., the farm population).

The high percentage of aged persons in rural places of 1,000 to 2,500 may result from the high rate of outmigration of young people to the larger places. We should expect this reason to apply also to the "other rural" areas but apparently other factors are dominant. A higher birth rate in the farm population may account for some of the difference. More important, many farmers over 65 can no longer operate their farms and so they migrate, not to Florida or other distant States, but to the town closest to their farm.

Of the 20.1 million persons 65 and over in April 1970, over half (55 percent) lived in urbanized areas. Of the latter group about three-fifths (62 percent) lived in central cities and two-fifths (38 percent) in the urban fringe. Thus, about one-third (34 percent) of all aged persons lived in central cities. About one-quarter (27 percent) lived in rural areas.

The distribution of blacks diverged sharply from that for the population as a whole, principally in their concentration in central cities within urbanized areas. Of the 1.6 million blacks 65 and over in 1970, about 950,000, or three-fifths (61 percent), lived in urbanized areas. Of the latter group 86 percent lived in central cities and 14 percent lived in the urban fringe. Thus, over half (52 percent) of all blacks 65 and over lived in a central city. About one-quarter (24 percent) lived in rural areas, mostly on farms.

The population of Spanish heritage 65 and over is very largely an urban population (86 percent in 1970), much more urban than whites as a whole or blacks at this age. Like the black population the population of Spanish heritage is heavily concentrated in central cities of urbanized areas (51 percent in 1970) and like the white population in general an important share lives in the urban fringe (20 percent). Correspondingly, the share in rural areas is much smaller (14 percent) than for the white population as a whole or the black population. Data from the Current Population Survey suggest that the urban-rural distribution of the elderly Spanish-heritage population is about the same in 1975 as in 1970.

Summary Note

The following generalizations seem to describe the migration tendencies of the elderly in the United States. Their migration rates are relatively low; with increasing age, people migrate less. If the elderly do migrate, they generally go to various retirement areas within the United States, particularly Florida, or to rural places or small towns (from farms), the country of origin (if foreign-born), or other areas abroad (e.g., Mexico) to retire. On the other hand, they may remain "stuck" in rural hinterlands or large urban centers, particularly the deteriorated parts of these areas.

Table 4-6. DISTRIBUTION OF THE WHITE, BLACK, AND SPANISH-HERITAGE POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE AND BY SIZE OF PLACE: 1970

Race	1970										1960		
	Total	Urban						Rural			Total	Urban	Rural
		Total	Urbanized areas			Other places of--		Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Other rural			
			Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	10,000 or more	2,500 to 10,000						
NUMBER (thousands)													
Total	20,066	14,631	11,106	6,842	4,264	1,788	1,737	5,131	903	1,532	16,560	11,526	5,033
White	18,330	13,309	10,049	5,950	4,100	1,641	1,619	5,021	852	4,169	15,304	10,672	4,632
Negro and other races	1,735	1,322	1,056	892	164	147	118	413	51	362	1,256	854	402
Black	1,559	1,192	949	812	137	136	107	367	44	323	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Spanish heritage[1]	382	330	271	194	77	29	30	52	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
PERCENT OF ALL AGES													
Total	9.9	9.8	9.4	10.7	7.8	10.8	12.2	10.1	13.6	9.6	9.2	9.2	9.3
White	10.3	10.3	10.0	12.0	8.0	11.1	12.5	10.3	13.9	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.6
Negro and other races	6.8	6.4	6.0	6.2	5.3	8.3	9.3	8.4	9.9	8.2	6.1	5.8	7.1
Black	6.9	6.5	6.0	6.2	5.4	8.7	9.7	8.7	10.4	8.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Spanish heritage[1]	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.4	4.3	5.0	4.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
PERCENT OF ALL AREAS													
Total	100.0	72.9	55.3	34.1	21.2	8.9	8.7	27.1	4.5	22.6	100.0	69.6	30.4
White	100.0	72.6	54.8	32.5	22.4	9.0	8.8	27.4	4.6	22.7	100.0	69.7	30.3
Negro and other races	100.0	76.2	60.9	51.4	9.5	8.5	6.8	23.8	2.9	20.9	100.0	68.0	32.0
Black	100.0	76.5	60.9	52.1	8.8	8.7	6.9	23.5	2.8	20.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Spanish heritage[1]	100.0	86.3	70.9	50.8	20.2	7.7	7.7	13.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.

[1] For New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, persons of Puerto Rican birth and parentage only; for five Southwestern States, persons of Spanish language or Spanish surname; for remaining States, persons of Spanish language. Note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: Census of Population: 1970, General Population Characteristics, Final Report, PC(1)-B1, United States Summary, table 52, and PC(1)-C1, United States Summary, table 118.

Chapter V.
MORTALITY AND SURVIVAL

Quantity vs. Quality of Life

Progress in the "control" or management of the aging process from a demographic point of view is measured principally in terms of the increase in the "quantity" of life, as shown, for example, by reductions in mortality rates and increases in survival rates or in average years of remaining life. Progress may also be measured in terms of improvements in the "quality" of life, as shown, for example, by reductions in the incidence rates and prevalence rates for morbidity, mental illness, and disability, in the proportions of the population hospitalized and institutionalized, and in proportions widowed or living alone. The discussion here is largely concerned with the quantity dimension, and gives little direct consideration to the quality dimension. Some attention is devoted to marital status and living arrangements as social characteristics of the population but health status is not discussed.[1]

The preoccupation with mortality, survival, and longevity should not be interpreted to imply that the quality of life is less important, only that it is a less appropriate and common area of demographic study, which has as its primary interest population size, geographic distribution, and structure. In fact, a principal concern of public and private effort should be to make the later years of life vigorous, healthy, and satisfying, not merely to add additional years of life. Hayflick has suggested that, given a human life span of about 100 years, society's goal might be that all persons should live healthy and active lives until their 100th birthdays and then die peacefully in their sleep as they begin their 101st year.[2]

Life Expectancy

Progress in the reduction of mortality or in extending length of life is often measured by life expectancy at birth. Life expectancy at birth is a capsulized indicator ("standardized" for differences in age composition to a limited degree) of progress in the elimination of premature death at all ages. It has shown a tremendous increase since the beginning of this century, having risen from 49 years in 1900-02 (Original Death Registration States) to 69.5 years in 1955, 71.3 years in 1973, and 71.9 years in 1974. (See table 5-1.) These figures imply a total gain of about 20 years in life expectancy in the first 55 or so years of this century, or an average annual gain of 0.4 year in this period. A plateau was reached about 1954-55, and in the 19 years from 1955 to 1974, life expectancy at birth has advanced haltingly and slowly, with the gain amounting to about 2½ years in this whole period or 0.13 year annually.

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[1] Few satisfactory summary studies giving national analyses of the health, living arrangements, and kinship network of the older population from a demographic point of view are available. Some references which present and analyze basic data relating to health are: Erdman Palmore (ed.), **Normal Aging: Reports from the Duke Longitudinal Study, 1955-1969**, Duke University Press, Durham, N.C., 1970, esp. Chapters 2 and 3; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, Subject Report PC(2)-4E, **Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters**, 1973, and Subject Report PC(2)-6C, **Persons with Work Disability**, 1973; U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, **Vital and Health Statistics**, "Current Estimates from the Health Interview Survey, United States, 1974", by Peter W. Ries, Series 10, No. 100, September 1975, and "Age Patterns in Medical Care, Illness, and Disability, United States, 1968-1969", by Christy Namey and Ronald W. Wilson, Series 10, No. 70, April 1972; and U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, **Health in the Later Years of Life**, 1971, and **Health in the United States, 1975**, 1976.

[2] Leonard Hayflick, "The Strategy of Senescence," **The Gerontologist**, Vol. 14, No. 1, Feb. 1974, pp. 37-45, esp. p. 40 and p. 43.

Table 5-1. AVERAGE REMAINING LIFETIME, AVERAGE YEARS LIVED IN INTERVAL, AND PROPORTION SURVIVING, FOR VARIOUS AGES AND AGE INTERVALS, BY RACE AND SEX: 1900 TO 1974

Measure, exact age, race, and sex	1974	1969-71	1965	1959-61	1955	1949-51	1939-41	1929-31	1900-02
ALL CLASSES									
Average remaining lifetime									
0 years	71.9	70.8	70.2	69.9	69.5	68.1	63.6	59.3	49.2
65 years	15.6	15.0	14.6	14.4	14.2	13.8	12.8	12.3	11.9
75 years	9.8	9.5	9.0	8.7	8.7	8.4	7.6	7.3	7.1
80 years	7.6	7.2	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.3	5.7	5.4	5.3
Average years lived in interval									
0 to 65 years	60.4	60.0	59.7	59.7	59.5	58.7	55.9	52.9	44.4
65 to 80 years	11.7	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.1	10.6	10.4	10.1
Proportion surviving									
0 to 65 years	.738	.719	.714	.711	.707	.676	.604	.538	.409
65 to 80 years	.510	.490	.480	.472	.454	.434	.379	.350	.331
WHITE									
Male									
Average remaining lifetime									
0 years	68.9	68.0	67.6	67.6	67.3	66.3	62.8	59.1	48.2
65 years	13.4	13.1	12.9	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.1	11.8	11.5
75 years	8.3	8.3	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.2	7.0	6.8
80 years	6.4	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.3	5.1
Average years lived in interval									
0 to 65 years	59.8	59.3	59.1	59.0	58.8	58.2	55.8	52.9	43.7
65 to 80 years	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.2	10.1	9.9
Proportion surviving									
0 to 65 years	.685	.663	.659	.658	.657	.635	.583	.530	.392
65 to 80 years	.405	.391	.391	.395	.386	.378	.341	.325	.313
Female									
Average remaining lifetime									
0 years	76.6	75.4	74.7	74.2	73.6	72.0	67.3	62.7	51.1
65 years	17.6	16.9	16.3	15.9	15.5	15.0	13.6	12.8	12.2
75 years	10.7	10.2	9.6	9.3	9.2	8.9	7.9	7.6	7.3
80 years	8.1	7.5	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.6	5.9	5.6	5.5
Average years lived in interval									
0 to 65 years	62.0	61.7	61.5	61.4	61.2	60.5	58.0	54.9	45.7
65 to 80 years	12.6	12.5	12.2	12.2	12.0	11.7	11.1	10.7	10.3
Proportion surviving									
0 to 65 years	.827	.816	.811	.807	.800	.768	.687	.605	.438
65 to 80 years	.613	.592	.575	.553	.528	.495	.420	.381	.350
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES[1]									
Male									
Average remaining lifetime									
0 years	62.9	61.0	61.1	61.5	61.2	58.9	52.3	47.6	32.5
65 years	13.4	12.9	12.6	12.8	13.2	12.8	12.2	10.9	10.4
75 years	9.6	10.2	9.8	8.9	10.4	8.8	8.2	7.0	6.6
80 years	8.3	9.4	8.3	6.9	8.9	7.1	6.6	5.4	5.1
Average years lived in interval									
0 to 65 years	55.8	54.6	54.7	54.9	54.6	53.1	47.9	44.4	30.6
65 to 80 years	10.3	9.8	9.7	10.2	9.8	10.1	9.9	9.3	9.1
Proportion surviving									
0 to 65 years	.529	.492	.504	.514	.500	.452	.354	.293	.190
65 to 80 years	.374	.338	.353	.389	.372	.374	.345	.281	.254
Female									
Average remaining lifetime									
0 years	71.2	69.0	67.4	66.5	65.9	62.7	55.6	49.5	35.0
65 years	16.7	16.1	15.5	15.1	15.5	14.5	13.9	12.2	11.4
75 years	11.8	12.1	11.2	10.1	12.0	10.2	9.8	8.6	7.9
80 years	9.9	10.1	9.0	7.7	10.1	8.2	8.0	6.9	6.5
Average years lived in interval									
0 to 65 years	59.5	58.5	57.7	57.3	56.8	55.1	49.9	45.7	32.5
65 to 80 years	11.6	11.1	11.0	11.3	10.8	10.8	10.6	9.8	9.4
Proportion surviving									
0 to 65 years	.699	.657	.626	.608	.589	.524	.405	.309	.220
65 to 80 years	.517	.487	.493	.498	.468	.453	.421	.351	.305

[1] Black only for 1929-31 and 1900-02.

Source: Life table published by the National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service, and the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For 1974, see "Final Mortality Statistics, 1974", Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 24, No. 11, February 1976. Derived figures prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Since life expectation at birth is a function of death rates at all ages, it does not tell us at what ages the improvement occurred. We want particularly to distinguish progress in "life expectation" or survival at the ages under 65 from progress at the ages over 65. We can summarize changes in death rates in these and other age ranges in terms of life table survival rates and in terms of "age-bounded expectancy values." According to the life table of 1900-02, 41 percent of the newborn babies would reach age 65, but according to the life table for 1974, 74 percent would reach age 65—a gain of 33 persons aged 65 per 100 babies. The proportion of persons surviving from age 65 to age 80 was 33 percent in 1900-02 and 51 percent in 1974—a gain of 18 persons aged 80 per 100 persons aged 65. Accordingly, the chance of survival from birth to age 65 and the chance of survival from age 65 to age 80 are both much higher than earlier; but the increase in the survival rate of persons above age 65 has been notably smaller than at the younger ages. The corresponding survival rates for 1955 (71 percent and 45 percent) were, respectively, only a little lower, and substantially lower, than those for 1974.

Changes in "life expectation" for ages below 65, represented here by the average years of life lived between birth and age 65,[3] may be compared with changes in life expectation at age 65, to illustrate these differences further. Average years of life lived below age 65, which can have a peak value of 65, increased from 44 years in 1900-02 to 60 years in 1974 (i.e., by 16 years), while average years of life remaining at age 65 has moved ahead more slowly, from 11.9 years in 1900-02 to 15.6 years in 1974 (i.e., by 3.7 years). According to these measures, "life expectation" values increased relatively little between 1955 and 1974, both for ages under 65 and at age 65. Most or nearly all of the progress in life expectation recorded for the period 1900-02 to 1974 at the younger ages, occurred by 1955, therefore. The modest progress at the older ages was more evenly distributed over the period since 1900. (See figure 5-1.)

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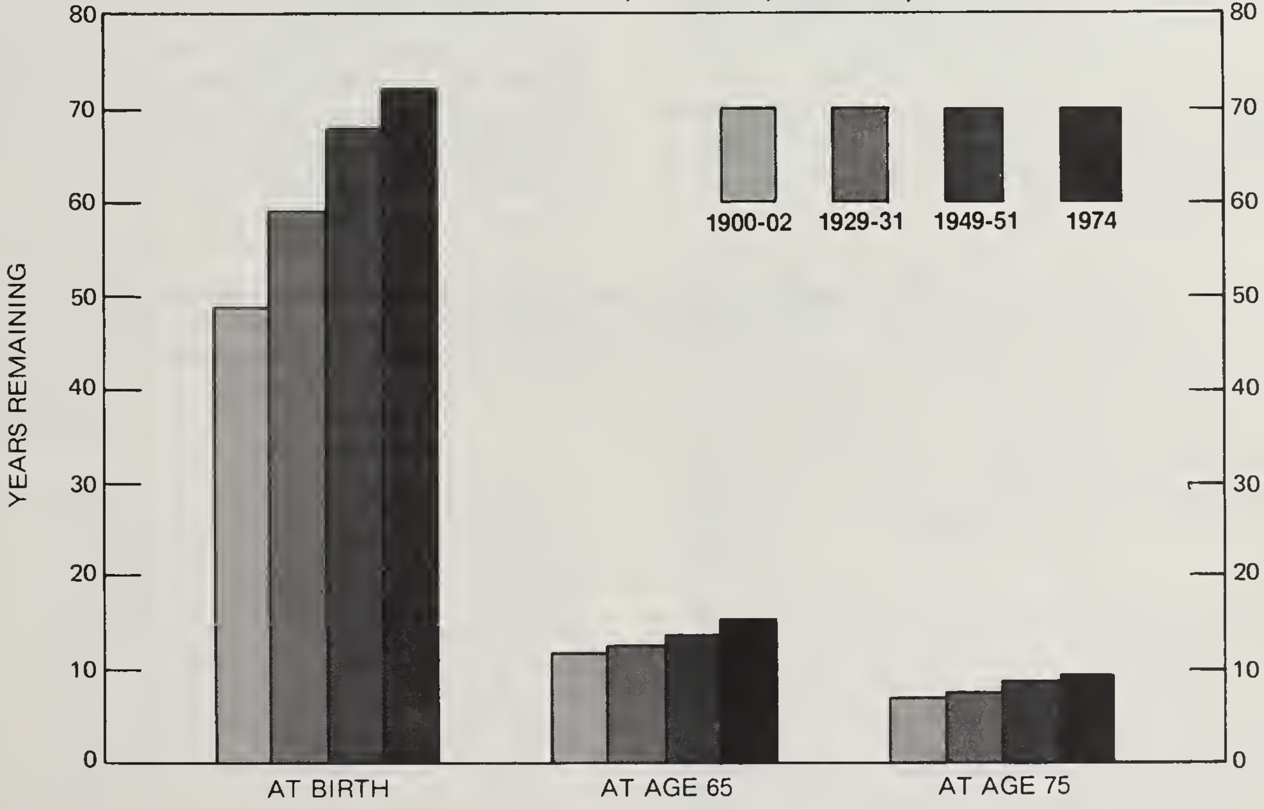
[3] The value for average years of life lived between birth and age 65 is computed by the formula $\frac{T_0-T_{65}}{l_0}$ from the life table.

Figure 5-1. AVERAGE REMAINING LIFETIME AT BIRTH AND AT AGE 65 AND AGE 75: 1900-02, 1929-31, 1949-51, AND 1974



Source: Table 5-1 and National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Reports,* V . 23, No. 13.

Age-specific death rates at the older ages for the years 1940 to 1974 reflect a sharp deceleration of the reduction in mortality among the older population in the late 1950's and the 1960's, as compared with earlier years (table 5-2 and figure 5-2). For example, the death rate at ages 55 to 64, 65 to 74, and 75 to 84 each dropped about 22 percent between 1940 and 1954 but remained nearly unchanged between 1954 and 1968. The annual data for the late sixties and early seventies suggest that another turning point in the trend of mortality at the older ages was reached about 1968 and that mortality at these ages may be on its way down again. The reasons for the fluctuations of the death rates for the older population are not well known. An initial understanding of these changes may be pursued in terms of an examination of death rates specific by sex, race, and cause of death.[4]

Sex Differences

Mortality rates of males in the United States, as well as in other economically developed countries, are now well above those of females throughout the age scale. For the leading causes of death males tend to be the sex more likely to die, although a higher percentage of females have one or more chronic conditions, females have higher disability (restricted activity) rates when ill, and females suffer excess morbidity from acute conditions.[5] Diseases in which males show an excess predominate as causes of death and those for which females show an excess predominate as causes of sickness. As a result, life expectation for females far exceeds that for males; in 1974 there was a difference of nearly eight years (table 5-1). Expectation of life at birth in the United States in 1974 was 68.2 years for males and 75.9 years for females. A large part of this difference is accounted for by the difference in death rates between the sexes over age 65. Expectation of life at age 65 was 13.4 years for males and 17.5 years for females in 1974. The difference in average years of life lived under age 65 is about 2½ years while the difference in average years of remaining life at age 65 is about 4 years.

Males and females have not shared equally in the progress in mortality reduction in this century, particularly at the older ages. In 1900-02 females had only a small advantage over males in life expectation at birth (2.9 years). Between 1900-02 and 1974 expectation of life at birth increased 20 years for males and 25 years for females, so that about 5 years were added to the original difference of almost 3 years.

Table 5-2. **DEATH RATES FOR THE POPULATION 55 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE: 1940 TO 1974**

Year and period	55 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	65 years and over
RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION					
1940	22.2	48.4	112.0	235.7	72.2
1954	17.4	37.9	86.0	181.6	58.6
1968	17.2	38.5	80.8	196.1	62.1
1973 (prov.)	16.1	34.4	79.8	174.5	58.8
1973	16.1	34.4	79.3	174.3	58.7
1974 (prov.)	15.4	33.4	76.4	164.9	56.8
PERCENT CHANGE					
1940-54	-21.6	-21.7	-23.2	-23.0	-23.2
1954-68	-1.1	+1.6	-6.0	+8.0	+5.6
1968-74	-10.5	-13.2	-5.4	-15.9	-9.3

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service, various annual volumes of *Vital Statistics of the United States*; National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service, various issues of *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*.

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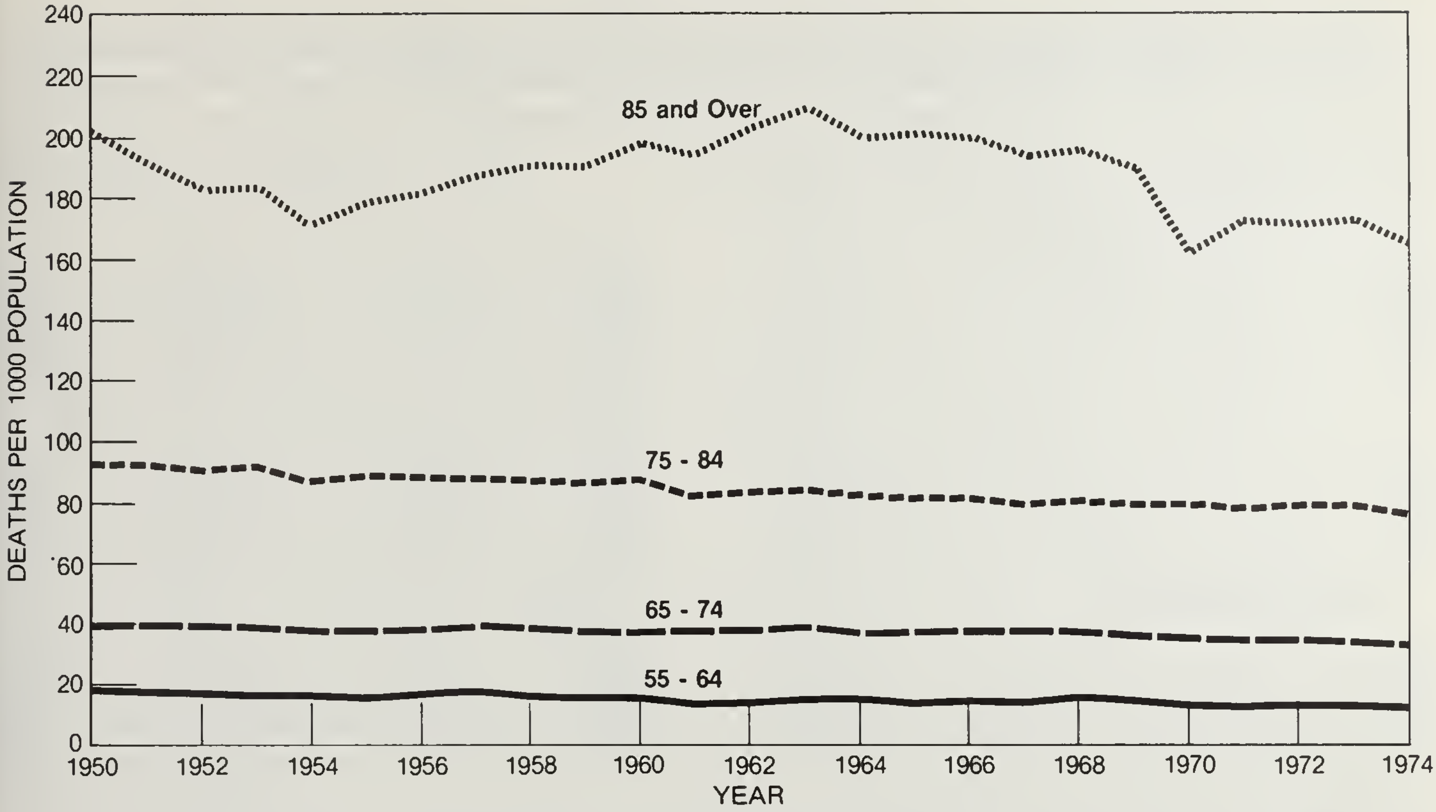
[4] Analysis of mortality data in terms of real birth cohorts, particularly by sex, race, and cause, should provide even more insight into the trends of mortality and the real prospects for survivorship of persons at various ages. Cohort analysis of mortality refers to analysis in terms of the death rates at successive ages in successive years for each group born in the same year or group of years, as contrasted with analysis in terms of the rates at a given age over time, called period analysis. See U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, "Cohort Mortality and Survivorship: U.S. Death-Registration States, 1900-1968," by Iwao M. Moriyama and Susan O. Gustavus, **Vital and Health Statistics**, Series 3, No. 16, 1972.

[5] Based on data from the National Health Interview Survey; see National Center for Health Statistics, **Vital and Health Statistics**, Series 10, op. cit. See also Lois M. Verbrugge, "Sex Differentials in Morbidity and Mortality: A Riddle," paper presented at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, Seattle, Wash., April 17-19, 1975; abstract published in **Population Index**, July 1975, pp. 410-411.

Figure 5-2. DEATH RATES FOR THE POPULATION 55 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE: 1950 TO 1974



Source: National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States,* 1960 and 1970, Vol. II, Part A; *Monthly Vital Statistics Reports,* "Final Monthly Statistics, 1973," and "Annual Summary for the United States, 1974."

As shown by the ratios of male death rates to female death rates for various years since 1900-02 given in table 5-3, reductions in death rates for females have far outpaced those for males at the older ages. In 1900-02 death rates of males at the older ages were only slightly above those for females; the excess averaged 10 percent for ages 65 and over. The progressive divergence of the rates brought the relative difference to over 70 percent in 1974. Death rates for the two sexes at these ages have been moving farther apart for both whites and Negroes-and-other-races. The divergence of the death rates of the sexes has been greater for the white population than for the Negro-and-other-races population, however, so that there is a greater relative difference between the sexes for the whites in 1974.

Life expectation at age 65 showed gains between 1900-02 and 1974 of 1.9 years for males and 5.3 years for females. As a result, 3.4 years were added to the original difference of less than 1 year. The differential gains in life expectation by sex at age 65 for the Negro-and-other-races population have been similar to those for whites. As a result, life expectation for Negro-and-other-races women at age 65 is also well above that for Negro-and-other-races men (16.7 vs. 13.4).

The life expectation for males and females for 1974 imply that the male-female difference in life expectation at birth and at age 65 remained at about the same level between 1970 and 1974, i.e., about 7.7 years and 4.1 years, respectively. The figures also reflect a one-year increase in life expectancy at birth for males and females equal to or larger than any recorded in the last two decades (0.6 year).

The relative importance of "hereditary" (genetic and nongenetic) and "environmental" factors in influencing the relative longevity of males and females is unknown. The tendency of women to live longer than men may result largely or even wholly from differences in the environment, roles, and life-styles of men and women.[6] Generally males are engaged in the more stressful, physically demanding, and dangerous occupations. Many of the changes over time in the differences between male and female death rates are associated with social and environmental factors.[7] There is also strong evidence supporting a biological basis for the difference between the death rates of the sexes. For example, male fetal and

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[6] Erdman Palmore and Frances C. Jeffers (eds.), **Prediction of Life Span,** Heath Lexington Books, D.C. Heath and Co., Lexington, Mass., 1971, esp. pp. 283 and 285.

[7] Philip E. Enterline, "Causes of Death Responsible for Recent Increases in Sex Mortality Differentials in the United States," **Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly,** Vol. 39, No. 2, 1961, pp. 312-328; Frank Godley and David Q. Kruegel, "Cigarette Smoking and Differential Mortality: New Estimates from Representative National Samples," paper presented at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, Seattle, Wash., April 17-19, 1975; and Robert D. Retherford, "Tobacco Smoking and the Sex Mortality Differential," **Demography,** Vol. 9, No.2, 1972, pp. 203-216.

Table 5-3. **RATIOS OF MALE TO FEMALE DEATH RATES FOR THE POPULATION 55 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE AND RACE: 1900 TO 1974**

Race and year	55 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	65 years and over
ALL CLASSES					
1900[1]	1.14	1.11	1.08	1.05	1.06
1940	1.45	1.29	1.17	1.08	1.17
1954	1.82	1.57	1.29	1.06	1.30
1968	2.08	1.86	1.45	1.06	1.42
1974[2]	2.07	1.95	1.55	1.23	1.46
WHITE					
1900[1]	1.12	1.11	1.08	1.05	1.06
1940	1.50	1.30	1.16	1.07	1.17
1954	1.91	1.59	1.29	1.04	1.31
1968	2.19	1.92	1.45	1.08	1.43
1974[2]	2.14	2.02	1.56	1.25	1.47
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES					
1900[3]	1.00	1.08	1.16	1.27	1.06
1940	1.11	1.22	1.29	1.25	1.18
1954	1.33	1.35	1.29	1.30	1.24
1968	1.57	1.47	1.40	1.05	1.36
1974[2]	1.73	1.54	1.40	1.17	1.38

[1] For the original Death Registration States.
[2] Provisional data.
[3] For the original Death Registration States; black population only.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, United States Life Tables, 1930, 1936; National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service, annual volumes of Vital Statistics of the United States, 1940, 1954, and 1968; and Monthly Vital Statistics Report, "Provisional Statistics, 1974."

infant mortality is greater than female fetal and infant mortality. A study of mortality in male and female Catholic teaching orders, whose living conditions are nearly equal, tends to support a biological hypothesis.[8] We may secure an answer to the question as to why women live longer than men if the present tendencies for the environment, roles, and life-styles of men and women to be more similar and the present tendencies for sexual differentiation to diminish continue.[9] In the U.S.S.R., where there is less differentiation in the occupational roles of men and women than in the United States, however, there is an even greater gap in life expectation at birth (9.2 years in 1970) in favor of females than here.

One tenable hypothesis regarding the basis of the difference in life expectation of the sexes is that women have superior vitality and, with the virtual elimination of the infectious and parasitic illnesses and maternal mortality and the consequent emergence of the "chronic degenerative" diseases, such as diseases of the heart, cerebrovascular diseases, and malignant neoplasms, as the leading causes, this vital superiority has been increasingly evidenced. Males succumb more frequently and more readily to most of these diseases for reasons that are not well understood. This divergence of male and female death rates is occurring in spite of the fact that the differences in the life styles and roles of men and women have diminished. Social factors continue to account for an important part of the difference directly, or indirectly by their influence on and interaction with genetic or biological factors. For example, women are more likely to secure earlier diagnosis and appropriate treatment for health conditions, including particularly the serious illnesses.

Race Differences

Life expectation at birth of whites in 1974 (72.7 years) is well above that for Negroes-and-other-races (67.0 years) and most of this difference is accounted for by the lower death rates of whites at the ages below 65. The difference between the races in average years of life lived between birth and age 65 in 1974 is about 3.2 years. For ages 65 and over as a whole, it would appear from the slightly higher life expectancy of whites at age 65 that whites have slightly lower death rates at these ages (table 5-1). Death rates of whites are, in fact, substantially lower at ages 65-69 and 70-74. By ages 75-79, however, the reported death rates have nearly converged and, from ages 80-84 on, blacks appear to have the lower rates. At ages 65-74 in 1974 the recorded death rate for Negroes-and-other-races was a third greater than the death rate for whites, but at ages 75-84 the recorded death rate for Negroes-and-other-races was 10 percent below the death rate for whites (table 5-4).

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[8] Francis C. Madigan, "Are Sex Mortality Differentials Biologically Caused?", **Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly**, Vol. 35, No. 2, 1957, pp. 202-223.

[9] Palmore and Jeffers, **op. cit.**, p. 285.

The magnitude, and possibly even the direction, of differences between the death rates of the races at the older ages are subject to uncertainty. The basic data, especially for blacks, are subject to major errors. The differences in recorded death rates of blacks and whites at these higher ages may be in part a result of reporting errors in the census, especially misreporting of age of blacks, and in part a result of reporting errors in death registration, especially misreporting of age on death certificates for blacks. Calculations of death rates based wholly on Social Security ("Medicare") data agree with death rates based on vital statistics in indicating a "crossover" of the rates for the two races at ages 80-84 and a steady divergence of the rates thereafter.[10] On the other hand, the Social Security data reflect smaller differences between the races at the older ages than the vital registration statistics.

At least some, if not most, of the difference between death rates for whites and blacks not explainable by errors in the data may be accounted for by differences in the socioeconomic status (occupation, education, and income) of the race groups. There is evidence of differences in mortality rates according to socioeconomic status. Analysis of deaths and death rates in the four-month period, May-August 1960, based on a match of death certificates and census records, indicates that, in general, death rates vary inversely with educational attainment, income, and occupational level, even considering whites and blacks separately.[11] The pattern is rather consistent among persons aged 25 to 64 but hardly applies to persons 65 and over. The chances of reaching age 65 are clearly better for the more affluent, better educated, and more highly placed persons. In addition to socioeconomic status, other social, economic, and cultural factors may contribute to the difference between the death rates for the races. Genetic factors may also play a significant part; recent investigations have revealed that specific gene-linked diseases have an affinity for certain ethnic and racial

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[10] Francisco Bayo, "Mortality of the Aged," **Transactions, Society of Actuaries**, Vol. 24, Part I, No. 3, March 1972, pp. 1-24.

[11] Evelyn M. Kitagawa and Philip M. Hauser, **Differential Mortality in the United States: A Study in Socioeconomic Epidemiology**, Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1973, esp. pp. 11, 14, and 157.

Table 5-4. RATIOS OF NEGRO-AND-OTHER-RACES TO WHITE DEATH RATES FOR THE POPULATION 55 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE AND SEX: 1900 TO 1974

Sex and year	55 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over	65 years and over
ALL CLASSES					
1900[1]	1.56	1.23	0.98	0.82	1.13
1940	1.79	1.08	0.85	0.73	1.01
1954	1.70	1.33	0.82	0.53	0.98
1968	1.69	1.56	0.87	0.54	1.08
1974[2]	1.54	1.32	0.91	0.66	0.98
MALE					
1900[1]	1.48	1.21	1.02	0.93	1.13
1940	1.47	1.16	0.89	0.79	1.02
1954	1.49	1.08	0.80	0.56	0.95
1968	1.49	1.39	0.85	0.54	1.05
1974[2]	1.43	1.17	0.84	0.63	0.94
FEMALE					
1900[1]	1.65	1.24	0.95	0.76	1.13
1940	1.97	1.26	0.80	0.68	1.00
1954	2.13	1.27	0.81	0.60	1.00
1968	2.07	1.82	0.88	0.55	1.10
1974[2]	1.77	1.53	0.94	0.67	1.00

[1] For the original Death Registration States; black population only.
[2] Provisional data.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, United States Life Tables, 1930, 1936; National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service, annual volumes of Vital Statistics of the United States, 1940, 1954, and 1968; and Monthly Vital Statistics Report, "Provisional Statistics, 1974."

groups.[12] The relatively favorable mortality position of blacks as compared with whites above age 65 suggests that socioeconomic differences do not "operate" at the older ages as they do at the ages below 65. One explanatory hypothesis is that those blacks who have survived the excessive environmental stresses of their younger years may be destined by natural selection to live an especially long life.

Cause of Death

"Diseases of the heart" far outranks any other cause of death among persons 65 and over. Rates (per 100,000 population) at ages 65 and over for the 10 leading causes of death in 1973 are shown in table 5-5. Malignant neoplasms (cancer) and cerebrovascular diseases (mainly stroke) hold second and third place, respectively. Taken together, these three causes accounted for three out of four deaths at ages 65 and over in 1973. Other leading causes, in rank order, are: influenza and pneumonia; arteriosclerosis; accidents; diabetes; bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma; cirrhosis of the liver; and infections of the kidney. These are all far less frequent than the leading three, however.

Rates for males 65 years and over as a whole for diseases of the heart and malignant neoplasms are far above those for women, as shown by the sex ratios of death rates for the leading causes of death in 1973 (table 5-6). There is a considerable excess of male mortality also for influenza and pneumonia, accidents, and "bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma." The cerebrovascular diseases, arteriosclerosis, and infections of the kidney show little preference for one sex or the other. On the other hand, the rate for diabetes is somewhat higher for women. For all 10 leading causes except diabetes and infections of the kidney, the rates for males at ages 65-74 are well above those for females.

Death rates for several leading causes for the ages 65 and over as a whole are rather similar for Negroes-and-other-races and for whites. The rate for Negroes-and-other-races is considerably lower for arteriosclerosis and "bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma" and considerably higher for diabetes and infections of the kidney, but for the other leading causes the rates for whites and Negroes-and-other-races differ relatively little (table 5-7). A striking difference appears for ages 65-74 and 75-84. The rates at ages 65-74 are substantially higher for Negroes-and-other-races than for whites for all the major causes of death except "bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma," and cirrhosis of the liver. At ages 75-84, however, the opposite appears to be the case; recorded death rates for the older age group are lower for Negroes-and-other-races for most major causes. Rates for cerebrovascular diseases, influenza and pneumonia, arteriosclerosis, diabetes, and infections of the kidney are far higher for Negroes-and-other-races at ages 65-74 than for whites and then the differences drop sharply at ages 75-84. As suggested earlier, because of errors of reporting in the census and in the death registration, the real shift from ages 65-74 to 75-84 may be less pronounced than is indicated by these figures.

There were increases in the last few decades in the death rates at the older ages from some causes of death and decreases in the death rates for others. The rates for diabetes, "bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma," and cirrhosis of the liver showed increases, while the rates for diseases of the heart, cerebrovascular diseases, influenza and pneumonia, and arteriosclerosis showed decreases. The rates for malignant neoplasms, influenza and pneumonia, and accidents have not changed much.

Table 5-5. **DEATH RATES FOR THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH, FOR AGES 65 AND OVER, BY AGE: 1973**

Rank	Cause of death	65 years and over	65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years	85 years and over
	All causes	5,874.4	3,110.0	7,932.1	17,429.4
1	Diseases of heart	2,643.2	1,461.6	3,609.2	8,382.1
2	Malignant neoplasms	946.7	768.1	1,187.9	1,435.3
3	Cerebrovascular diseases	839.3	355.1	1,233.5	3,197.9
4	Influenza and pneumonia	210.3	82.1	295.6	910.4
5	Arteriosclerosis	146.0	32.4	190.6	890.2
6	Accidents	127.7	77.5	160.6	104.2
	Motor vehicle	33.2	29.1	40.7	34.7
	All other	94.5	48.1	119.8	369.5
7	Diabetes mellitus	126.3	85.4	179.7	245.9
8	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	97.7	79.4	126.2	133.2
9	Cirrhosis of liver	37.9	44.6	28.8	19.9
10	Infections of kidney	22.9	11.1	32.2	81.6
	All other causes	676.4	142.7	887.8	1,728.7

Source: Prepared on basis of data from U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, Mortality, Part A, 1973 (forthcoming). (See table 5-8.)

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[12] Ailon Shiloh and Ida Cohen Selavan (eds.), **Ethnic Groups of America: Their Morbidity, Mortality, and Behavior Disorders,** Vol. I, The Jews, 1974, esp. pp. xv and xvi, and Vol. II, The Blacks, Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Ill., 1975.

Table 5-6. RATIOS OF MALE DEATH RATES TO FEMALE DEATH RATES FOR THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH, FOR AGES 65 AND OVER, BY AGE: 1973

Cause of death	65 years and over	65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years
All causes	1.455	1.935	1.540
Diseases of heart	1.434	2.080	1.488
Malignant neoplasms	1.779	1.834	1.878
Cerebrovascular diseases	1.028	1.411	1.146
Influenza and pneumonia	1.555	2.248	1.890
Arteriosclerosis	0.952	1.519	1.201
Accidents	1.516	2.055	1.575
Motor vehicle	2.295	2.085	2.483
All other	1.313	2.036	1.352
Diabetes mellitus	0.860	0.920	0.889
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	5.422	5.361	6.394
Cirrhosis of liver	2.662	2.678	2.354
Infections of kidney	1.063	1.065	1.248
All other causes	1.734	2.084	1.861

Source: Prepared on basis of data from U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, Mortality, Part A, 1973 (forthcoming). (See table 5-8.)

Table 5-7. RATIOS OF NEGRO-AND-OTHER-RACES DEATH RATES TO WHITE DEATH RATES FOR THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH, FOR AGES 65 AND OVER, BY AGE: 1973

Cause of death	65 years and over	65 to 74 years	75 to 84 years
All causes	0.993	1.340	0.930
Diseases of heart	0.888	1.208	0.838
Malignant neoplasms	1.019	1.167	0.944
Cerebrovascular diseases	1.101	1.937	1.016
Influenza and pneumonia	0.931	1.641	0.915
Arteriosclerosis	0.759	1.669	0.840
Accidents	0.980	1.400	0.896
Motor vehicle	1.033	1.282	0.769
All other	0.962	1.474	0.941
Diabetes mellitus	1.511	2.141	1.217
Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	0.449	0.457	0.462
Cirrhosis of liver	0.826	0.841	0.728
Infections of kidney	1.416	2.240	1.295
All other causes	1.305	1.613	1.212

Source: Prepared on basis of data from U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, Mortality, Part A, 1973 (forthcoming). (See table 5-8.)

Death rates from some leading causes for men have risen in the last few decades (e.g., malignant neoplasms and diabetes), while the death rates for women from these causes have declined. For some other leading causes, the death rates for females have fallen more rapidly than the death rates for men (e.g., diseases of heart and cerebrovascular diseases) or the death rates for men have risen more rapidly than the death rates for women (e.g., "bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma," and cirrhosis of the liver). As a result, the gap between the death rates of men and women aged 65 and over for malignant neoplasms, "bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma," cirrhosis of the liver, diseases of the heart, and cerebrovascular diseases has widened; and the gap between the death rates for diabetes has narrowed. Death rates for specific age groups 55 and over for selected causes by sex and race for 1940, 1954, and 1973 are shown in table 5-8.[13]

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[13] See also U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, **Vital and Health Statistics**, "Mortality Trends for Leading Causes of Death, United States—1950-69," by A. J. Klebba, J.D. Maurer, and E.J. Glass, Series 20, No. 16, March 1974, and "The Change in Mortality Trend in the United States," by Iwao M. Moriyama, Series 3, No. 1, March 1964.

Table 5-8. DEATH RATES FOR SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE POPULATION 55 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: 1940, 1954, AND 1973

(Rates per 100,000 population)

Cause of death, race, and sex	55 to 64 years			65 to 74 years			75 to 84 years			85 years and over		
	1940	1954	1973	1940	1954	1973	1940	1954	1973	1940	1954	1973
All causes	2,215.5	1,737.4	1,611.9	4,838.3	3,785.1	3,440.0	11,203.9	8,603.5	7,932.1	23,565.1	18.157.5	17,429.4
Male	2,612.0	2,254.2	2,206.6	5,462.3	4,673.8	4,731.5	12,126.4	9,800.6	10,108.1	24,639.0	18,741.1	19,809.4
Female	1,800.4	1,236.7	1,079.8	4,222.2	2,979.1	2,445.5	10,368.6	7,625.9	6,562.5	22,759.1	17,740.0	16,234.0
White:												
Male	2,521.9	2,170.7	2,118.2	5,399.9	4,645.8	4,653.9	12,202.3	9,936.3	10,214.3	25,135.1	19,081.2	20,436.1
Female	1,684.4	1,137.8	1,000.7	4,153.6	2,918.8	2,324.7	10,482.6	7,716.0	6,582.2	23,495.3	18,284.5	16,685.8
Negro and other races:												
Male	3,710.7	3,227.1	3,069.5	6,283.2	5,006.0	5,456.7	10,876.9	7,995.0	8,965.7	19,972.0	14,381.8	13,605.7
Female	3,318.3	2,426.5	1,821.7	5,227.5	3,700.5	3,662.0	8,413.7	6,219.8	6,291.8	15,971.0	11,053.1	11,115.9
DISEASES OF THE HEART												
Male	[1]931.8	1,008.9	954.6	[1]2,129.2	2,112.5	2,068.2	4,962.3	4,405.3	4,519.5	[1]10,343.6	8,300.0	9,308.6
Female	[1]505.1	426.1	332.0	[1]1,490.3	1,262.0	994.5	4,221.8	3,460.2	3,036.4	[1]9,661.3	8,089.9	7,916.8
White												
Male	[1]921.8	996.9	943.7	[1]2,146.6	2,134.5	2,068.2	5,060.8	4,502.8	4,609.4	[1]10,846.7	8,522.3	9,664.1
Female	[1]472.4	389.3	300.8	[1]1,483.9	1,244.9	948.3	4,308.6	3,520.9	3,061.4	[1]10,240.5	8,388.1	8,156.1
Negro and Other Races												
Male	[1]1,054.2	1,150.3	1,061.2	[1]1,901.9	1,851.7	2,064.7	3,345.7	3,106.7	3,551.6	[1]5,601.9	5,450.0	5,826.4
Female	[1]935.5	868.4	625.7	[1]1,585.9	1,635.1	1,459.6	2,730.7	2,512.0	2,709.9	[1]4,324.8	4,428.2	5,205.7
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS												
Male	352.2	433.0	513.3	737.2	839.4	1,033.7	1,275.2	1,371.6	1,665.7	1,467.0	1,688.8	2,018.0
Female	384.1	348.9	355.4	664.9	589.4	563.7	1,047.1	972.5	887.0	1,276.0	1,275.3	1,142.7
White												
Male	357.1	424.7	493.4	759.5	846.0	1,017.6	1,320.3	1,403.9	1,671.8	1,569.9	1,740.8	2,062.5
Female	385.4	341.8	348.6	677.1	598.8	556.5	1,080.5	994.8	895.2	1,348.5	1,327.5	1,174.0
Negro and Other Races												
Male	291.9	530.6	707.5	445.0	761.1	1,184.0	532.2	942.0	1,600.0	499.1	1,022.7	1,566.0
Female	367.6	434.8	419.2	486.1	475.1	636.7	473.7	623.8	781.2	608.2	634.4	787.5
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system)												
Male	218.3	185.8	125.9	593.6	550.9	425.0	1,475.7	1,514.9	1,338.5	2,617.4	2,887.2	3,133.8
Female	205.0	158.6	90.0	554.2	461.2	301.3	1,416.9	1,414.6	1,167.6	2,614.5	3,179.1	3,230.1
White												
Male	200.8	163.1	109.2	579.1	530.6	397.9	1,485.6	1,530.1	1,342.9	2,684.9	2,941.5	3,228.6
Female	180.1	132.6	75.2	531.4	436.1	272.2	1,423.9	1,424.1	1,162.9	2,705.4	3,276.8	3,324.4
Negro and Other Races												
Male	432.1	450.2	289.6	784.2	791.5	680.5	1,312.8	1,313.4	1,291.1	1,983.2	2,190.9	2,192.5
Female	531.1	472.0	228.5	888.1	764.0	593.6	1,298.0	1,265.9	1,222.9	1,775.6	1,978.1	2,162.5
INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA												
Male	119.3	38.4	43.9	253.5	92.3	119.6	719.4	258.9	415.7	2,041.9	774.0	1,124.0
Female	76.2	17.2	20.6	203.2	51.4	53.2	659.4	189.2	220.0	1,945.5	669.6	803.0
White												
Male	107.3	33.4	39.2	240.4	86.7	113.4	720.2	258.7	417.8	2,091.3	782.3	1,167.7
Female	65.6	14.2	18.9	194.3	46.9	50.0	663.4	189.4	222.7	2,015.5	683.2	835.3
Negro and Other Races												
Male	265.8	96.6	90.7	426.6	158.8	178.2	706.4	261.3	392.5	1,577.3	668.2	696.2
Female	214.5	53.2	36.6	332.7	105.2	85.5	590.6	186.5	184.6	1,299.8	503.1	437.5
ARTERIOSCLEROSIS												
Male	19.2	12.9	8.0	96.5	70.9	40.1	464.8	367.9	212.5	1,664.6	1,374.8	890.1
Female	13.0	7.8	4.2	67.9	48.6	26.4	370.8	298.9	176.9	1,472.3	1,401.8	890.3
White												
Male	17.3	11.4	7.6	95.6	68.0	38.3	474.2	373.5	215.9	1,757.4	1,451.4	930.6
Female	11.2	6.2	3.6	66.9	45.8	24.5	378.3	303.3	178.8	1,558.1	1,477.2	927.6
Negro and Other Races												
Male	44.0	30.4	12.0	108.5	110.1	56.7	309.7	289.7	175.6	792.0	650.0	496.2
Female	37.7	27.2	9.9	81.7	89.6	46.2	242.9	228.7	152.4	681.8	620.5	468.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5-8. DEATH RATES FOR SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE POPULATION 55 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX. 1940, 1954, AND 1973—Continued

(Rates per 100,000 population)

Cause of death, race, and sex	55 to 64 years			65 to 74 years			75 to 84 years			85 years and over		
	1940	1954	1973	1940	1954	1973	1940	1954	1973	1940	1954	1973
MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS												
Male	62.4	38.2	35.6	85.4	50.3	41.7	119.1	77.8	64.3	125.3	71.1	68.4
Female	18.7	14.7	15.1	28.6	19.4	20.0	37.2	24.8	25.9	26.9	23.5	17.8
White												
Male	62.8	36.7	33.3	86.5	50.4	39.7	121.1	79.1	65.1	127.3	69.1	71.4
Female	18.9	14.5	15.2	29.4	19.9	20.3	38.6	25.2	26.8	27.1	23.9	13.5
Negro and Other Races												
Male	57.8	54.8	57.9	72.1	50.0	60.5	85.5	60.5	56.3	106.5	95.5	39.6
Female	15.7	16.8	14.2	17.7	13.9	17.5	13.7	19.8	14.0	24.5	18.8	10.2
ALL OTHER ACCIDENTS												
Male	88.5	55.9	52.7	135.6	86.2	67.4	335.9	205.9	142.6	967.6	616.4	406.2
Female	30.4	17.3	18.4	110.4	50.1	33.1	485.8	228.5	105.5	1,521.3	822.6	351.1
White												
Male	87.8	54.3	48.9	135.7	84.9	64.6	342.9	209.1	142.6	1,014.5	634.8	421.5
Female	29.2	16.1	18.0	111.3	48.7	31.9	501.0	232.8	106.6	1,625.6	865.4	365.4
Negro and Other Races												
Male	96.5	74.6	89.2	133.8	102.6	94.4	221.0	163.0	143.2	525.8	381.8	256.6
Female	45.9	32.3	22.7	97.8	66.7	46.0	226.2	161.1	91.4	559.2	296.9	188.6
DIABETES MELLITUS												
Male	60.2	29.4	33.7	140.4	70.0	81.4	231.3	131.0	167.0	217.4	143.1	234.9
Female	114.6	46.9	34.4	240.5	112.5	88.5	311.4	172.5	187.8	223.2	164.0	251.4
White												
Male	61.2	28.6	30.2	145.6	70.9	76.5	238.8	135.4	166.0	229.2	147.2	242.8
Female	114.2	43.6	27.5	246.3	113.2	77.8	322.6	177.2	183.4	236.2	168.4	251.1
Negro and Other Races												
Male	47.6	38.4	67.8	73.0	59.9	126.9	108.1	72.3	177.5	106.5	90.9	156.6
Female	120.3	86.9	98.9	156.8	103.4	196.3	118.4	99.2	242.5	103.0	109.4	255.7

[1] Approximation derived as follows: Rate for major cardiovascular-renal diseases, excluding vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system, non-cardiac hypertensive disease (1949), and chronic and unspecified nephritis and other renal sclerosis.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service, Vital Statistics Rates in the United States, 1940-1960, table 63; and Vital Statistics of the United States, Mortality, Part A, 1973 (forthcoming).

Some diseases have all but been eliminated statistically speaking, since their actual elimination would add little to life expectancy. For instance, according to life tables for 1969-71 to be published by the National Center for Health Statistics, if tuberculosis were eliminated completely, there would be a mere 0.04 year gain in life expectancy at birth (table 5-9). On the other hand, if the major cardiovascular-renal diseases (principally, diseases of the heart, cerebrovascular diseases, arteriosclerosis, hypertension, and nephritis and nephrosis) were eliminated, there would be an 11.8 year gain in life expectancy at birth, and even an 11.4 year gain in life expectation at age 65. The corresponding figures for heart diseases, the principal component of this category, are 5.9 years and 5.1 years. Second in rank with respect to the possible gain in expectation of life at birth that would be realized if a category of diseases were eliminated is malignant neoplasms, with a gain of 2.5 years, but since these diseases affect a wide span of ages, the gain at age 65 would be only about half as great (1.4 years). The gain at birth from eliminating any other major category amounts to less than one year, e.g., 0.5 year for influenza and pneumonia.

According to the life tables by cause for 1969-71, a newborn infant has a 59 percent chance of eventually dying from a major cardiovascular-renal disease and a 16 percent chance of eventually dying from cancer (table 5-10). The probabilities of eventually dying from diseases of the heart and cerebrovascular diseases, the major components of the former category, are 41 percent and 12 percent, respectively. The probability of eventually dying from any other particular cause is less than 5 percent.

Death rates at ages below 65, except infancy, have fallen so low that the chances of eventually dying from most of the major causes are not grossly different at age

Table 5-9. **GAIN IN EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH AND AT AGE 65 DUE TO ELIMINATION OF VARIOUS CAUSES OF DEATH, BY RACE AND SEX: 1969-71**

Cause of death	Total		White				Negro and other races			
			Male		Female		Male		Female	
	At birth	At age 65	At birth	At age 65	At birth	At age 65	At birth	At age 65	At birth	At age 65
Major cardiovascular-renal diseases	11.8	11.4	10.5	9.5	12.0	12.2	10.4	10.4	15.3	15.1
Diseases of the heart	5.9	5.1	6.1	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.3	4.8	6.3	5.8
Cerebrovascular diseases	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	2.2	1.9
Malignant neoplasms[1]	2.5	1.4	2.3	1.4	2.6	1.2	2.3	1.7	2.4	1.2
Motor vehicle accidents	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.4	(Z)
All accidents excluding motor vehicles	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.1
Influenza and pneumonia	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.3
Diabetes mellitus	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4
Infective and parasitic diseases	0.2	0.1	0.1	(Z)	0.1	(Z)	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1
Tuberculosis	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(Z)

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

[1] Including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues.

Source: U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, "U.S. Life Tables by Causes of Death: 1969-71," by T.N.E. Greville, U.S. Decennial Life Tables for 1969-71, Vol. I, No. 5, 1976 (forthcoming).

65 from the chances of eventually dying from them at birth. The chance of eventually dying from the major cardiovascular-renal diseases is somewhat higher (67 percent), and the chance of eventually dying from cancer is a little lower (15 percent), at age 65 than at birth. Roughly speaking, a 65-year old has a 50 percent chance of eventually dying from diseases of the heart.

The life tables by cause of death for 1969-71 to be published by the National Center for Health Statistics, in combination with the corresponding tables for 1959-61, imply little change between 1959-61 and 1969-71 in the gains in life expectancy from eliminating such leading causes of death as the major cardiovascular-renal diseases, neoplasms, and "influenza, pneumonia, and bronchitis," and in the probability of eventually dying from these causes.[14] The gains in life expectancy from eliminating the major cardiovascular-renal diseases for 1959-61 are 10.9 years at birth and 10.0 years at age 65, both figures being about a year less than for 1969-71. The gain for malignant neoplasms for 1959-61 was about the same as for 1969-71—2.3 years.

Because of the low death rates at ages under 65 and the rather large proportion of older persons, the average age of persons dying from each of the leading causes is quite high. In 1973 the median age at death of persons dying from cardiovascular diseases was 75 years. The median age at death was 67 for malignant neoplasms, 76 for influenza and pneumonia, 71 for diabetes, and 70 for "bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma." It was somewhat lower for cirrhosis of the liver (56) and much lower for accidents (37). For all causes combined, the median age of persons dying is now 70; in 1900, when infectious and parasitic illnesses were much more common and the population had a much younger age distribution, it was only about 36.

Geographic Variations

Death rates for States have shown a steady, rapid convergence from at least 1929-31 (when the first complete set of life tables for States was prepared) to 1959-61, but little change in their degree of variation since that date. By 1959-61 the variation in life expectation at birth and at age 65 between the States had already become rather small (except possibly for Negroes at birth). The figures indicate a greater State variation for "blacks" than whites in death rates below age 65 but about the same small variation for each race group above age 65. In 1969-71 the variations in life expectation around the U.S. average were very similar to those in 1959-61 and, hence, were rather small. This variation may be represented by the average (mean)

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[14] U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, "United States Life Tables by Causes of Death: 1959-61," by T.N.E. Greville, **Life Tables, 1959-61**, Vol. 1, No. 6, 1968. See also Samuel Preston, Nathan Keyfitz, and Robert Schoen, **Causes of Death: Life Tables for National Populations**, Seminar Press, New York, 1972, pp. 768-771; corrective adjustments have to be made in these life tables, particularly in the table eliminating cardiovascular diseases, for the procedure used to "close out" the table.

Table 5-10. PROBABILITY AT BIRTH AND AT AGE 65 OF EVENTUALLY DYING FROM VARIOUS CAUSES, BY RACE AND SEX: 1969-71

Probability for persons at the indicated exact age of eventually dying from the specified cause	Total	White		Negro and other races	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
AT BIRTH					
Infective and parasitic diseases..........	.007	.007	.006	.017	.012
Tuberculosis............................	.002	.003	.001	.008	.004
Malignant neoplasms[1]......................	.163	.169	.159	.154	.135
Diabetes................................	.020	.015	.024	.017	.037
Major cardiovascular-renal diseases........	.588	.565	.632	.472	.593
Diseases of the heart....................	.412	.422	.421	.317	.372
Cerebrovascular diseases.................	.122	.095	.151	.106	.160
Influenza and pneumonia....................	.034	.032	.035	.040	.035
Motor vehicle accidents....................	.020	.028	.012	.032	.011
All accidents excluding motor vehicles.....	.026	.030	.021	.043	.022
AT AGE 65					
Infective and parasitic diseases..........	.005	.006	.004	.013	.008
Tuberculosis............................	.002	.003	.001	.007	.003
Malignant neoplasms[1]......................	.145	.164	.128	.168	.112
Diabetes................................	.021	.016	.025	.018	.035
Major cardiovascular-renal diseases........	.672	.640	.706	.606	.694
Diseases of the heart....................	.460	.460	.468	.401	.436
Cerebrovascular diseases.................	.149	.122	.171	.146	.190
Influenza and pneumonia....................	.037	.037	.037	.041	.034
Motor vehicle accidents....................	.006	.007	.004	.008	.003
All accidents excluding motor vehicles.....	.018	.016	.019	.018	.017

[1] Including neoplasms of lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues.

Source: U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, "U.S. Life Tables by Causes of Death: 1969-71," by T.N.E. Greville, U.S. Decennial Life Tables for 1969-71, Vol. I, No. 5, 1976 (forthcoming).

deviation of the values for States around the (unweighted) average (mean) of all the values. The mean deviation in life expectation at birth for States in 1969-71 was about 0.7 year for whites and 1.0 years for blacks (table 5-11); the corresponding figures at age 65 were 0.4 and 0.5 year.

For life expectancy at birth the West North Central Division appears to have the most favorable position and the South Atlantic Division the least favorable one, even though the geographic differences are small (table 5-12). The leading States are Hawaii, Minnesota, Utah, North Dakota, and Nebraska, and lagging States are District of Columbia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, and Louisiana. For expectation of life at age 65, most States in the West Region, the West North Central Division, and the West South Central Division exceeded the national average, while most States in the Northeast Region, and in the East North Central, the South Atlantic, and East South Central Divisions fell below the national average.

By 1969-71 expectation of life at birth for the leading State had reached 77.3 years for white females and 69.6 years for white males. The corresponding figures for blacks were much lower, 72.3 years for females and 63.7 years for males. As in the case of the United States as a whole, the "best" State showed little difference between the races in life expectancy at age 65: 18.2 years for white females vs. 17.5 years for black females, 14.2 years for white males vs. 14.3 years for black males. Depending on sex and race, expectation values for the worst State were 3½ to 5½ years lower at birth, and 2 to 2½ years lower at age 65, than for the best State (table 5-11).

Prospects for Mortality Reduction

The future number of elderly persons will depend directly on the progress in reducing death rates at the older ages as well as at the younger ages. We are interested, therefore, in the prospects for reduction of

Table 5-11. VARIATION IN LIFE EXPECTATION AT BIRTH AND AT AGE 65, BY RACE AND SEX, FOR STATES: 1969-71 AND 1959-61

Area and age	All classes	White		Black[1]	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1969-71					
At Birth					
High State	73.6	[2]69.6	[2]77.3	[3]63.7	[3]72.3
United States	70.8	67.9	75.5	61.0	69.1
Low State	65.7	[2]65.8	[2]73.7	[3]58.3	[3]67.0
Mean deviation[4]	1.15	0.80	0.58	1.09	0.93
At Age 65					
High State	16.2	[2]14.2	[2]18.2	[3]14.3	[3]17.5
United States	15.0	13.0	16.9	12.9	16.0
Low State	14.4	[2]12.2	[2]16.1	[3]11.7	[3]15.1
Mean deviation[4]	0.46	0.44	0.45	0.43	0.51
1959-61					
At Birth					
High State	72.0	[2]69.2	[2]75.7	[5]64.3	[5]67.9
United States	69.9	67.6	74.2	61.5	66.5
Low State	66.4	[2]64.6	[2]72.7	[5]57.3	[5]63.4
Mean deviation[6]	1.06	0.68	0.62	1.13	0.90
At Age 65					
High State	15.7	[2]14.3	[2]17.4	[5]13.7	[5]16.3
United States	14.4	13.0	15.9	12.8	15.1
Low State	13.6	[2]12.1	[2]15.0	[5]11.7	[5]13.9
Mean deviation[6]	0.41	0.44	0.47	0.47	0.53

[1] Data actually relate to Negro-and-other-races but Negroes represent over 90 percent of the total Negro-and-other-races population in the United States.

[2] Forty-eight States, excluding Alaska, Hawaii, and District of Columbia.

[3] Twenty-three States and District of Columbia, excluding California, Hawaii, and Oklahoma.

[4] Mean deviation around U.S. unweighted average; 23 States and District of Columbia for "black," excluding California, Hawaii, and Oklahoma.

[5] Twenty-one States and District of Columbia, excluding California, Hawaii, and Oklahoma.

[6] Mean deviation around U.S. unweighted average; 21 States and District of Columbia for "black," excluding California, Hawaii, and Oklahoma.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service, State Life Tables, 1959-61, and 1969-71 (forthcoming). (See table 5-12.)

death rates at all ages. In this connection it is useful to consider the prospects for reducing the gap between the rates for the sexes, the races and ethnic groups, socioeconomic groups, and geographic areas in our population.

A number of different approaches may be taken to the task of projecting death rates, survival rates, or life expectation for the United States. One is to extrapolate past trends in mortality experience in the United States in terms of age-sex-race-specific death rates, either on a period or cohort basis.[15] Another is to consider the components of death rates in more analytical terms, for example, in terms of cause of death or, at a more basic level, in terms of the factors affecting specific causes (e.g., morbidity rates by cause; smoking practices; working conditions; atmospheric pollution; dietary habits); and to bring judgment to bear on the possibilities of reducing the rates for particular causes of death or the influence of particular disease-related conditions. Some reductions could be achieved, for example, by extending the application of present medical knowledge relating to the diagnosis and treatment of the major illnesses through public information campaigns, a change in the organization of medical care, mass screening and follow-up, etc.; and by developing new diagnostic and treatment procedures, etc.

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[15] See footnote 4 in this chapter.

Table 5-12. LIFE EXPECTATION AT BIRTH AND AT AGE 65, BY RACE, FOR REGIONS, DIVISIONS, AND STATES: 1969-71

Region, division, and State	All races		White		Negro and other races	
	At birth	65 years and over	At birth	65 years and over	At birth	65 years and over
United States, total	70.8	15.0	71.4	15.1	65.0	14.5
Regions:						
Northeast	70.9	14.7	71.6	14.7	64.9	14.5
North Central	71.2	15.0	71.8	15.1	64.5	14.2
South	69.8	15.1	71.3	15.3	64.0	14.3
West	71.6	15.5	71.7	15.4	70.7	16.4
Northeast:						
New England	71.9	15.1	72.1	15.0	67.5	15.8
Middle Atlantic	70.6	14.6	71.4	14.6	64.7	14.4
North Central:						
East North Central	70.8	14.8	71.5	14.8	64.6	14.2
West North Central	72.1	15.5	72.5	15.5	63.9	14.3
South:						
South Atlantic	69.5	15.1	71.3	15.4	63.3	14.2
East South Central	69.5	14.8	70.9	15.0	64.1	14.1
West South Central	70.5	15.2	71.6	15.4	65.4	14.7
West:						
Mountain	71.2	15.5	71.6	15.5	(S)	(S)
Pacific	71.8	15.5	70.3	15.3	70.7	16.4
New England:						
Maine	70.9	14.7	70.9	14.7	(S)	(S)
New Hampshire	71.2	14.7	71.2	14.7	(S)	(S)
Vermont	71.6	14.8	71.6	14.8	(S)	(S)
Massachusetts	71.8	15.1	72.0	15.1	67.7	15.8
Rhode Island	71.9	15.0	72.1	14.9	(S)	(S)
Connecticut	72.5	15.3	72.9	15.3	67.2	15.9
Middle Atlantic:						
New York	70.5	14.7	71.5	14.7	65.1	14.8
New Jersey	70.9	14.6	71.8	14.7	64.4	14.2
Pennsylvania	70.4	14.4	71.2	14.4	63.8	13.8
East North Central:						
Ohio	70.8	14.6	71.4	14.7	65.3	14.1
Indiana	70.9	14.7	71.3	14.8	65.4	14.2
Illinois	70.1	14.6	71.2	14.7	63.7	14.0
Michigan	70.6	14.7	71.5	14.8	65.0	14.6
Wisconsin	72.5	15.3	72.6	15.3	(S)	(S)
West North Central:						
Minnesota	73.0	15.7	73.0	15.7	(S)	(S)
Iowa	72.6	15.6	72.6	15.6	(S)	(S)
Missouri	70.7	15.0	71.6	15.1	63.9	14.3
North Dakota	72.8	15.8	73.1	15.8	(S)	(S)
South Dakota	72.1	15.8	73.0	15.9	(S)	(S)
Nebraska	72.6	15.9	72.9	15.9	(S)	(S)
Kansas	72.6	15.8	72.9	15.8	(S)	(S)
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	70.1	14.4	71.4	14.6	(S)	(S)
Maryland	70.2	14.5	71.6	14.7	64.6	13.8
District of Columbia	65.7	14.6	70.6	15.5	63.6	13.6
Virginia	70.1	14.7	71.6	15.0	64.1	13.6
West Virgina	69.5	14.5	69.8	14.6	(S)	(S)
North Carolina	69.2	14.8	71.1	15.1	63.2	14.0
South Carolina	68.0	14.5	70.3	14.6	62.6	14.6
Georgia	68.5	14.7	70.6	14.9	62.9	14.5
Florida	70.7	16.1	72.2	16.2	62.9	14.5
East South Central:						
Kentucky	70.1	14.8	70.7	14.9	63.6	13.4
Tennessee	70.1	14.9	71.2	15.7	64.5	13.9
Alabama	69.1	14.8	70.9	15.0	63.9	14.2
Mississippi	68.1	14.6	70.5	14.9	64.0	14.3
West South Central:						
Arkansas	70.7	15.4	71.7	15.5	65.9	15.0
Louisiana	68.8	14.4	70.7	14.7	64.4	13.9
Oklahoma	71.4	15.5	71.8	15.4	67.8	16.0
Texas	70.9	15.4	71.7	15.5	65.5	14.9
Mountain:						
Montana	70.6	15.3	71.0	15.4	(S)	(S)
Idaho	71.9	15.7	72.0	15.7	(S)	(S)
Wyoming	70.3	15.3	70.5	15.3	(S)	(S)
Colorado	72.1	15.7	72.2	15.7	(S)	(S)
New Mexico	70.3	15.5	71.0	15.4	(S)	(S)
Arizona	70.6	15.5	71.3	15.5	(S)	(S)
Utah	72.9	15.7	73.0	15.6	(S)	(S)
Nevada	69.0	14.4	69.4	14.3	(S)	(S)
Pacific:						
Washington	71.7	15.3	71.9	15.2	(S)	(S)
Oregon	72.1	15.6	72.2	15.5	(S)	(S)
California	71.7	15.5	71.9	15.5	70.1	16.4
Alaska	69.3	14.7	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
Hawaii	73.6	16.2	(S)	(S)	73.7	16.5

S Not computed because fewer than 1,600 female or male deaths of these races were registered in the 3-year period 1969-71.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service, State Life Tables, 1969-71 (forthcoming); figures for divisions and regions derived by the Census Bureau by weighting the official figures for States.

In this connection it is important to consider the competing risks of death. Because of the interdependence of the risks of death from various causes, changes in the pattern of mortality rates by cause would result from eliminating or sharply reducing certain causes. Multiple causes are often involved in the event of death; with the elimination of one cause, the other(s) may account for death, though possibly with some lag. Moreover, if deaths from a particular cause (e.g., cancer) were eliminated or sharply reduced, those saved would be subject to death from other causes (e.g., diseases of the heart) and, conceivably but not necessarily, the rates from these causes could rise as a result.

Still another procedure for projecting death rates is to postulate that the United States will attain the level of the most advanced areas, either a State of the United States or foreign country, or some analytical extension of that level, at some specified future date. This concept can be extended, probably with less merit, to encompass socioeconomic class differences and even race differences. Further, one can consider composite mortality patterns combining the record of the "best" State or foreign country at each age.

In spite of the difficulties and uncertainties, the projections of death rates made in 1956 by the Office of the Actuary, Social Security Administration, proved to be rather consistent with actual developments to date, particularly in following a very conservative course. Nevertheless, the projections generally overstated the actual figures, as shown in table 5-13. The actual changes in expectation of life at birth between 1953 and 1972 were below the low projected value for males and just above it for females. Actual changes in "average years lived" at ages under 65 and "average years of life remaining" at age 65 also tended to fall below or close to the low projected values.

Table 5-13. COMPARISON OF ACTUAL VALUES FOR AVERAGE REMAINING LIFETIME AND AVERAGE YEARS LIVED IN INTERVAL WITH VALUES PROJECTED BY THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION FOR 1970-75

Age, sex, and mortality assumption	Average years of life remaining or in interval			Change	
	Actual, 1953 (base year)	Actual, 1972	Projected, 1970-75	Actual, 1953 to 1972	Projected, 1953 to 1970-75
BIRTH					
Male					
Low	66.0	67.4	70.3	+1.4	+4.3
High			68.0		+2.0
Female					
Low	72.0	75.1	76.5	+3.1	+4.5
High			74.4		+2.4
0 TO 64 YEARS					
Male					
Low	58.0	58.9	60.1	+0.9	+2.1
High			59.2		+1.2
Female					
Low	60.4	61.4	62.0	+1.0	+1.6
High			61.4		+1.0
65 YEARS					
Male					
Low	12.9	13.1	14.3	+0.2	+1.4
High			13.4		+0.5
Female					
Low	15.3	17.0	17.2	+1.7	+1.9
High			16.2		+0.9

Source: Prepared on basis of data from U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Life Tables of the United States, 1953 and 1972, and U.S. Social Security Administration, Division of the Actuary, "Illustrative United States Population Projections," Actuarial Study, No. 46, by T.N.E. Greville, May 1957.

More recent projections of death rates for the United States were published by the Office of the Actuary in 1966 and 1974.[16] In each case death rates specific in terms of age, sex, and cause of death (10 classes) were analyzed in making the projections. Judgments were then made as to the expected reduction in these rates by the year 2000, taking into account the past trends in the rates and recent and prospective medical and related socioeconomic developments. The projections published in 1974 show little increase in life expectation at birth or at age 65 between 1972 and 2000:

Age and sex	1972 (base period)	2000	Increase, 1972 to 2000
BIRTH			
Male...........	67.4	69.0	1.6
Female.........	75.1	76.9	1.8
65 YEARS			
Male...........	13.1	13.6	0.5
Female.........	17.0	18.1	1.1

They imply an increase of only about 1½ years in life expectation at birth and of only ¾ year in life expectation at age 65 in this period. The assumption of modest future reductions in mortality reflects the trends during the past few decades. The outlook is now assumed to be somewhat less favorable for males, and slightly more favorable for females, than in 1966, when the previous projections were made.

In considering the record of the "best" State as a guide to possible progress for the United States, we may refer to the life tables for States for 1969-71 and 1959-61 published by the National Center for Health Statistics.[17] Life expectation at birth was highest in Hawaii (73.6 years). The figure for Hawaii exceeds the U.S. average (70.8 years) by 2.8 years. The best expectation at age 65 (16.2 years), which relates to Hawaii also, exceeds the U.S. average (15.0 years) by merely 1.2 years. This difference suggests little room for improvement before the United States is as well off as the best State. A similar comparison for sex-race groups indicates that the differences between life expectation at birth in the United States and the best State are only about 1½ years for white males and white females (48 States, excluding Alaska, Hawaii, and District of Columbia) and 2½ to 3 years for black males and black females (23 States, excluding California, Hawaii, and Oklahoma). At age 65 the differences for white males and white females (1¼ years), and for black males and black females (1½ years), are also small and about equal for the sexes. Actual changes in the sixties did not move the values any closer to the "targets" for males, but some progress was made for females. Although these figures suggest that progress in reducing U.S. average mortality toward the level of the leading States would not result in a continuation of the historical trend of increasing disparity between the death rates of males and females, no substantial covergence is suggested either.

Greater possible improvement is suggested by the experience of the countries of very low mortality, principally countries of northwestern Europe and Oceania. Sweden may be selected as the single country with the best overall record, although its death rates are not the lowest at some ages (table 5-14). Expectation of life at birth for females in Sweden in 1973 was 77.7 years, as compared with 75.3 years for females in the United States in 1973 (table 5-15). The difference is only 2.4 years. Most of the difference in death rates occurs at ages under 65, however, since expectation of life at age 65 is about the same. The United States disadvantage is much greater for males, especially at birth. Life expectancy at birth for males in Sweden, 72.1 years, exceeds the United States figure, 67.6 years, by 4.5 years; at age 65, the Swedish figure, 14.0 years, is only 0.9 years higher.

If, further, we combine the lowest death rates at each age in recent years (1969 to 1971) for the countries with reliable data (principally in northern and western Europe, and Oceania) into a single hypothetical life table, the possibility of additional increases in life expectation in the United States is suggested. The differences between the United States and the best-country composite are only moderate ones, however. The values for life expectation for females in the composite table are 78.7 years at birth and 18.0 years at age 65, implying differences of 3.4 years and 0.8 years over the corresponding United States values (table 5-15). Differences for males are a little larger although, of course, the expectancy values themselves for the United States and the composite are much lower than for females. The best-country composite figures for males are 73.5 years at birth and 15.2 years at age 65.

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[16] U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of the Actuary, "United States Population Projections for OASDHI Cost Estimates," **Actuarial Study** No. 62, by Francisco Bayo, December 1966; and U.S. Social Security Administration, Office of the Actuary, "United States Population Projections for OASDHI Cost Estimates," **Actuarial Study** No. 72, by Francisco Bayo and Steven F. McKay, July 1974.

[17] See sources of table 5-11 and table 5-12.

Table 5-14. DEATH RATES FOR THE POPULATION 55 YEARS OLD AND OVER OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES, BY SEX AND AGE, BETWEEN 1969 AND 1971

(Deaths per 1,000 population in specified group)

Country and year	Male							Female						
	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 to 69 years	70 to 74 years	75 to 79 years	80 to 84 years	85 years and over	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 to 69 years	70 to 74 years	75 to 79 years	80 to 84 years	85 years and over
Austria, 1970	16.0	28.4	46.2	71.3	107.6	157.7	261.3	8.1	13.3	23.1	42.1	72.3	122.5	225.3
Belgium, 1969	17.0	28.4	44.8	67.2	100.5	152.6	247.4	7.9	12.8	22.5	39.9	69.0	118.1	211.2
Czechoslovakia, 1970	18.0	29.6	48.8	74.5	112.2	163.7	258.9	8.7	14.6	25.2	45.9	80.3	131.1	222.2
Denmark, 1970	12.8	20.6	33.5	54.2	77.3	119.4	210.7	7.4	12.1	18.7	32.2	55.4	96.5	183.3
Finland, 1970	21.0	31.4	46.3	72.4	103.8	178.4		7.5	13.0	22.5	40.7	74.6	154.0	
France, 1970	15.1	23.8	36.3	55.0	83.0	131.7	225.5	6.6	10.0	16.5	28.6	52.0	89.8	181.6
Germany, East, 1970	15.7	26.7	44.5	68.2	137.6			8.2	13.8	24.4	44.5	79.5	136.3	244.1
Germany, West, 1970	15.0	25.5	43.8	69.4	104.4	159.2	267.1	7.9	12.8	22.6	40.1	107.1		
Hungary, 1971	16.1	25.9	43.3	69.8	106.9	157.8	254.7	8.8	14.5	24.7	44.8	80.0	131.5	231.6
Iceland, 1970	14.8	22.2	27.3	44.4	65.8	109.8	196.8	5.9	10.5	18.5	28.3	47.3	98.8	216.6
Italy, 1969	14.7	25.4	40.9	63.2	89.4	158.3		7.4	12.4	21.6	38.1	65.7	133.4	
Netherlands, 1971	13.1	21.9	34.6	53.4	81.5	124.0	220.0	6.1	9.8	17.1	31.6	56.0	102.0	196.5
Norway, 1970	12.3	19.5	32.8	52.1	77.9	123.8	221.4	5.9	8.9	16.9	30.5	53.1	100.1	186.5
Poland, 1971	16.1	26.8	44.1	70.6	129.4			7.8	13.2	22.9	42.1	101.4		
Sweden, 1971	10.7	18.0	29.7	49.2	79.2	125.0	218.4	5.9	9.5	15.8	29.2	53.6	94.7	180.0
England and Wales, 1971	15.2	25.8	42.2	66.7	103.1	147.2	243.1	8.0	12.4	20.0	34.4	62.2	102.1	193.0
Yugoslavia, 1971	15.5	24.9	39.7	65.4	104.4	151.0	209.0	8.9	15.1	24.9	47.8	79.8	127.2	192.7
Australia, 1971	16.8	26.4	41.9	64.1	99.9	147.3	240.5	8.4	13.0	20.7	35.9	62.7	102.6	197.2
New Zealand, 1971	16.1	26.0	40.2	61.3	92.9	147.0	243.3	8.4	12.8	19.6	33.2	58.4	98.5	198.8
Japan, 1971	12.3	20.3	34.6	55.6	89.7	143.0	226.1	6.9	11.2	19.8	33.7	60.7	108.2	195.0
Canada, 1971	14.6	22.9	34.7	51.9	79.0	118.8	198.6	7.2	11.0	17.3	28.4	48.1	82.4	163.3
United States, 1970[1]	18.6	27.9	41.2	58.9	86.8	123.9	178.2	9.1	13.2	20.4	32.4	53.8	87.7	155.2
United States, 1973[2]	17.8	27.0	39.3	58.7	88.1	122.4	198.1	8.9	12.9	19.0	31.6	53.4	83.4	162.3

[1] From National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service, Vital Statistics of the United States, Part A, 1970 Volume II.

[2] From National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Volume 23, No. 11 (supplement 2), "Summary Report, Final Mortality Statistics, 1973," table 3.

Source: United Nations, Demographic Yearbook, 1972, table 25.

We can hypothesize, on the basis of the foreign data and the State data, that with present knowledge a life expectancy at birth of 78 years for females and 72 years for males, and at age 65 of 18 years for females and 15 years for males, is attainable in the United States in the near future. Even so, reaching the target cited for males "at birth" will be quite difficult.

There is implicit in these figures as well as in the figures in table 5-15 the prospect that the male-female gap in life expectation for the United States will continue to remain large even though it will narrow somewhat. Male-female differences in life expectation are substantial in all countries with low mortality (table 5-14). Sweden showed a difference of 5.6 years in 1973 and the best-country composite showed a difference of 5.2 years. Differences for States in the United States in 1969-71 are consistently high, varying only negligibly around the national average of 7.6 years.

Historical and comparative analysis suggests, therefore, no great convergence of male and female mortality or life expectation in the United States in the near future. This analysis is also consistent with the view that at least a substantial part of the difference reflects the vital superiority of women. A tenable hypothesis regarding the prospects for convergence of male and female death rates, therefore, is that the difference will shortly reach a maximum at about its present level or decline only a small amount, and then remain essentially unchanged, barring sucessful genetic intervention favoring males or widespread deleterious environmental influences particularly affecting women.[18] In any case, substantial convergence of male and female death rates in the foreseeable future is now considered highly unlikely.[19]

Bourgeois-Pichat has extrapolated the trends in endogeneous mortality in the countries with the lowest recorded rates as an approach to the measurement of the limit of the decline in mortality imposed by the human constitution.[20] The extrapolation takes account of recent and prospective medical developments in the most advanced countries. On this basis, in 1952 Bourgeois-Pichat calculated life expectations at birth of 78.2 years for females and 76.3 years for males, and

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[18] Charles L. Rose, "Critique of Longevity Studies," pp. 13-29, in Palmore and Jeffers, op. cit., esp. p. 19.

[19] George C. Myers, "Changing Mortality Patterns and Sex Imbalances Among the Aged," paper presented at the 10th International Congress of Gerontology, Jerusalem, Israel, June 22-27, 1975.

[20] Jean Bourgeois-Pichat, "Essai sur la mortalité 'biologique' de l'homme," Population (Paris), Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 381-394, July-Sept. 1952. Endogenous causes of death are those which have a typically genetic or biological basis and are presumably less amenable to control, as contrasted with the exogenous causes, which are typically environmentally caused.

Table 5-15. COMPARISON OF AVERAGE REMAINING LIFETIME AND AVERAGE YEARS LIVED IN INTERVAL FOR THE UNITED STATES, SWEDEN, AND BEST-COUNTRY COMPOSITE

Area	Male			Female			Excess of female over male		
	e_0	$^1e_{0-64}$	e_{65}	e_0	$^1e_{0-64}$	e_{65}	e_0	$^1e_{0-64}$	e_{65}
United States, 1973[2]	67.6	59.0	13.1	75.3	61.5	17.2	7.7	2.5	4.1
Sweden, 1973[3]	72.1	61.4	14.0	77.7	62.8	17.1	5.6	1.4	3.1
Best-country composite[4]	73.5	61.6	15.2	78.7	63.0	18.0	5.2	1.4	2.8
Difference, U.S. and best-country composite	5.9	2.6	2.1	3.4	1.5	0.8	-2.5	-1.1	-1.3

[1] Computed by $(T_0 - T_{65}) \div l_0$.

[2] U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, Mortality, Part A, 1973 (forthcoming).

[3] Best single country; based on data in United Nations, Demographic Yearbook, 1974, table 18 (forthcoming).

[4] Composite of lowest age-specific death rates for countries with reliable data for the years, 1969 to 1971.

expectations at age 65 of 17.6 years for females and 16.3 years for males. Bourgeois-Pichat's projections for females have already been achieved, even exceeded, by the best-county composite. His projections for males suggest that much progress is still possible, both below and above age 65. The figures imply a considerable convergence of male and female death rates—a development previously noted as highly unlikely.

What appears attainable with respect to reduction in mortality is clearly a shifting thing, as the scope and level of exogenous and endogenous mortality shift. A new calculation of the same type prepared currently would undoubtedly raise Bourgeois-Pichat's figures. Calculations such as those of Bourgeois-Pichat are subject to question because of the impossibility of making an exact separation between endogenous and exogenous mortality and because some exogenous causes of mortality (e.g., accidents) cannot be assumed to decline.

The fact that persons at age 65 would live 10 years longer on the average than they are now slated to live if the major cardiovascular-renal diseases were eliminated does not provide a useful basis for projections of mortality. It should be clearly recognized that the cause-of-death life tables which provide such estimates of gains in life expectation are merely analytical tools, providing guides as to where it may be most important and effective to apply effort in extending life expectation. The major cardiovascular-renal diseases are not likely to be eliminated in the foreseeable future although death rates from these causes may be moderately reduced.[21] In sum, there is no sound reason for expecting major increases in life expectation or any significant extension of the life span in the foreseeable future.[22]

Some Theoretical Considerations

Persons who are saved from death due to a particular cause or class of causes (e.g., malignant neoplasms) must die of some other causes, including possibly some new causes to be identified. Nevertheless, death rates at each age by cause may continue to decline indefinitely. With a decline in age-specific death rates more individuals will survive to the older ages and, hence, more persons will die at these later ages (wholly or largely from particular established causes) even though death rates at these ages are lower than they had been.[23] This combination of facts explains the seeming paradox that general age-specific death rates and cause-specific death rates by age may continue to decline while the chances of eventually dying from a particular disease (i.e., the number dying from that disease per 100 persons in the original cohort) may increase.

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[21] See P.R.J. Burch, "What Limits Life Span?", pp. 31-56, in B. Benjamin, P. R. Cox, and J. Peel (eds.), **Population and the New Biology**, Academic Press, New York, 1974.

[22] This generalization is directly contrary to the premise of Richard A. Kalish, "Added Years: Social Issues and Consequences," pp. 273-280, in Erdman Palmore and Frances C. Jeffers (eds.), **Prediction of Life Span**, Heath Lexington Books, D.C. Heath and Co. Lexington, Mass., 1971.

[23] This fact may be illustrated by a hypothetical life table in which no one dies before age 85 and in which death rates between age 85 and some age such as 120 rise from 0 to 1.0, being always below the present rates until age 120. The fact that death rates below age 85 have fallen to zero means that 100,000 persons survive to age 85. Then, even with lower death rates above age 85, much larger numbers of persons die at the higher ages from the various diseases of later life than in current life tables, until the cohort is extinct by about age 120.

Reference was made earlier to the effect of reductions in mortality on the growth of the elderly population in the United States. Consider now an extreme situation: How much faster would the elderly population and the proportion of elderly persons grow if no one died? The immediate effect on the growth rate of the total population would be quite pronounced if life expectancy at birth were infinite rather than about 71, as at present—an increase in the growth rate equal to the death rate—but in the long run the rate of population growth would hardly be increased.[24] Under conditions of replacement-level fertility and a small regular flow of immigrants, such as now roughly characterize the United States population, the immediate achievement of zero death rates would result in a growth rate of about 1.7 percent in the first projection year, 1.3 percent in the year 2000, and 1.1 percent in the year 2025, as compared with 0.8 percent in 1975.[25] Similarly, after the initial tremendous impact of the shift to zero mortality, the growth rate of the elderly population would begin to revert to its former level. The population 65 and over is currently increasing at 2.4 percent annually; with zero death rates the growth rate would jump to 8.3 percent in the first projection year and then gradually fall back to 2.9 percent in 2000, and 2.8 percent in 2025.

Of more importance in the present context is the effect on age composition of the elimination of deaths. Since, with a life expectancy of 71 years, any large reductions in death rates would be limited to ages over 60, the elimination of deaths would tend to add greatly to the proportion of the population in the older ages. The conditions stated above would result in a rise of the proportion 65 years and over to 24 percent in 2000, 38 percent in 2025, and 47 percent in 2050. If zero death rates are achieved more gradually (i.e., by the year 2000 for the white population and by the year 2020 for the black population), the proportion 65 and over would rise to about 18 percent in 2000, 33 percent in 2025, and 44 percent in 2050. Once mortality had been eliminated or had been reduced to very low levels—such that variable changes in mortality by age would have a negligible effect in any case—further changes in age structure would depend almost wholly on the level of fertility.[26] With low fertility (e.g., a total fertility rate of 1.0) the proportion of the aged would tend to rise sharply; with high fertility (e.g., a total fertility rate of 4.0) the proportion would tend to be depressed and, over a long period, would be quite small.

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[24] See also Ansley J. Coale, "Increases in Expectation of Life and Population Growth," **International Population Conference,** Vienna 1959, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, pp. 36-41.

[25] These calculations were made by the author on the same basis as the Series II projections of the U.S. Bureau of the Census given in **Current Population Reports,** Series P-25, No. 601, except for the modification in the mortality assumption.

[26] Ansley J. Coale, "Age Composition in the Absence of Mortality and in Other Odd Circumstances," **Demography,** Vol. 10, No. 4, Nov. 1973, pp. 537-542.

Chapter VI.
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

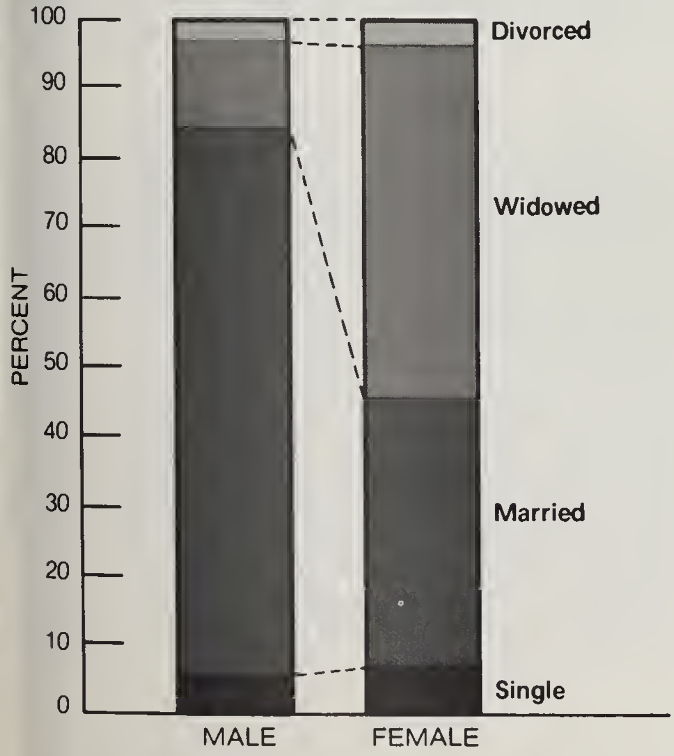
In this chapter we consider the principal social and economic characteristics of the older population. These characteristics are treated under the following four headings: (1) marital status and living arrangements; (2) educational attainment; (3) labor force participation; and (4) income level. We conclude with a note on the relation of the age composition of the population to intergenerational dependency in families and to economic dependency in our society.

Marital Status and Living Arrangements

The marital distribution and living arrangements of elderly men differ sharply from those of elderly women (figures 6-1 and 6-2). Most men 65 and over are married and live with their wives; few live alone. In March 1975 three out of four men in this age range were married and living with their wives (table 6-1). Only one out of seven men 65 and over was widowed and only one out of seven was living alone (table 6-2). Women 65 and over are much more likely to be widowed than married and a substantial portion of them live alone. In March 1975 only one out of three women 65 and over was married and living with her husband. Over half of the women were widowed and over one out of three women was living alone. While the distribution of elderly persons by marital status changed little during the 1960's, in the last quarter century, from 1950 to 1975, the cumulative changes have been substantial, especially for men. The proportion married has greatly increased and the proportions single and widowed have fallen sharply.

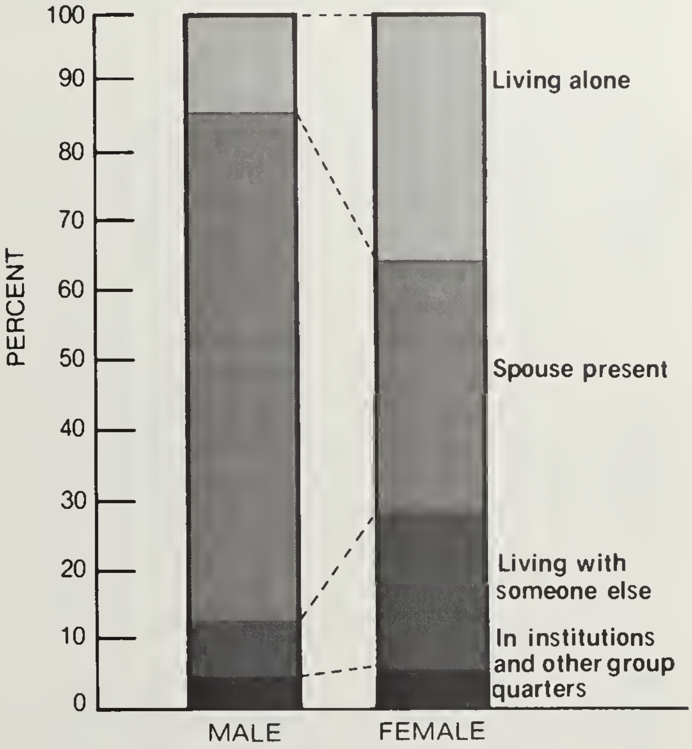
Several factors explain the higher proportion of widows among elderly women. The principal one is the much higher mortality rates of married men as compared with their wives—a joint effect of the higher

Figure 6-1. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS: 1975



Source: Table 6-1.

Figure 6-2. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY LIVING ARRANGEMENTS: 1975



Source: Table 6-2.

Table 6-1. DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION 55 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS, BY AGE AND SEX: 1950 TO 1990

Total resident population excluding members of the Armed Forces on post, 1950 to 1970. Noninstitutional population excluding members of the Armed Forces on post, 1975 and 1990. Figures are for March of year indicated)

Marital status and year	Male				Female			
	55 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 years and over	65 years and over	55 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 years and over	65 years and over
1950								
Percent, total.....	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	100.0	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	100.0
Single..................	8.9	(NA)	(NA)	8.0	7.2	(NA)	(NA)	8.0
Married.................	81.8	(NA)	(NA)	66.2	65.0	(NA)	(NA)	36.0
Spouse present.........	79.2	(NA)	(NA)	63.3	62.8	(NA)	(NA)	34.3
Spouse absent..........	2.7	(NA)	(NA)	2.9	2.2	(NA)	(NA)	1.7
Widowed.................	7.1	(NA)	(NA)	23.6	25.5	(NA)	(NA)	55.3
Divorced................	2.1	(NA)	(NA)	2.2	2.2	(NA)	(NA)	0.7
1960								
Percent, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single..................	7.9	6.7	7.8	7.1	6.5	8.4	8.6	8.5
Married.................	82.5	78.9	59.1	72.5	65.8	45.6	21.8	37.1
Spouse present.........	79.0	76.2	56.5	69.8	62.9	43.5	20.6	35.3
Spouse absent..........	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.1	1.2	1.8
Widowed.................	6.2	12.7	31.6	18.8	24.5	44.4	68.3	52.9
Divorced................	3.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	3.2	1.7	1.2	1.5
1970								
Percent, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single..................	7.8	8.0	6.6	7.5	6.8	7.8	7.5	7.7
Married.................	85.2	78.0	64.3	73.1	67.4	45.2	21.0	35.6
Spouse present.........	82.3	75.2	60.4	69.9	63.8	43.5	19.1	33.9
Spouse absent..........	2.9	2.8	3.9	3.2	3.6	1.6	1.9	1.7
Widowed.................	4.1	11.3	27.7	17.1	21.2	44.0	70.3	54.4
Divorced................	3.0	2.7	1.4	2.3	4.6	3.0	1.3	2.3
1975								
Percent, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single..................	6.5	4.3	5.5	4.7	5.1	5.8	5.8	5.8
Married.................	85.0	83.9	70.0	79.3	69.3	49.0	23.4	39.1
Spouse present.........	81.8	81.8	68.2	77.3	66.7	47.3	22.3	37.6
Spouse absent..........	3.2	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.6	1.8	1.1	1.5
Widowed.................	4.0	8.8	23.3	13.6	20.3	41.9	69.4	52.5
Divorced................	4.5	3.1	1.2	2.5	5.3	3.3	1.5	2.6
1990								
Percent, total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single..................	4.4	6.7	4.4	5.9	4.5	6.8	5.7	6.3
Range................	(3.7-5.9)	(7.2-5.7)	(3.8-5.6)	(6.0-5.6)	(4.2-5.3)	(6.7-6.9)	(5.3-6.4)	(6.1-6.7)
Married, spouse present..	85.1	77.1	65.3	73.0	70.4	46.1	20.2	35.1
Range................	(86.4-82.6)	(76.3-78.6)	(66.8-62.5)	(73.0-73.1)	(71.8-67.6)	(46.4-45.6)	(19.8-20.8)	(35.1-35.0)
Other ever married.......	10.5	16.2	30.2	21.1	25.1	47.1	74.2	58.6
Range................	(10.0-11.5)	(16.5-15.7)	(29.4-31.9)	(21.0-21.3)	(24.0-27.1)	(46.9-47.6)	(74.9-72.8)	(58.8-58.3)

NA Not available.

Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 33, 105, 255, and 287, and Series P-25, No. 607.

mortality rates of men than women and the fact that husbands are typically older than their wives by a few years. An indication of the difference may be secured by comparing the annual death rates (per 100,000) for married females at various older ages with those for married males at slightly higher ages for a recent year (1959-61):[1]

Female		Male		Ratio
Age	Rate	Age	Rate	Male/Female
60-64..	1291.2	65-69.	3663.5	2.837
65-69..	1998.9	70-74.	5236.5	2.620
70 and over..	4646.7	75 and over.	9905.9	2.132

As a result of these differences in death rates, most married women outlive their husbands and they tend to outlive them by many years. Currently in the United States, women who become widowed at age 65 outlive their husbands, on the average, by about 16 years. Men who become widowed at age 70 outlive their wives by about 10 years. On the other hand, the expectation of life at age 65 of married women exceeds that of their husbands at age 70 by about 9 years (without specification of a particular age at death or the sex of the first decedent.)[2]

A second factor accounting for the higher proportion of widows than widowers is the higher remarriage rates of widowers, who often take wives from among women under 65 and single or divorced women over 65 as well as widows over 65. An indication of the difference in the remarriage rates of the sexes may be secured by comparing the marriage rates of males 65 and over with those for females at these ages. In 1971 the annual marriage rate (per 1,000 unmarried persons) for females 65 and over was 2.4 while the rate for males was 16.7; these figures reflect a 7 to 1 difference in the rate.[3] They also indicate the relative rarity of marriage of elderly persons. The vast majority of marriages at these ages are marriages of widowed persons. The higher remarriage rate of widowers is a result of social norms supporting marriage to younger women (and discouraging the opposite), a stronger motivation to remarry, and a male demographic advantage in the fact of a surplus of women in the marriage market. In 1975 the proportion of unmarried women 65 and over was three times as great as the proportion of unmarried men 65 and over (table 6-1).

The distribution of the population by marital status and by living arrangements shifts notably with increasing age. For women the proportion married falls sharply and the proportion widowed rises sharply in the age range 55 and over. Corresponding to these changes, there are increases in the proportions living alone or with someone other than one's spouse (son, daughter, other relative, nonrelative). In March 1975 only one out of five women 75 and over was married and living with her husband, as compared with two out of three for ages 55 to 64 years. Two out of five women 75 and over lived alone, as compared with one out of six for ages 55 to 64 years. For men the changes are similar but not as dramatic. About seven out of ten men 75 and over were married and living with their wives, and only one out of seven lived alone. At ages 55 to 64 the corresponding figures were four out of five and one out of thirteen.

About 80 percent of the men 65 and over and 56 percent of the women 65 and over were members of families in 1975 (table 6-3). Most men (76 percent) were family heads but only a minority of the women were wives of family heads (35 percent) or family heads themselves (9 percent). The distribution of the elderly by family status has shown marked shifts during recent years. The overall proportions of persons, especially women, living in families has been decreasing. The proportions of male heads was substantially lower (71 percent), and the proportions of female heads somewhat higher (11 percent), in 1965. The decrease of females in families between 1965 and 1975 resulted largely from the decrease in "other relatives" (i.e., persons in families

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[1] U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, "Mortality from Selected Causes by Marital Status, United States," **Vital and Health Statistics**, Series 20, No. 8a and 8b, by A. Joan Klebba, 1970.

[2] The first figure is approximated by the expectation of life of females at age 65, adjusted for the difference between the mortality level of widowed women and all women; the second figure is approximated in the same way for males; and the third figure is approximated by the difference between the expectation of life of females at age 65 and the expectation of life of males at age 70, the male expectation being adjusted for the difference between the mortality level of married males and all males and the female expectation for the corresponding difference and the shift from married status to widowhood. See also Robert J. Myers, "Statistical Measures in the Marital Life Cycles of Men and Women," **International Population Conference, Vienna, 1959**, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, pp. 229-233.

[3] U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, **Vital Statistics of the United States**, 1971, Vol. III, **Marriage and Divorce**, 1975, table 1-7. See also Judith Treas and Anke Van Hilst, "Marriage and Remarriage Among the Older Population," paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Gerontological Society, Oct. 27, 1975, Louisville, Ky.

Table 6-2. LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF THE POPULATION 55 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE AND SEX: 1965, 1970, AND 1975

(Numbers in thousands. Total resident population excluding members of the Armed Forces on post. Figures are for March of year indicated)

Living arrangements and year	Male				Female			
	55 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 years and over	65 years and over	55 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 years and over	65 years and over
1975								
Number, total	9,302	5,981	3,123	9,106	10,391	7,782	5,323	13,105
In households	9,122	5,809	2,893	8,702	10,271	7,585	4,791	12,376
Living alone	711	723	567	1,290	1,812	2,558	2,160	4,718
Spouse present	7,509	4,765	1,976	6,741	6,873	3,593	1,071	4,664
Living with someone else	902	321	350	671	1,586	1,434	1,560	2,994
Not in households[1]	180	175	230	404	120	197	532	729
Percent, total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In households	98.1	97.1	92.6	95.6	98.8	97.5	90.0	94.4
Living alone	7.6	12.1	18.2	11.2	17.4	32.9	40.6	36.0
Spouse present	80.7	79.6	63.3	71.0	66.1	46.2	20.1	35.6
Living with someone else	9.7	5.4	11.2	7.4	15.3	18.4	29.3	22.8
Not in households[1]	1.9	2.9	7.4	4.4	1.2	2.5	10.0	5.6
1970								
Percent, total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In households	97.6	96.1	93.7	95.5	98.4	97.6	91.1	95.0
Living alone	7.2	11.3	19.1	14.1	17.1	31.6	37.0	33.8
Spouse present	82.3	75.2	60.4	69.9	63.8	43.5	19.1	33.9
Living with someone else	8.1	9.9	14.2	11.5	17.5	22.4	35.0	27.4
Not in households[1]	2.4	3.6	6.3	4.5	1.6	2.1	8.9	5.0
1965								
Percent, total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In households	97.5	97.5	93.6	96.2	98.4	97.1	92.0	95.3
Living alone	7.0	11.7	15.7	13.1	15.5	27.9	29.9	28.6
Spouse present	80.3	75.3	54.0	67.9	63.8	43.3	19.0	34.1
Living with someone else	10.2	10.5	23.9	15.2	19.1	26.1	43.1	32.6
Not in households[1]	2.5	2.5	6.4	3.8	1.6	2.6	8.0	4.7

[1] Population in institutions and other group quarters.

Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 144 and 287, and unpublished data for March 1970 (revised).

Table 6-3. FAMILY STATUS OF THE POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX: 1965, 1970, AND 1975

(Total resident population excluding members of the Armed Forces on post. Figures are for March of year indicated)

Family status	1975		1970		1965	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Percent, total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In families	79.8	56.1	79.2	58.5	80.3	62.9
Head	76.1	8.5	72.9	9.8	71.3	10.7
Wife	(X)	35.0	(X)	33.3	(X)	33.3
Other relative	3.7	12.7	6.3	15.4	9.0	18.9
Primary individual	14.8	37.3	14.9	35.2	13.9	30.6
Secondary individual	1.2	1.2	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.2
Inmate of institution	4.2	5.3	3.6	4.4	3.5	4.3

X Not applicable.

Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 144 and 287, and unpublished data for March 1970 (revised).

other than the heads or their wives); for males the decrease in "other relatives" was offset by a rise in heads. The proportion of all men 65 years old and over who were "other relatives" in families dropped from 9 percent in 1965 to 4 percent in 1975, and the proportion for women dropped from 19 percent to 13 percent.

In the last decade there has been an increase in the proportion of elderly individuals who maintained their own households, living either alone or with nonrelatives. Such "primary" individuals represented about 15 percent of the men 65 years old and over and about 37 percent of the women 65 and over in 1975. During the same period there was a pronounced decline in the proportion of elderly persons living with relatives other than spouses. Nearly all (about 96 percent) primary individuals 65 years old and over occupied their own house or apartment entirely alone as "one-person households" in 1975.

Contrary to the popular view, only a small proportion of the elderly population lives in institutions. Slightly less than 5 percent of the population 65 and over resided in institutions in 1975. According to 1970 census data, the proportions of institutional residents are at a minimum at about ages 40 to 44 for males (1.0 percent) and at ages 20 to 29 for females (0.3 percent), and then rise steadily with increasing age. For example, the figures for males and females aged 75 and over are 6.9 percent and 10.9 percent, respectively. The proportion of the elderly population residing in institutions has been rising, as the proportions of widowed females and extreme aged among the elderly have been rising. In 1960 only 3.7 percent of the population 65 and over resided in institutions. In 1960 most institutionalized elderly persons lived in mental hospitals; today most live in homes for the aged.

Educational Attainment

The educational attainment of older persons is well below that of adults in general, as measured in terms of the percent of high school graduates and the median years of school completed. In March 1975 the percentage of the population 65 and over which had graduated from high school was only about three-fifths as great as the percentage of high school graduates in the entire population 25 years and over (table 6-4). A little over one-third of the elderly population were high school graduates, as compared with three-fifths of all persons 25 and over. Half of those 65 and over had completed less than nine years of school, but over half of all adults 25 and over had completed 12 years of school or more.

The negative relationship between age and educational attainment reflects the widening opportunity available to each new cohort of students and the increasing aspiration for, and achievement of, greater education on the part of the new cohorts. These factors have been associated with the rising socioeconomic status of the United States population and the concomitant intergenerational influences. Another factor has been the special history of immigration to the United States, which now accounts for a much larger proportion of foreign-born persons among the older population than at the younger ages. In 1970, 15 percent of those 65 and over were foreign-born, with the proportion showing a steady rise with increasing ages among the older population. This group has higher proportions of illiteracy and lower educational attainment than the native population.

The level of educational attainment of the elderly population has been increasing rapidly, just as it has for the entire adult population, as younger persons with more education move into older age groups. The proportion of high school graduates among those 65 and over was only 18 percent as recently as 1952. By 1990 about half of the population over 65 is expected to be high school graduates and, in view of the slower rise in educational attainment expected for adults below 65, the relative gap between the educational attainment of the group 65 and over and the educational attainment of the total population 25 years and over will be substantially reduced. It is expected that in 1990 the percent of high school graduates 65 and over will be only about one-third below the percent for the entire adult population. The deficit in educational attainment is less for the elderly female population today than for the elderly male population and is expected to remain so in 1990.

Labor Force Participation

Labor force (worker) proportions for elderly males have been dropping rapidly over the past quarter century. In 1950 almost half of all men 65 and over was in the labor force, but by 1960 only one-third of the men in this age range was working or looking for work. Only about one-fifth of the men 65 and over (22 percent) works today (table 6-5). The decline reflects the joint effect of the increase in voluntary retirement

Table 6-4. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF THE POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER AND 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX: 1952 TO 1990

(Figures are for March of year indicated)

Sex and year	Median school years completed			Percent high school graduates		
	65 years old and over	25 years old and over	Ratio, 65 and over to 25 and over	65 years old and over	25 years old and over	Ratio, 65 and over to 25 and over
BOTH SEXES						
1952	8.2	10.1	0.81	18.4	38.4	0.48
1959	8.3	11.0	0.75	19.4	42.9	0.45
1965	8.5	11.8	0.72	23.5	49.0	0.48
1970	8.7	12.2	0.71	28.3	55.2	0.51
1975	9.0	12.3	0.73	35.2	62.6	0.56
1980	9.7	12.4	0.78	37.9	65.4	0.58
1985	10.9	12.5	0.87	44.0	70.2	0.63
1990	11.9	12.6	0.94	49.4	74.2	0.67
MALE						
1952	8.0	9.7	0.82	15.3	36.4	0.42
1959	8.2	10.7	0.77	18.1	41.3	0.44
1965	8.3	11.7	0.71	21.8	48.0	0.45
1970	8.6	12.2	0.70	25.9	55.0	0.47
1975	8.9	12.4	0.72	33.4	63.1	0.53
1980	9.4	12.5	0.75	36.3	66.5	0.55
1985	10.7	12.6	0.85	43.0	71.9	0.60
1990	11.8	12.7	0.93	48.7	76.3	0.64
FEMALE						
1952	8.3	10.4	0.80	21.1	40.2	0.52
1959	8.4	11.2	0.75	20.4	44.4	0.46
1965	8.6	12.0	0.72	24.7	49.9	0.49
1970	8.8	12.1	0.73	30.1	55.4	0.54
1975	9.4	12.3	0.76	36.5	62.1	0.59
1980	9.9	12.4	0.80	38.9	64.4	0.60
1985	11.1	12.4	0.90	44.7	68.7	0.65
1990	12.0	12.5	0.96	49.9	72.3	0.69

Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 45, 99, 158, 207, and forthcoming report for 1975; and Series P-25, No. 476 (projections).

programs, the implementation of more stringent retirement rules by employers, and the drop in self-employment. A secular decline already appears at ages as low as 55 to 59 and is reflected in each older age group with increasing intensity. Still, six out of seven men (84 percent) at ages 55 to 59 and two out of three men (66 percent) at ages 60 to 64 work today. At ages 70 and over, on the other hand, only about one out of six men (15 percent) are working. These trends are expected to continue, so that by 1990 only 17 percent of the male population 65 and over and only 10 percent of the male population 70 and over are expected to be in the labor force.

The worker proportions for older women, on the other hand, have experienced little change. The proportions for women 65 and over have fluctuated over the past quarter century at around 8 to 11 percent although a steady decline seems to have occurred in the last decade; today 1 out of 12 women (8.3 percent) 65 and over work. The prospects are for a moderate decline in this proportion to 7.5 percent in 1990. On the other hand, during the 1950-75 period women 55 to 64, especially those 55 to 59, have left their homes in generally increasing proportions to join the work force. The worker proportion for women 55 to 64 has risen from 27 percent in 1950 to 41 percent in 1975 and is expected to climb to 43 percent in 1990. Many women who have completed rearing a family or who have become divorced or widowed are returning to the work force; some of these formerly would simply have remained as homemakers.

Worker proportions for older blacks have been historically distinguished by the higher level of the proportions for black women over those for white women. The worker proportions for black women for ages 55 to 64 have been converging so rapidly with those for white women during the past quarter century, however, that by 1975 the difference was rather small. For ages 65 and over the difference became quite small after a sharp convergence at the beginning of the period.

Table 6-5. WORKER PROPORTIONS FOR THE POPULATION 55 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX: 1950 TO 1990

(Figures are monthly averages. Total noninstitutional population)

Age, race, and sex	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1990
ALL CLASSES								
Male								
55 to 64 years	86.9	87.9	86.8	84.7	83.0	75.8	74.7	70.1
55 to 59 years	(NA)	92.5	91.6	90.2	89.5	84.4	83.0	80.8
60 to 64 years	(NA)	82.5	81.2	78.0	75.0	65.7	63.0	57.2
65 years and over	45.8	39.6	33.1	27.9	26.8	21.7	20.1	16.8
65 to 69 years	(NA)	57.0	46.8	43.0	41.6	31.7	29.9	26.1
70 years and over	(NA)	28.1	24.4	19.1	17.7	15.1	12.9	10.3
Female								
55 to 64 years	27.0	32.5	37.2	41.1	43.0	41.0	42.0	42.6
55 to 59 years	(NA)	35.6	42.2	47.1	49.0	47.9	48.9	51.1
60 to 64 years	(NA)	29.0	31.4	34.0	36.1	33.3	33.4	33.4
65 years and over	9.7	10.6	10.8	10.0	9.7	8.3	8.0	7.5
65 to 69 years	(NA)	17.8	17.6	17.4	17.3	14.5	14.4	13.9
70 years and over	(NA)	6.4	6.8	6.1	5.7	4.9	4.4	4.1
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES								
Male								
55 to 64 years	81.9	83.1	82.5	78.8	79.2	68.7	(NA)	(NA)
55 to 59 years	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	83.5	76.9	(NA)	(NA)
60 to 64 years	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	73.6	59.3	(NA)	(NA)
65 years and over	45.5	40.0	31.2	27.9	27.4	20.9	(NA)	(NA)
65 to 69 years	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
70 years and over	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Female								
55 to 64 years	40.9	40.7	47.3	48.9	47.1	43.8	(NA)	(NA)
55 to 59 years	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	53.4	52.1	(NA)	(NA)
60 to 64 years	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	39.0	34.6	(NA)	(NA)
65 years and over	16.5	12.1	12.8	12.9	12.2	10.5	(NA)	(NA)
65 to 69 years	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
70 years and over	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 22, No. 7, January 1976; Special Labor Force Report 156, The U.S. Labor Force: Projections to 1990, 1973; and projections to be published in a forthcoming Special Labor Force Report.

Worker proportions for black males 65 and over are similar to and have been changing in the same pattern as those for white males. The proportions at ages 55 to 64 have also been changing in the same pattern as those for whites but they are substantially lower.

Income Level

Families with heads 65 and over have relatively low incomes as compared with all families (figure 6-3). The median income of families with heads 65 and over in 1974 ($7,298) was less than three-fifths (.57) the median income for all families ($12,836) in 1974 (table 6-6). This ratio has fluctuated between about .49 and .57 for the last few decades. The sex of the head of the family makes an important difference in the relative position of families with heads 65 and over. Families headed by females 65 and over have higher median incomes than all female-headed families; but for families headed by males, median incomes are relatively much lower for families with heads 65 and over. The median income of families with heads 65 and over increased nearly 300 percent over the period 1950-74 and more than 100 percent over the period 1965-74 in current dollars, but grew much less rapidly in constant dollars.

Table 6-6. MEDIAN INCOME OF FAMILIES WITH HEADS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY TYPE OF FAMILY AND RACE OF HEAD, AND OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND SEX: 1950 TO 1974

(Persons as of March 1975, March 1971, March 1968, March 1966, March 1961, and March 1951)

Race and year	Families					Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Male head			Female head	Total	Male	Female
		Total	Married, wife present	Other marital status				
HEAD 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER								
All Races								
1974	$7,298	$7,234	$7,177	$9,281	$7,723	$2,956	$3,405	$2,869
1970	5,053	5,011	4,966	6,722	5,370	1,951	2,250	1,888
1967[1]	3,908	3,845	3,817	4,485	4,408	1,477	1,804	1,409
1965[1]	3,514	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1,378	(NA)	(NA)
1960	2,897	2,857	2,813	4,063	3,139	1,053	1,313	960
1950	1,903	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	646	(NA)	(NA)
White								
1974	7,519	7,387	7,315	10,609	8,525	3,073	3,730	2,959
1970	5,263	5,177	5,107	7,320	5,909	2,005	2,365	1,937
1967[1]	4,043	3,949	3,907	4,965	4,766	1,514	1,897	1,437
Black								
1974	4,909	5,066	5,075	5,005	4,602	2,152	2,385	1,998
1970	3,282	3,393	3,359	(B)	2,878	1,443	1,708	1,357
1967[1]	2,609	2,551	2,556	(B)	2,808	1,127	1,299	1,058
ALL FAMILIES OR UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS								
All Races								
1974	12,836	13,788	13,847	11,737	6,413	4,439	5,998	3,493
1970	9,867	10,480	10,516	9,012	5,093	3,137	4,540	2,483
1967[1]	7,933	8,358	8,398	6,804	4,269	2,379	3,514	1,917
1965[1]	6,957	7,310	7,330	6,515	3,535	2,153	3,194	1,767
1960	5,620	5,857	5,873	4,860	2,968	1,720	2,480	1,377
1950	3,319	3,435	3,446	3,115	1,922	1,045	1,539	846
White								
1974	13,356	14,055	14,099	12,438	7,363	4,636	6,357	3,723
1970	10,236	10,697	10,723	9,524	5,754	3,283	4,864	2,615
1967[1]	8,234	8,557	8,588	7,353	4,855	2,470	3,881	1,998
Black								
1974	7,808	10,365	10,530	7,942	4,465	3,059	4,627	2,343
1970	6,279	7,766	7,816	6,751	3,576	2,117	3,320	1,651
1967[1]	4,875	5,737	5,808	4,478	3,004	1,760	2,756	1,358
RATIO, HEAD 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER TO ALL FAMILIES OR UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS								
All Races								
1974	0.569	0.525	0.518	0.791	1.204	0.666	0.568	0.821
1970	0.512	0.478	0.472	0.746	1.054	0.622	0.496	0.760
1967[1]	0.493	0.460	0.455	0.659	1.033	0.621	0.513	0.735
1965[1]	0.505	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.640	(NA)	(NA)
1960	0.515	0.488	0.480	0.836	1.058	0.612	0.529	0.697
1950	0.573	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.618	(NA)	(NA)
White								
1974	0.563	0.526	0.519	0.853	1.158	0.663	0.587	0.795
1970	0.514	0.484	0.476	0.769	1.027	0.611	0.486	0.741
1967[1]	0.491	0.461	0.455	0.675	0.982	0.613	0.489	0.719
Black								
1974	0.629	0.489	0.482	0.630	1.031	0.703	0.515	0.853
1970	0.523	0.437	0.430	(X)	0.805	0.682	0.514	0.825
1967[1]	0.535	0.445	0.440	(X)	0.935	0.640	0.471	0.779

B Base less than 75,000. NA Not available. X Not applicable.

[1] Revised.

Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 9, 37, 59, 97, and 101.

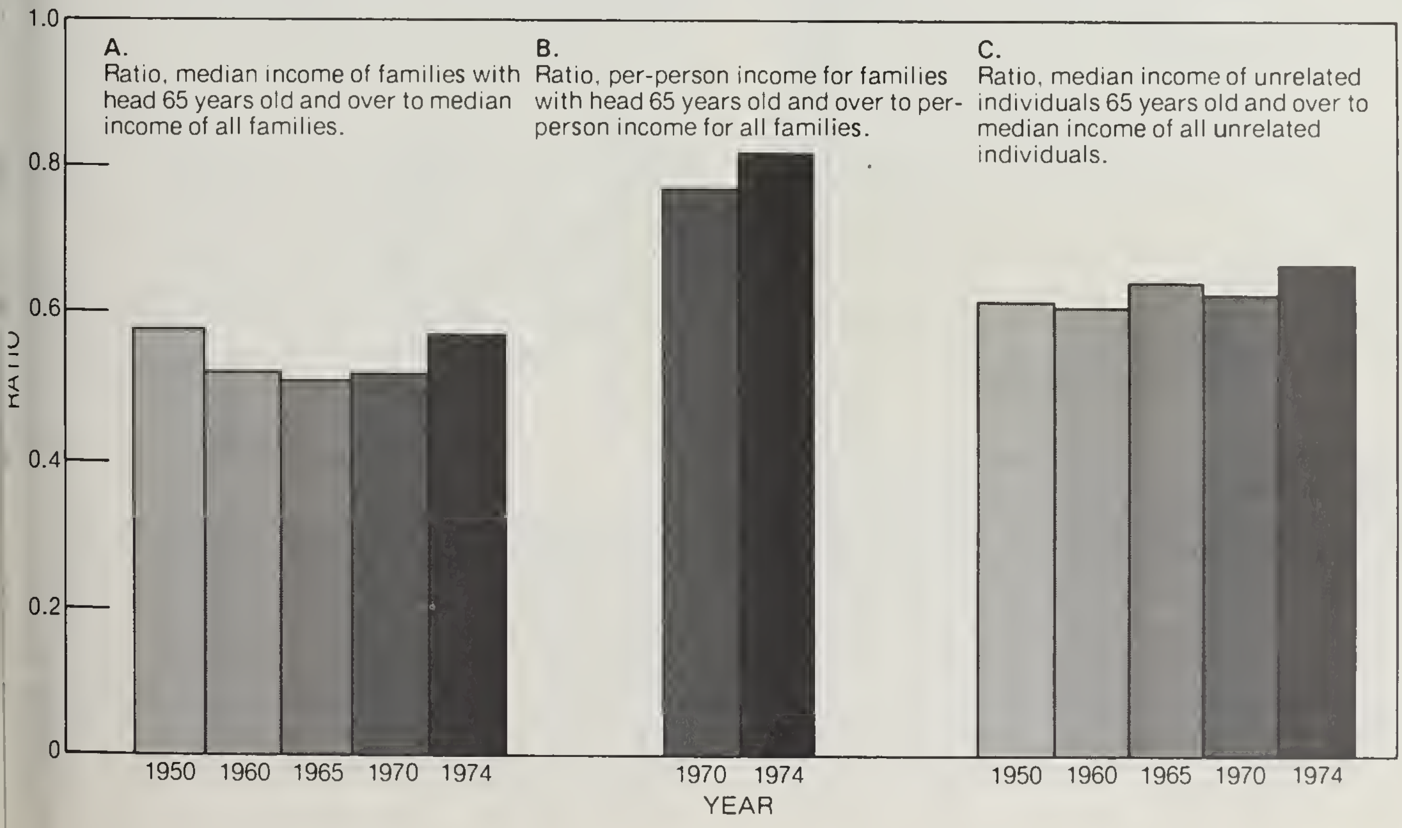
The median income of unrelated individuals (i.e., those not living with any relatives) over 65 more than doubled in the 1965-74 period but is still quite low ($2,956 in 1974). Unrelated individuals over 65 have a median income only about two-fifths as great as families with heads over 65. Similarly, families headed by blacks 65 and over have much lower incomes than families headed by whites 65 and over. The median income of families with black heads over 65 ($4,909) is only two-thirds as large as that of families with white heads over 65 ($7,519).

A more realistic view of the relative income status of elderly persons is secured by adjusting the income data for families by the number of persons in the family. A comparison of the per-person income for families with heads 65 and over with the per-person income for all families provides a much more favorable picture of the relative position of elderly persons than a comparison based on the total income of families. Since families headed by persons over 65 are smaller n size than families headed by persons under 65, the family income has to be spread over fewer persons in the former group of families than in the latter group. n 1974 the per-person income of the families with heads 65 and over was only about 18 percent below the corresponding figure for all families (table 6-7 and figure 6-3), as compared with the 43 percent disadvantage shown by data on total family income. This more favorable situation pertains whether the family is headed by a male or female or by a black or white. The relative advantage of families headed by females 65 and over, over all families headed by females, noted earlier is increased by the adjustment; persons in families headed by females 65 and over had an average income 42 percent greater than persons in all families headed by females.

The adjustment of family income data to a per-person basis magnified the observed gap between the income of whites and blacks in families headed by persons 65 and over. The income of blacks in "elderly" families now appears to be only one-half (52 percent) as large as the income for "elderly" families of all races. The disadvantage is particularly great when the family is headed by a female; in this case the income of blacks is only 45 percent as great as the income of all races.

A substantial segment of family heads 65 and over (9.5 percent in 1974) have incomes below the poverty level (table 6-8). The sex and race of the family head is an important factor in the poverty status of families. Over a third of black female family heads 65 and over have incomes below the poverty level. A far greater proportion of black female unrelated individuals (about two-thirds) have incomes below the poverty line. In fact, for each sex-race group the percent below the

Figure 6-3. RATIO OF MEDIAN INCOME FOR FAMILIES WITH HEADS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER TO MEDIAN INCOME FOR ALL FAMILIES: 1950 TO 1974



Source: Tables 6-6 and 6-7.

Table 6-7. INCOME PER PERSON BASED ON MEDIAN INCOME OF FAMILY, FOR ALL FAMILIES AND FAMILIES WITH HEADS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY TYPE OF FAMILY AND RACE OF HEAD: 1960 TO 1974

(Persons as of March 1975, March 1971, March 1968, and March 1961)

Race and year	Total families	Male head			Female head
		Total	Married, spouse present	Other	
HEAD 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER					
All Races					
1974	$3,054	$3,105	$3,094	$3,387	$2,839
1970	2,088	2,114	2,131	2,263	2,004
1967[1]	(NA)	(NA)	1,611	(NA)	(NA)
1960	(NA)	(NA)	1,141	(NA)	(NA)
White					
1974	3,255	3,226	3,222	3,944	3,410
1970	2,230	2,231	2,220	2,624	2,308
Black					
1974	1,584	1,778	1,787	1,691	1,275
1970	1,049	1,135	1,183	(NA)	834
ALL FAMILIES					
All Races					
1974	3,731	3,973	3,968	4,162	1,998
1970	2,726	2,863	2,858	3,055	1,548
1967[1]	2,144	2,229	2,222	2,396	1,314
1960	1,531	1,566	1,558	1,723	939
White					
1974	3,951	4,098	4,087	4,556	2,496
1970	2,892	2,971	2,962	3,438	1,931
Black					
1974	1,992	2,631	2,639	2,482	1,148
1970	1,457	1,789	1,789	1,713	847
RATIO, HEAD 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER TO ALL FAMILIES					
All Races					
1974	0.819	0.782	0.780	0.814	1.421
1970	0.766	0.738	0.746	0.741	1.295
1967[1]	(NA)	(NA)	0.725	(NA)	(NA)
1960	(NA)	(NA)	0.732	(NA)	(NA)
White					
1974	0.824	0.787	0.788	0.866	1.366
1970	0.771	0.751	0.749	0.763	1.195
Black					
1974	0.795	0.676	0.677	0.681	1.111
1970	0.720	0.634	0.661	(NA)	0.985

NA Not available.

[1] Based on revised median income.

Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 33, 106, 173, 218, 276, and 287, and Series P-60, Nos. 9, 37, 59, 97, and 101.

Table 6-8. **FAMILY HEADS AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, BY RACE AND SEX: 1974**

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March 1975)

Family status and sex	All races			White			Black		
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
FAMILY HEADS									
Total	8,034	760	9.5	7,319	567	7.7	641	177	27.6
Male	6,925	616	8.9	6,410	493	7.7	454	108	23.9
Female	1,108	144	13.0	909	74	8.1	187	69	36.8
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS									
Total	6,502	2,065	31.8	5,874	1,697	28.9	577	349	60.5
Male	1,455	390	26.8	1,233	292	23.7	195	86	44.3
Female	5,047	1,675	33.2	4,641	1,405	30.3	381	262	68.8

Note: The weighted average nonfarm threshold at the poverty level in 1974 is $2,364 for an unrelated individual 65 years of age or over and $2,982 for a family of two persons with a head 65 years or over.

Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 99, July 1975, table 17.

poverty level for unrelated individuals 65 and over is about two to three times as great as that for heads of families in the corresponding sex-race category. The percent below the poverty level for black family heads over 65 (28 percent) is between three and four times that for white family heads (8 percent). Yet, because of the very great difference in the age distribution of the two races, elderly family heads and elderly unrelated individuals comprised about 31 percent of all poor white family heads and unrelated individuals in 1974, but only about 21 percent of all poor blacks of this family status.

The proportion of the elderly population below the poverty level has been falling sharply in the last decade and a half. In 1974 only 16 percent of the elderly were poor, as compared with 35 percent in 1959, and for those living in families the proportions fell from 27 percent in 1959 to 8.5 percent in 1974 (table 6-9). On the other hand, 36 percent of elderly blacks were still below the poverty level in 1974.

Familial and Societal Dependency

Much interest has been expressed in the relative size of the dependent-age population, particularly the elderly, and the productive-age population, and the effect of changing dependency ratios on the support of the elderly population. The implication is that the older segment of the population constitutes an economic burden on the younger segment; that is, each "generation" is obliged to support a previous "generation," which was obliged to support a still earlier generation, etc. This note identifies some of the facets of this question and presents some pertinent data.

A number of different types of dependency ratios can be distinguished. First, intergenerational familial dependency ratios can be distinguished from societal dependency ratios. The former represent essentially the relative numbers of "dependents" in one generation defined by an age range at a given date to a specific age group in a later generation, presumably their children. This measure is analogous to a fertility measure "in reverse." Instead of relating children to parents, we relate parents to children; in this case, of course, the parents are elderly or aged, and their children adults. Dependency may be measured more analytically in terms of actual economic and social dependency. Psychological, social, and economic support (e.g., kinship network) of the older generation by their children is represented by such measures.

Ratios relating persons 65 to 84 to their children 45 to 49 and persons 80 and over to their children 60 to 64 can be used to illustrate intergenerational familial age-dependency ratios. The "burden" on their children of supporting the extreme aged (80 and over) increased greatly in the last quarter century after only a slight increase in the first four decades of this century (table 6-10). The series is expected to move irregularly in the next several decades, with peaks in the year 2000 and 2030. There were about 21 to 24 persons 80 or over

Table 6-9. FAMILY STATUS AND RACE OF PERSONS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL: 1959 TO 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Persons as of March 1975, March 1971, March 1967, and April 1960)

Family status and race	Number below poverty level				Percent below poverty level			
	1974	1970	1966	1959	1974	1970	1966	1959
All persons 65 years old and over	3,308	4,793	5,114	5,481	15.7	24.6	28.5	35.2
In families	1,243	2,013	2,507	3,187	8.5	14.8	19.2	26.9
Head	760	1,188	1,450	1,787	9.5	16.5	20.9	29.1
Male	616	980	1,218	1,507	8.9	15.9	20.9	29.1
Female	144	209	231	280	13.0	20.1	20.4	28.8
Other family members	483	825	1,057	1,400	7.3	13.0	17.2	24.6
Unrelated individuals	2,065	2,779	2,607	2,294	31.8	47.2	53.8	61.9
Male	390	549	563	703	26.8	38.9	44.5	59.0
Female	1,675	2,230	2,044	1,591	33.2	49.8	57.0	63.3
White	2,642	4,011	4,357	4,744	13.8	22.6	26.4	33.1
Black	626	735	722	711	36.4	47.7	55.1	62.5

Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 86, 91, and 99, and unpublished data for 1966.

Table 6-10. FAMILIAL INTERGENERATIONAL DEPENDENCY RATIOS AND SOCIETAL AGE AND ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY RATIOS: 1900 TO 2010

(Figures are for July of year except as noted. Ratios for 1940 and later years include Armed Forces overseas)

Year	Familial dependency ratios		Societal dependency ratios			
	Population 80 years and over / Population 60 to 64 years	Population 65 to 84 years / Population 45 to 49 years	Population 65 years and over / Population 18 to 64 years	Population 60 years and over / Population 20 to 59 years	Population 65 years and over / Males 20-64 yrs. and females 35-59 yrs.	Nonworkers 65 years and over / Workers 20 to 59 years
ESTIMATES						
1900	[2]0.21	[2]0.86	0.07	0.13	0.11	(NA)
1910	[2]0.22	[2]0.85	0.07	0.13	0.11	(NA)
1920	[2]0.21	[2]0.82	0.08	0.14	0.11	(NA)
1930	[2]0.22	[2]0.90	0.09	0.16	0.13	(NA)
1940	[2]0.24	[2]1.05	0.11	0.19	0.15	[2]0.21
1950	[2]0.28	[2]1.30	0.13	0.23	0.18	[2]0.25
1960	0.36	1.44	0.17	0.27	0.23	[3]0.28
1970	0.43	1.54	0.17	0.29	0.25	[3]0.29
1975	0.49	1.74	0.18	0.29	0.26	[3]0.29
PROJECTIONS[1]						
1980	0.49	2.04	0.18	0.29	0.26	[3]0.29
1990	0.59	1.91	0.19	0.30	0.27	[3]0.30
2000	0.73	1.44	0.19	0.28	0.25	(NA)
2010	0.55	1.46	0.19	0.32	0.26	(NA)
2020	0.45	2.35	0.24	0.40	0.33	(NA)
2030	0.70	2.33	0.29	0.44	0.39	(NA)

NA Not available.

[1] Series II projections.

[2] Figures are census data for April 1.

[3] Labor force data are monthly averages based on or consistent with the Current Population Survey.

Source: Based on Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 311, 519, 614, and 601; Census of Population, 1950, 1960, and 1970; Special Labor Force Report 119, The U.S. Labor Force: Projections to 1985, 1970; Special Labor Force Report 156, The U.S. Labor Force: Projections to 1990, 1973; and projections to be published in a forthcoming Special Labor Force Report.

for every 100 persons 60 to 64 in 1900 and in 1940, but by 1975 the ratio had approximately doubled to 49 for every 100. By the year 2000 the ratio will have increased by another quarter to 73 persons 80 and over for every 100 persons 60 to 64. The past trend in the ratio of younger parents (65 to 84) to their children (45 to 49) has been roughly similar, with the increase between 1900 and 1940 being somewhat greater and the increase between 1940 and 1975 somewhat smaller. Peaks will be reached in 1980 at 200 persons 65 to 84 per 100 persons 45 to 49 and in the year 2020 with "235 per 100," as compared with 174 in 1975.

Societal dependency ratios represent essentially the relative burden of older "dependents," defined either by age or economic status, on "productive" persons, also defined either by age or economic status. When we are considering economic support by the community, a relatively wide band of ages must be used to represent "producers." Age-dependency ratios, relating the number of persons of "dependent" ages to the number of persons of "productive" ages, are intended to show how age composition contributes to economic dependency in a given population. A number of different age-dependency ratios may be considered. For example, the age factor in economic dependency may be represented by the ratio of persons 65 and over to persons 18 to 64. This ratio showed a nearly steady rise between 1900 and 1975, having more than doubled, but is expected to level off or increase slowly in the next several decades. The ratio was 0.07 in 1900 and 0.18 in 1975, and is expected to be about 0.19 in the year 2010 (Series II projections). A sharp rise in the ratio is then anticipated in the next few decades (to 0.29 in 2030) as the large postwar birth cohorts reach 65 years of age.

In view of the trend toward later entry into the labor force, the trend toward earlier retirement, and the large proportion of part-time workers under 20 and over 60, it is useful to examine also the trend in the ratio of persons 60 and over to persons 20 to 59. The upward progression in this series is roughly about the same as that for the series just discussed; the values are much larger, however, since there are more "dependents" and fewer "producers." We see again the sharp net rise in the ratio, from 0.29 in 1975 to 0.44 in 2030.

At many ages the proportions of women in the labor force are low (less than 50 percent) and a large share of those who work work part-time. Accordingly, a dependency ratio has been constructed relating persons 65 and over to the sum of males 20 to 64 and females 35 to 59. This "sex-adjusted" measure shows nearly the same fluctuations as the last two series considered and approximates the second of these closely in magnitude.

Measures relating actual workers and nonworkers may be viewed as more realistic for measuring economic dependency than are age-dependency ratios. For this purpose, the ratio of nonworkers 60 and over to workers 20 to 59 has been examined. This series has shown a moderate rise in recent past decades, but is expected to remain relatively unchanged to 1990. Currently there are about three nonworkers 60 and over for every ten workers 20 to 59 years of age. This series is almost identical to the age-dependency series based on the same ages and may be expected to show a similar pattern of increase after 1990, barring sharp changes in worker proportions.

In theory, the difference between an economic dependency ratio and the corresponding age-dependency ratio represents the net contribution of the proportions of nonworkers at each age of each sex to economic dependency. Specifically, the difference reflects the extent to which persons of working age are not actually workers and to which persons of nonworking age are workers. These adjustments may balance out, as in the present case. Even the economic dependency ratio as we have defined it excludes the effect of weeks worked in a year, hours worked in a week, and productivity—all of which affect the economic product available for supporting the dependent population—and it excludes the economic contribution of homemakers in rearing children and managing the affairs of the home and of volunteer workers.

It may be maintained that the concepts of age dependency and even economic dependency of the elderly will become increasingly less significant as more and more workers participate in effective retirement plans, in addition to Federal Social Security, to which they contribute a share of their income. These plans represent a postponement of current satisfactions of goods and services, so that the retiree has a claim on goods and services at a future period; and this "claim" should be gradually augmented by the current market interest rate (including an adjustment for inflation). The contributions to retirement funds and the size of the retirement funds will increasingly reflect the changing size of the cohorts of retirees since larger elderly cohorts will have made larger contributions to the funds when they worked. Such larger cohorts will also have saved larger sums in pursuit of their own "personal" retirement plans.

Increases in life expectation and the continuation of the trend of a rising age of entry into the labor force and a falling age of retirement are other demographic changes which have actuarial implications for the conduct of the Social Security program and should be considered when decisions are being made about the level of contributions; these demographic changes are expected to be modest, however. The trend of expanding public services to the elderly may also create special demands on the retirement system if the level of such services is not correctly anticipated. Prospective changes can be financially covered by an additional period of work before or after "retirement," higher general taxes, or larger contributions to the retirement system on the basis of a higher rate of worker contributions or a broader income base for the present rate of contributions.[4] Opportunities for productive work on the part of the elderly may also be expanded.

Nevertheless, because of the difficulties of anticipating the total consumption requirements of the elderly and because of changes in the age composition of the population, particularly a sharp rise in the ratio of elderly persons to persons of working age, subsidies from the current crop of workers (i.e., intergenerational transfers) may be necessary through general taxation and an increase in payroll contributions. However, the view that changes in the age distribution of the population will be the dominant factor affecting the condition of the Social Security System, and specifically the view that an increase in the age-dependency ratio will necessarily have a seriously adverse affect on the system, are misleading, if not erroneous. Finally, it may be maintained that the Social Security System is not to be viewed strictly as an insurance fund and that it is "backed up" by the taxing power and economic solvency of the U.S. Government.

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[4] James N. Morgan, "Welfare Economic Aspects of Prolongation of Life," **Congress Abstracts**, Vol. I, 10th International Congress of Gerontology, Jerusalem, Israel, June 22-27, 1975, pp. 25-27.

Appendix A.
QUALITY OF DATA ON THE OLDER POPULATION

Population Statistics

Census data. Like all data on age, the statistics on the older population are subject to errors of coverage and errors of misreporting of age and other characteristics. Information on the quality of the age data in the 1970 census comes from a number of sources. These are: demographic analysis, which provides estimates of net errors (combining both net coverage error and net age reporting error) in the census statistics; a match study of the census and the Current Population Survey (CPS), which provides information on the inconsistency of the reporting of age in the two data collection systems of persons who were enumerated in both; and a match study of the census and the "Medicare" enrollment files, which provides information on the extent of the gross omissions of persons 65 years of age and over from the census as well as data on differences in age reporting between the census and Medicare.[1]

The estimated percents of net error in the 1970 census for the population 55 years and over, by age, sex, and race, as derived by demographic analysis, are shown in table A-1. The age groups 55-59, 60-64, and 65 and over show moderate net undercounts—2 percent, 3 percent, and 2 percent, respectively. The group 65-69 separately shows a net overcount, which is quite pronounced for black males and black females. A net overcount can only result from age misreporting, and in the present case many persons in the group 60-64 appear to have reported into the group 65-69.

The 1970 Census-Medicare Match Study indicates a gross omission from the census of 4 percent of the population 65 and over (table A-2). Considered in combination with a net census undercount of 2 percent derived by demographic analysis, this percent of gross omission implies an estimate of 2 percent net reporting into the age group 65 and over. This pattern of gross omission and age overreporting is most pronounced for the Negro-and-other-races male population. For this group, a gross omission of 12 percent and a net census overcount of 3 percent, combined with a net error in sex-race misreporting of about 2 percent, imply that 12 percent of the population reported as 65 or over in the census may actually have been under 65. A consequence of this pattern of gross errors is that the characteristics of a substantial part of the population reported as 65 and over in the census relate in fact to persons under 65.

The 1970 CPS-Census Match Study provides information on both gross "errors" in reporting age (i.e., gross inconsistency) and net "errors" in reporting age (i.e., the balance of erroneous reporting into and out of any age group). Gross inconsistency in reporting age shows a general tendency to increase with age. Estimated indexes of inconsistency (a measure of gross error) for ages 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, and 75 years and over are 10 percent, 12 percent, 10 percent, and 8 percent, respectively, as compared with 7 percent for the population of all ages.[2] Inconsistency in reporting age for blacks at the older ages appears to be much higher than for the general population. The indexes are 50 to 140 percent greater. Percents of net difference (a measure of net error) for the age classification in 5-year age groups by sex and by race are all small and do not provide definite evidence of any substantial bias.

Part of the error in the age data in the 1970 census, particularly for the elderly, may have resulted from the assignment of ages to persons who were enumerated but whose ages were not reported in the census. While 9.8 percent of all persons whose ages were reported in

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[1] U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population and Housing, Evaluation and Research Program PHC(E)-4, Estimates of Coverage of Population by Sex, Race, and Age: Demographic Analysis; PHC(E)-7, The Medicare Record Check: An Evaluation of the Coverage of Persons 65 Years of Age and Over in the 1970 Census; PHC(E)-11, Accuracy of Data for Selected Population Characteristics as Measured by the CPS-Census Match.

[2] U.S. Bureau of the Census, PHC(E)-11, table 11, op. cit.

Table A-1. Estimated Percents of Net Census Error for the Population 55 Years Old and Over, by Age, Race, and Sex: 1970 and 1960

(A minus sign (-) denotes a net undercount and a plus sign (+) a net overcount)

Year and age	All classes			White		Black	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1970							
All ages.........	-2.5	-3.3	-1.8	-2.5	-1.4	-9.9	-5.5
55 to 59 years.........	-2.4	-3.0	-1.9	-2.1	-1.3	-10.9	-8.2
60 to 64 years.........	-2.9	-2.8	-3.0	-2.3	-2.7	-7.0	-5.5
65 years and over......	-1.8	-0.9	-2.4	-1.2	-2.2	+3.1	-4.2
65 to 69 years.......	+1.5	+0.8	+2.1	+0.2	+1.1	+10.1	+14.5
70 to 74 years.......	-0.4	+0.2	-0.9	+0.1	-0.4	+2.2	-5.6
75 years and over......	-5.5	-3.5	-6.7	-3.6	-5.9	-4.3	-19.0
1960							
All ages.........	-2.7	-3.3	-2.2	-2.4	-1.6	-9.7	-6.3
55 to 59 years.........	-0.3	-0.7	-2.1	+0.9	-0.3	-3.4	-6.5
60 to 64 years.........	-4.0	-4.1	-5.5	-2.1	-3.3	-14.6	-17.4
65 years and over......	-1.9	-	-3.5	-0.5	-3.5	+5.8	-2.8
65 to 69 years.......	-2.8	-1.6	-3.8	-1.8	-3.7	+0.2	-5.0
70 to 74 years.......	-0.9	+1.1	-2.6	+0.7	-2.6	+6.6	-3.6
75 years and over......	-1.8	+1.0	-3.8	+0.1	-4.1	+13.9	+1.2

- Represents zero.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population and Housing: Evaluation and Research Program, PHC(E)-4, Estimates of Coverage of Population by Sex, Race, and Age: Demographic Analysis, 1973.

the census were reported in the group aged 65 and over, 13.8 percent of the allocated ages fell into this group.[3] Overall, age was allocated for 2.7 percent of the population but, for the population 65 and over, age was allocated for 3.6 percent.

Some gerontologists have shown special interest in the number and characteristics of centenarians, since this group has clearly achieved success so far as the quantity of years lived is concerned and knowledge of their characteristics may provide clues as to the factors conducive to longevity. Census data tend to overstate greatly the true number of centenarians in the United States. Available estimates for recent census dates suggest that the true number of persons 100 years old and over in the United States does not exceed several thousand.[4] The number of persons shown as 100 years and over in the 1970 census—106,000— grossly overstated the true number, therefore. Alternative estimates of the number of centenarians in 1970 vary from 3,500 to 8,000. The preferred estimate is 4,800, or only about .002 percent of the total population of 203 million. The extreme error in the count of centenarians in 1970 is

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[3] U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, PC(1)-B1, U.S. Summary, table B-2.

[4] Jacob S. Siegel and Jeffrey S. Passel, "Alternative Approaches to the Estimation of the Number of Centenarians in the United States," Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section, 1975, American Statistical Association.

Table A-2. Comparison of Percents of Net Census Error Based on Aggregate Medicare Data and Percents of Gross Omission Based on the Census-Medicare Match Study, for the Population 65 Years Old and Over, by Sex and Race: 1970

(Errors per 100 corrected population. A minus sign (-) denotes net undercount, omission, or net understatement due to sex-race or age misreporting, and a plus sign (+) denotes a net overcount or net overstatement due to sex-race or age misreporting)

Sex and race	Net census error percent[1]	Gross omission percent[2]	Difference		
			Total[3]	Part due to sex-race misreporting[2]	Remainder[3]
Total................	-1.8	-4.0	+2.2	-	+2.2
White male...................	-1.2	-4.0	+2.8	-0.3	+3.1
White female................	-2.2	-3.1	+0.9	-0.4	+1.3
Negro-and-other-races male...	+2.7	-11.7	+14.4	+2.4	+12.0
Negro-and-other-races female.	-4.0	-7.4	+3.4	+5.3	-1.9

- Represents zero.

[1] Based on a comparison of census counts and aggregate Medicare data. Figures have been adjusted for underenrollment in Medicare.

[2] Based on the Census-Medicare Match Study. Figures have been adjusted for census imputations.

[3] Derived by subtraction. Age misreporting is presumably a major contributor to the "total difference" and the "remainder," which also include sampling error, errors due to matching problems, and omissions in Medicare enrollment not already allowed for in the net census error percents.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population and Housing: Evaluation and Research Program, PHC(E)-4, Estimates of Coverage of Population by Sex, Race, and Age: Demographic Analysis, 1973.

believed to have resulted principally from a misinterpretation by some persons of the instructions relating to the placement of responses on age on the census questionnaire, which generally was filled by the respondent or a member of the respondent's household.

The census does not provide any information regarding the demographic or other characteristics of centenarians. For purposes of gerontological research this is no great loss. The census does have a fair amount of data on persons 85 years and over and they have certainly achieved sufficient longevity to serve as a population for study of the characteristics of persons successful in living to extreme old age.

Estimates and projections. The nonsurvey population estimates and projections were derived by the methods of demographic accounting and demographic analysis. The national estimates by age, sex, and race of this type are based on statistics from the population censuses, statistics and estimates of births, deaths, and net immigration, and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces. They are affected both by errors in the census data (coverage and age-sex-race misreporting) and by errors in the estimation of population change for the period since the census. For the national estimates, the components of change particularly subject to error are the deaths in age classes, which suffer particularly from misreporting of the age of decedents, and net immigration. For the older population the former component is far more important than the latter one. The component of births in projections of population is especially subject to error because of its great variability, but for projections of the number of older persons, especially over a long period, the component of deaths is a principal area of concern, in spite of its considerable stability. The three principal series of population projections presented in this report (I, II, and III) vary only as a result of alternative projections of fertility.

The estimates of the socioeconomic characteristics of the national population shown in this report are sample estimates based on the Current Population Survey. The Current Population Survey has undergone many changes in sample size and design in the last three decades.[5] In 1975 the sample was spread over 461 areas comprising 923 counties and independent cities, with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 47,000 occupied housing units are eligible for interview each month.

The estimates based on the Current Population Survey are subject to sampling, response, and processing errors, and to errors in the assumption used to estimate the final figures from the weighted (i.e., inflated) sample. After inflation by the sampling weight, the aggregate figures for each age-sex-race category from the Current Population Survey are subject to an adjustment for consistency with the postcensal nonsurvey estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States in each age-sex-race category. This adjustment is aimed at decreasing sampling variability but also allows for coverage errors and age-sex-race reporting errors in the survey in relation to the census-based population estimates. It does not allow for errors of coverage and misreporting that characterize these estimates, however.

For the data collected in the Current Population Surveys in the years 1962 to 1971, the independent (nonsurvey) estimates used were based on the 1960 Census of Population; for data collected in the years 1952 to 1961, the independent estimates were based on the 1950 census; and for 1947 to 1951 data, the independent estimates were based on the 1940 census. The adjustment factors generally reflect undercoverage in the Current Population Survey. The percent differences of the weighted CPS figures from the independent estimates for the population 65 and over, by age, sex, and race, for 1974 (monthly averages) are as follows:

Age	All classes	White		Negro-and-other-races	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
65 years and over..............	-2.0	-0.6	-2.0	-7.2	-7.9
65 to 69 years...............	-3.4	-2.1	-2.5	-8.4	-17.4
70 to 74 years...............	+2.5	+0.8	+1.9	+8.6	+18.2
75 years and over...........	-3.8	-	-4.3	-18.6	-14.5
Total, 14 years and over.......	-3.9	-3.8	-2.2	-13.6	-8.0

This type of adjustment makes the underlying assumption that the percent in a given socioeconomic class of each age-sex-race category, indicated by the Current Population Survey (e.g., percent widowed of white males 65 to 69 years of age), applies to the population that was missed by the survey in the field, as well as to the population that was enumerated by the survey. If the population omitted by the survey has a different distribution (e.g., by marital status) within the age-sex-race category than the population enumerated, the results are biased. There is no firm evidence regarding the socioeconomic characteristics of the persons missed by the Current Population Survey, as compared with those enumerated in the survey. The accuracy of the absolute estimates from the Current Population Survey also depends on the validity of this assumption. In addition, the absolute estimates understate (or overstate) the numbers in any class (e.g., widowed white males 65 to 69 years of age in April 1975) to the extent that the age-sex-race category concerned was understated (or overstated) in the census (e.g., when the age group was 60 to 64 years of age).

Death Statistics

The death statistics used in this report were accepted as reported in the official sources, without any adjustment for underregistration, the misreporting of the age, sex, or race of the decedent, or misclassification according to cause. Some deaths may not be registered but a more important problem may be the misreporting of the characteristics of decedents, particularly age. There is the further possibility that there is a difference between the age pattern of net misreporting for decedents and the age pattern of net errors for the population; any difference would tend to distort age-specific death rates and life-table survival rates calculated from the data.

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[5] U.S. Bureau of the Census, **The Current Population Survey—A Report on Methodology,** Technical Paper No. 7, 1963 (revision in preparation); Marvin H. Thompson and Gary Shapiro, "The Current Population Survey: An Overview," **Annals of Economic and Social Measurement,** Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 105-129, 1973.

No national test of the completeness of death registration in the United States has ever been conducted. It is very probable that registration is complete or nearly complete, in view of the strict legal requirements for registration and the needs of the survivors for proof of death. Beneficiaries of older decedents especially would tend to comply with death-registration procedures. (Conversely, requirements for registration could be evaded more easily in the case of infants.) Hence, there is probably extremely little, if any, underregistration of the deaths of older persons.

Two national studies, covering relatively brief periods, provide evidence of the misreporting of age on death certificates: the so-called Chicago Mortality Study, a match of death certificates in the four months May-August 1960 and census records;[6] and a comparison of death rates based on the Social Security ("Medicare") files and death rates from the registration system in 1968.[7] The former study indicates that, at ages 45 and over, inconsistency of age reporting is particularly great for Negroes-and-other-races (table A-3). A substantially smaller number of deaths would have been classified

Table A-3. Percent Differently Reported and Percent Net Difference Between Deaths During May-August 1960 by Age as Stated in the 1960 Census Record and as Stated on the Death Certificate, by Race, Sex, and Specified Age Intervals

(A plus sign (+) denotes an excess of deaths reported on death certificates; a negative sign (-) denotes a deficit of deaths reported on death certificates)

Age	All classes	White		Negro and other races	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
PERCENT DIFFERENTLY REPORTED					
Single years	33.6	27.3	35.0	57.0	65.9
Interval, 5-year groups	15.7	11.3	16.3	32.5	42.0
Interval, 10-year groups	11.2	8.1	11.4	23.8	30.3
PERCENT NET DIFFERENCE					
1 to 4 years	-1.7	-1.0	-2.7	-2.4	-
5 to 14 years	-1.0	+1.4	-3.9	-2.9	-4.1
15 to 24 years	-2.4	-1.1	-4.2	-1.2	-11.0
25 to 34 years	-7.5	-3.3	-14.9	-5.6	-8.2
35 to 44 years	-5.5	-6.0	-7.0	-4.7	+2.4
45 to 54 years	+0.8	-1.0	-0.9	+7.2	+18.1
55 to 64 years	+0.7	-1.1	-2.0	+14.4	+24.2
65 to 74 years	-0.3	+1.1	-1.8	+0.6	-7.5
75 to 84 years	+1.1	+0.6	+3.9	-15.2	-14.7
85 years and over	+1.1	+3.0	+2.4	-14.9	-28.2

- Represents zero.

Source: Thea Z. Hambright, "Comparison of Information of Death Certificates and Matching 1960 Census Records: Age, Marital Status, Race, Nativity, and Country of Origin," Demography, Vol. 6, No. 4, November 1969, table 2, pp. 413-423.

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[6] U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, "Comparability of Age on the Death Certificate and Matching Census Record, United States, May-August 1960," **Vital and Health Statistics**, Series 2, No. 2, by Thea Z. Hambright, June 1968, tables B and 8. See also Evelyn M. Kitagawa and Philip M. Hauser, **Differential Mortality in the United States: A Study in Socioeconomic Epidemiology**, Vital and Health Statistics Monographs, American Public Health Association, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1973.

[7] Francisco Bayo, "Mortality of the Aged," **Transactions**, Society of Actuaries, Vol. 24, Part I, March 1972, pp. 1-24.

in each of the age groups 45 to 64 on the basis of the age given in the census than on the basis of the age given on the death certificate and a substantially larger number would have been classified in each of the age groups over 75 years. The comparison of deaths according to "certificate" age and deaths according to "census" age suggests that the reported death rates for Negro-and-other-races males and females aged 45 to 64 years may be seriously biased upward and the death rates for Negro-and-other-races males and females aged 75 and over may be seriously biased downward. Taking into account net census errors in the population figures might affect this conclusion.

The second study shows wide differences for Negroes-and-other-races between death rates calculated from Social Security ("Medicare") records and conventional death rates based on the registration system for ages 65 and over. It shows generally higher rates from the registration system than from the Medicare tabulations at ages 65-69 and 70-74 and generally lower rates at the older ages (table A-4). For the white population the "Medicare" death rates are rather similar to the "vital statistics" death rates. The set of rates based on Medicare records is believed to represent mortality levels more accurately because coverage of the population and deaths is essentially complete or consistent, the ages of

Table A-4. Comparison of Death Rates for 1968 Based on Registration Data and Death Rates Based on Social Security Data

Race and age	Registration data[1]		Social Security data[2]		Ratio	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
ALL CLASSES						
65 to 69 years..................	0.0426	0.0221	0.0417	0.0203	1.022	1.089
70 to 74 years..................	0.0645	0.0349	0.0604	0.0327	1.068	1.067
75 to 79 years..................	0.0865	0.0549	0.0879	0.0548	0.984	1.002
80 to 84 years..................	0.1207	0.0909	0.1305	0.0926	0.925	0.982
85 years and over..............	0.2037	0.1917	0.2203	0.1792	0.925	1.070
WHITE						
65 to 69 years..................	0.0410	0.0202	0.0413	0.0195	0.993	1.036
70 to 74 years..................	0.0629	0.0335	0.0599	0.0318	1.050	1.053
75 to 79 years..................	0.0869	0.0549	0.0874	0.0540	0.994	1.017
80 to 84 years..................	0.1235	0.0923	0.1307	0.0926	0.995	0.997
85 years and over..............	0.2156	0.2001	0.2223	0.1813	0.970	1.104
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES						
65 to 69 years..................	0.0598	0.0440	0.0464	0.0283	1.289	1.555
70 to 74 years..................	0.0859	0.0526	0.0659	0.0427	1.303	1.232
75 to 79 years..................	0.0820	0.0546	0.0914	0.0652	0.897	0.837
80 to 84 years..................	0.0904	0.0722	0.1290	0.0956	0.701	0.755
85 years and over..............	0.1156	0.1099	0.1962	0.1562	0.589	0.704

[1] U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1968*.

[2] Based on midyear population estimated by interpolation from data for the beginning and end of calendar year 1968. The rates for white persons and Negro-and-other-races persons are based on data recorded for these two broad race groups. The rates for total persons include these data and also data for cases of nonrecorded race.

Source: Francisco Bayo, "Mortality of the Aged," *Transactions*, Society of Actuaries, Vol. 24, Part I, March 1972, pp. 1-24.

the decendents and the population are identified from the same record, and the ages are validated to a limited extent.

Reporting of the age of decedents among the extreme aged (85 years and over) in the vital registration system is believed to be quite inaccurate. The exact or even approximate age of most decedents at these ages is not known to surviving relatives, friends, or neighbors, and their reports tend to be a guess, with a tendency towards exaggeration of age. Because of serious errors in the count of population of these ages also, death rates by age among the extreme aged as conventionally computed are highly unreliable and death rates based on Medicare tabulations should be preferred at those ages.

The medical certification of death is made by a physician, a medical examiner, or a coroner. The reliability and accuracy of cause-of-death statistics are, to a large extent, governed by the ability of the medical attendant to make the proper diagnosis and by the care with which he or she completes the death certificate. Standard classification lists have been developed to upgrade the accuracy and completeness of cause-of-death reporting but do not insure their achievement or strict comparability of the tabulated figures.

One study of the quality of the basic data reported on the death certificate involved an inquiry to physicians regarding a sample of deaths occurring in Pennsylvania during three months of 1956. In almost two-fifths of the cases included in the study the supporting diagnostic data provided by the physician was sketchy, and for less than three-fifths of the cases the diagnostic data given was considered good or very good.[8] The quality of the diagnostic information varied considerably with the cause of death. In this study the diagnostic data for many disease categories appeared to provide an adequate basis for medical certification of cause of death. On the basis of another "follow-back" study involving a sample of all deaths which occurred in the United States in July and August 1960, the National Center for Health Statistics estimated that 70 to 75 percent of the deaths classified as caused by cardiovascular-renal diseases as a single category were reasonable inferences on the basis of the diagnostic information provided by the physician.[9]

One indicator of the quality of cause-of-death reporting is the proportion of deaths assigned the cause "symptoms and ill-defined conditions." Although in some cases it is not possible to determine the cause of death, this proportion may be taken as a measure of the care given to the certification by attending physicians. It may also be used as a rough measure of the specificity of the medical diagnosis made by the medical attendants in various areas. In 1971, 1.3 percent of all reported deaths in the United States were assigned to ill-defined or unknown causes; this percentage varied among the States from 0.2 to 7.1 percent.

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[8] For a more complete report, see I.M. Moriyama et al.,"Inquiry into Diagnostic Evidence Supporting Medical Certifications of Death," **American Journal of Public Health,** Vol. 48, No. 10, Oct. 1958, pp. 1376-1387.

[9] I.M. Moriyama et al., "Evaluation of Diagnostic Information Supporting Medical Certification of Cardiovascular Disease Deaths," paper presented at the meeting of the American Public Health Association, Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 13, 1963.

Note: A document is available upon request providing information on the reliability of the estimates based on the Current Population Survey that are given in this report.

Appendix B.
LIST OF SOURCES OR GUIDES TO SOURCES OF CENSUS BUREAU DATA ON THE OLDER POPULATION

1. Guides to Sources Specifically Concerned with the Older Population

   Beth J. Soldo and Aydin Akad, Center for Demographic Studies, Duke University, "Gerontologist's Guide to Published Reports from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970-1974," report prepared for the Summer Institute in Psychological and Social Aspects of Aging held at the Battelle Seattle Research Center, Seattle, Washington, June 27-July 6, 1974.

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   U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Current Survey Statistics Available From the Bureau of the Census," **Data Access Descriptions** DAD No. 38, July 1975.

   U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Reports Related to the 1970 Census of Population and Housing," **Data Access Descriptions** DAD No. 39, August 1975.

3. General Sources of Data on the Older Population

   a. Three series of national and State reports based on the 1970 Census of Population:

PC(1)-B	General Population Characteristics
PC(1)-C	General Social and Economic Characteristics
PC(1)-D	Detailed Characteristics

   b. Forty special subject reports based on the 1970 Census of Population, including:

PC(2)-4A	Family Composition
PC(2)-4C	Marital Status
PC(2)-4E	Persons in Institutions and Other Group Quarters
PC(2)-8A	Sources and Structure of Family Income
PC(2)-9A	Low-Income Population

   c. Two series of reports based on the 1970 Censuses of Population and Housing:

PHC(1)	Census Tracts [each SMSA]
PHC(3)	Employment Profiles of Selected Low-Income Areas [76 low-income areas in 51 cities and 7 rural poverty areas]

   d. Three series of reports based on the 1970 Census of Housing:

HC(2)	Metropolitan Housing Characteristics [each SMSA]
HC(3)	Block Statistics [each urbanized area]
HC(4)	Components of Inventory Change [United States, each region, 15 selected SMSA's]

   e. Several special subject reports based on the 1970 Census of Housing, including:

HC(7)-2	Housing of Senior Citizens

   f. Five series of **Current Population Reports** based on the Current Population Survey, the current program of nonsurvey population estimates and projections, and the current program of special censuses:

P-20	Population Characteristics
P-23	Special Studies. See especially "Social and Economic Characteristics of the Older Population," No. 57, November 1975
P-25	Population Estimates and Projections
P-28	Special Censuses
P-60	Consumer Income

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LANGUAGE USAGE IN THE UNITED STATES: JULY 1975 (Advance report)

The data presented in this report are from the Current Population Survey conducted in July 1975 by the Bureau of the Census. Supplementary questions bearing on language usage and on education were included in the survey at the request and with the support of the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. This is an advance report and is to be followed by a more detailed Census Bureau report on the same subject later this year.

As a Nation, few Americans are bilingual. Nine out of every ten persons reported that they had no second language. Of those who did report a second language, either English or Spanish was that second language in slightly more than half the cases, with Spanish being reported as the second language almost as often as English (4.3 million persons to 4.9 million). Other languages reported as the second language of a million or more persons 4 years old or over included French, German, and Italian.

Spanish is the second most widely used language in the United States, following English. About 4 million persons (4 years old and over) reported Spanish as their usual language; about 96 percent of all persons (4 years old and over) reported English as their usual language.

In addition to questions on the current usage of language by individuals, the survey also asked about the language generally used by the household at home. About 1-1/2 million households reported that Spanish was the usual household language. These households contained close to 5 million persons (4.8 million) 4 years old and over, but it should be noted that many of these people also spoke English as the usual language. In fact, the survey showed that a rather significant proportion (20 percent) of persons in these households reported English as their individual language.

The age distribution of the population in the various language groups reflects the variations in age structure among ethnic groups rather than peculiarities inherent within the language. Nevertheless, it is of interest to examine broad age patterns of various language groups because of different consequences resulting from language problems at various points along the life cycle. Although most languages shown here have been reported as the usual language of too few persons to provide estimates that are reliable enough for analysis by age groups, there are, however, some significant deviations. For example, only about 5 percent of persons whose usual language is Italian are of elementary and high school age—between the ages of 6 and 17—compared with 21 percent of those whose usual language is Spanish. Also, although only 11 percent of the total population are 65 years and over, 44 percent of those whose usual language is Italian are in this age group.

The survey also asks questions about the difficulty with English, and of the 8 million persons 4 years old or over for whom English was not reported as the usual language, around 5 million (approximately 60 percent) reported difficulty in speaking or understanding English. Difficulty with English was reported by 54 percent of the 4 million persons whose usual language was Spanish and between 300,000 and 400,000 of these reported themselves as enrolled in school at some time during the 1974-75 school year.

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Of the approximately 450,000 persons 4 years old and over who reported Italian as their usual language—the next largest group after Spanish reporting a usual language other than English—about two-thirds reported difficulty with English.

In general, for persons whose usual language is other than English, the percentages having difficulty with English tended to be lower among persons of elementary and high school ages than those of other age groups. Presumably there is a greater exposure to English among persons in the 6-to-17-year age group, virtually all of whom are enrolled in school. In all, there were 46.6 million persons in the 6-to-17-year age group, of whom 1.4 million (or 3 percent) reported a usual language other than English. And of the 1.4 million, approximately 600,000 (or 45 percent) reported difficulty with English.

The estimates in this report are derived from a sample and are therefore subject to sampling error. The sampling error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. However, all the statements of comparison in this report are statistically significant at a level of more than 2.0 standard errors. This means the chances are at least 19 out of 20 that a specified difference cited in the text indicates a true difference in the population. A more complete statement on the variability due to sampling, as well as more detailed information about language usage, will be issued in a later report in this series.

Table 1. USUAL LANGUAGE SPOKEN BY PERSONS 4 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY BROAD AGE GROUPS: JULY 1975

Usual language of person	Persons		Percent by age						
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Total, 4 years and over	4 and 5 years	6 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
All languages	196,796	100.0	100.0	3.6	23.7	13.3	26.7	21.9	10.8
English	188,799	95.9	100.0	3.6	24.0	13.4	26.5	22.0	10.7
Spanish	4,027	2.0	100.0	5.5	21.4	12.5	34.7	18.0	7.9
Chinese	280	0.1	100.0	4.8	11.9	12.8	29.8	26.2	14.6
Filipino	112	0.1	100.0	1.3	12.5	6.2	34.0	30.1	15.7
French	270	0.1	100.0	0.7	2.2	10.1	18.0	35.3	33.8
German	132	0.1	100.0	2.5	7.5	3.5	29.8	30.3	26.5
Greek	124	0.1	100.0	1.1	17.2	5.5	30.7	25.1	20.4
Italian	447	0.2	100.0	0.7	5.1	4.5	18.1	28.0	43.6
Japanese	111	0.1	100.0	4.0	7.3	0.8	43.1	21.8	22.9
Korean	90	-	100.0	2.2	20.4	7.4	49.3	10.0	10.7
Portuguese	110	0.1	100.0	7.5	8.4	6.4	38.5	25.8	13.3
Other	812	0.4	100.0	1.7	10.1	8.7	28.3	20.6	30.6
Not reported	1,477	0.8	100.0	3.1	21.4	17.7	25.3	20.7	11.7

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table 2. USUAL LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN HOUSEHOLDS: JULY 1975 (REVISED)

Usual language of household	Households[1]		Persons 4 years and over in households[2]	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
All languages	71,537	100.0	196,796	100.0
English	67,308	94.1	185,545	94.3
Spanish	1,448	2.0	4,822	2.5
Chinese	111	0.2	353	0.2
Filipino	43	0.1	122	0.1
French	125	0.2	285	0.1
German	59	0.1	157	0.1
Greek	50	0.1	161	0.1
Italian	195	0.3	522	0.3
Japanese	43	0.1	109	0.1
Korean	35	-	123	0.1
Portuguese	43	0.1	143	0.1
Other	397	0.6	966	0.5
Not reported	1,680	2.3	3,487	1.8

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

[1] Number of total households adjusted to agree with Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 623.

[2] This distribution differs from that in table 1 because persons are classified here by the usual language for the household, whereas table 1 classifies persons by their own usual language.

Table 3. SECOND LANGUAGE SPOKEN BY PERSONS 4 YEARS OLD AND OVER: JULY 1975

Second language of person	Persons 4 years and over	
	Number (thousands)	Percent
Total	196,796	100.0
With second language	17,369	8.8
English	4,942	2.5
Spanish	4,284	2.2
Chinese	198	0.1
Filipino	210	0.1
French	1,187	0.6
German	1,277	0.6
Greek	265	0.1
Italian	1,442	0.7
Japanese	267	0.1
Korean	92	-
Portuguese	173	0.1
All other languages	3,033	1.5
No second language	177,964	90.4
Not reported whether second language	1,463	0.7

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table 4. SECOND LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN HOUSEHOLDS: 1975 (REVISED)

Second language of household	Households[1]		Persons 4 years and over in households[2]	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
Total	71,537	100.0	196,796	100.0
With second language	8,369	11.7	24,810	12.6
English	2,224	3.1	6,993	3.6
Spanish	1,610	2.3	5,189	2.6
Chinese	68	0.1	196	0.1
Filipino	70	0.1	255	0.1
French	683	1.0	1,990	1.0
German	822	1.1	2,131	1.1
Greek	105	0.1	327	0.2
Italian	785	1.1	2,331	1.2
Japanese	119	0.2	418	0.2
Korean	40	0.1	126	0.1
Portuguese	87	0.1	206	0.1
All other languages	1,756	2.5	4,648	2.4
No second language	61,347	85.8	168,191	85.5
Not reported whether second language	1,822	2.5	3,795	1.9

[1] Number of total households adjusted to agree with Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 623.

[2] This distribution differs from that in table 3 because persons are classified here by the second language for the household, whereas table 3 classifies persons by their own second language.

Table 5. PERSONS REPORTING ENGLISH OR SPANISH AS USUAL OR SECOND LANGUAGE, IN TOTAL AND IN COMBINATION: JULY 1975

Usual and second language	Persons 4 years and over	
	Number (thousands)	Percent
Total	196,796	100.0
Usual language of person:		
Usual language English, total	188,799	95.9
Usual language English, second language Spanish	4,212	2.1
Usual language Spanish, total	4,027	2.0
Usual language Spanish, second language English	2,934	1.5
Usual language other than English or Spanish	2,493	1.3
Usual language not reported	1,477	0.8
Second language of person:		
Second language English, total	4,942	2.5
Second language Spanish, total	4,284	2.2
Other second language	8,143	4.1
No second language	177,964	90.4
Not reported whether second language	1,463	0.7

Table 6. PERSONS 4 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH USUAL LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH, BY DIFFICULTY IN ENGLISH AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT STATUS: JULY 1975

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total persons, 4 years and over	Enrolled in school at anytime since September 1974		Not enrolled in school since September 1974	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Language other than English, total	7,997	1,935	24.2	6,062	75.8
With difficulty in English[1]	4,913	930	18.9	3,983	81.1
Percent with difficulty	61.4	48.0	(X)	65.7	(X)
Usual language of person with difficulty:					
Spanish	2,176	359	16.5	1,817	83.5
Chinese	147	11	7.8	136	92.2
Filipino	23	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
French	83	2	2.2	81	97.8
German	33	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Greek	75	12	16.1	63	83.9
Italian	300	2	0.5	299	99.5
Japanese	85	8	9.9	76	90.1
Korean	57	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Portuguese	80	-	-	-	-
Other	399	56	14.0	343	86.0
Not reported	1,454	455	31.3	999	68.7
With no difficulty in English[2]	3,084	1,006	32.6	2,078	67.4

-Represents zero or rounds to zero.
B Base less than 75,000; no subsets shown.
X Not applicable.

[1] Only persons reporting a language other than English were asked about difficulty in English.

[2] Includes persons who did not report as to difficulty.

Table 7. PERSONS AT SELECTED AGES BY WHETHER USUAL LANGUAGE WAS ENGLISH AND WHETHER DIFFICULTY WITH ENGLISH: JULY 1975

Subject	Total persons, 4 years and over	4 and 5 years	6 to 13 years	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 years and over
Total persons (thousands)	196,796	7,065	29,879	16,762	26,211	116,879
Usual language English (thousands)	188,799	6,743	28,902	16,335	25,260	111,560
As percent of total persons	95.9	95.4	96.7	97.4	96.4	95.4
Usual language other than English[1] (thousands)	7,997	322	977	428	951	5,320
As percent of total persons	4.1	4.6	3.3	2.6	3.6	4.6
With difficulty in English[2] (thousands)	4,913	223	462	175	561	3,492
As percent of persons with usual language other than English	61.4	69.3	47.3	40.9	59.0	65.6

[1] Includes persons for whom usual language was not reported.

[2] Only persons reporting a language other than English were asked about difficulty with English.

Table 8. USUAL AND SECOND LANGUAGE OF PERSONS REPORTING ENGLISH OR SPANISH AS USUAL HOUSEHOLD LANGUAGE: JULY 1975

Characteristic	Persons 4 years and over	
	Number (thousands)	Percent
Usual household language English, total	185,545	100.0
Usual language of person:		
English	183,547	98.9
Spanish	285	0.2
All other and not reported	1,714	0.9
Second language of person:		
Spanish	3,299	1.8
English	559	0.3
Chinese	112	0.1
Filipino	180	0.1
French	1,128	0.6
German	1,212	0.7
Greek	220	0.1
Italian	1,285	0.7
Japanese	244	0.1
Portuguese	131	0.1
All other and not reported	4,130	2.2
No second language	173,045	93.3
Usual household language Spanish, total	4,822	100.0
Usual language of person:		
Spanish	3,734	77.4
English	975	20.2
All other and not reported	113	2.3
Second language of person:		
English	2,731	56.6
Spanish	960	19.9
All other and not reported	110	2.3
No second language	1,021	21.2

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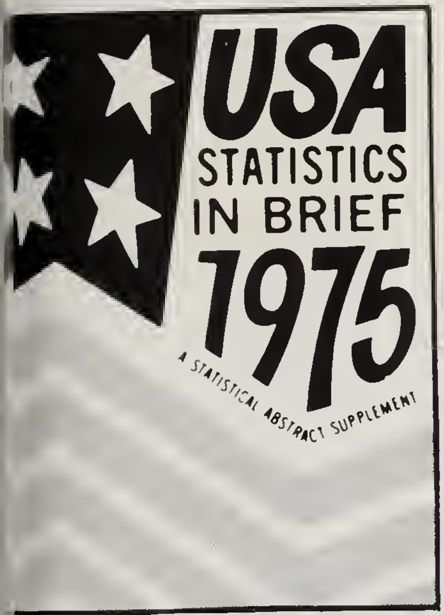
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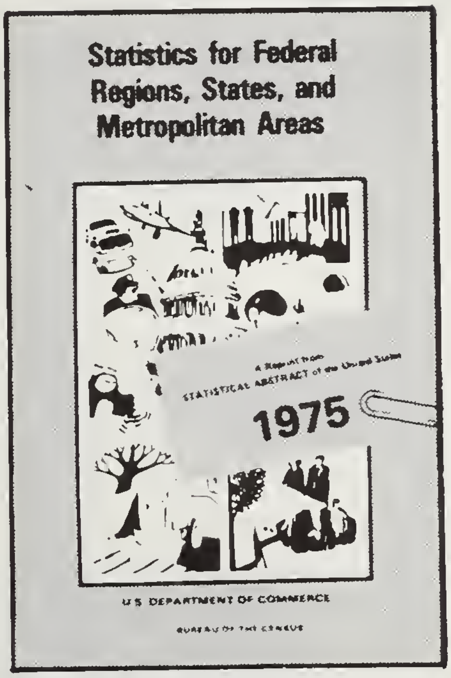
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CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS

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CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS

INTRODUCTION

This report focuses on the social and economic characteristics of households participating in the federal food stamp program. The data shown in this report were collected at five points in time (May 1973, July 1974, December 1974, March 1975, and July 1975) by supplementing the Current Population Survey (CPS) with questions covering household participation in the food stamp program.[1] Special emphasis has been given to the data for July 1974 and July 1975 because information on total monthly income, public assistance income, and amount and value of food stamp purchases are available for these 2 months. Estimates of participation in the food stamp program by persons living below the poverty level are also included.

Since the CPS sample is restricted to households in the 50 States and the District of Columbia the information shown in this report does not include Puerto Rico, Guam, or the Virgin Islands even though the food stamp program is operating in these three areas. Any comparisons in this report involving CPS and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) estimates of the number of food stamp households are based on the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The counts of food stamp households shown in this report differ from figures derivable from data published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. For example, estimates derived from the CPS show 3,519,000 households purchasing food stamps in July 1974 while estimates derived from USDA published figures show 4,318,000 households purchasing food stamps. The section in appendix A entitled "Comparability of Current Population Survey Food Stamp and Public Assistance Data with Administrative Data" gives a detailed description of these differences.

Particular care should be taken when interpreting the figures in this report since most are based on a relatively small number of sample cases (see the section in appendix A titled "Source and Reliability of the Estimates"). Detailed data for Spanish households have not been included in this report because the number of sample cases for Spanish food stamp households is extremely small. Shown in table A below are the number of White, Black, and Spanish households purchasing food stamps in July 1975 and the 95-percent confidence interval for these estimates.

Table A. Number of White, Black, and Spanish Households Purchasing Food Stamps and Corresponding 95 Percent Confidence Intervals: July 1975

Race or ethnic origin of head	Number (thousands)	Confidence interval (thousands)
Total[1].......	4,423	4,288-4,558
White[2].............	2,763	2,656-2,870
Black[2].............	1,601	1,529-1,673
Spanish............	420	358-483

[1] Includes households headed by persons of other races not shown separately.

[2] Includes Spanish households.

Food Stamp Program Eligibility Requirements

The Food Stamp Act of 1964 established the federal food stamp program. The program's primary objectives are "to help achieve a fuller, more effective use of food abundances" and "to provide for improved levels of nutrition among economically needy households."[2] It provides that households meeting federally established income and resource requirements can be certified to participate in the food stamp program by applying to State or local administering agencies. The program also established automatic eligibility for households in which all members are included in a federally aided public assistance grant, such as Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

Eligibility requirements established by the Food Stamp Act and various amendments enacted since 1964 are based mainly on two criteria, household net monthly income and household resources (assets) less exclusions.

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[1] Collection of the information on household participation in the food stamp program was carried out by the Bureau of the Census under the sponsorship of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

[2] Food Stamp Act of 1964, Public Law 88-525, Section 1.

For purposes of determining eligibility, a household's net monthly income is computed by making various deductions from gross household money income. These deductions include the earnings of members under age 18, 10 percent of the wages or salary of the adult members (not to exceed $30), mandatory payroll deductions such as Federal, State, and local income taxes, FICA taxes, and union dues, shelter costs in excess of 30 percent of income after the aforementioned deductions, payments in excess of $10 for medical expenses, tuition and mandatory educational fees, and various other unusual expenses.

The maximum allowable net monthly income, which varies by household size, ranged from $215 for a one-person household to $926 for an eight-person household in July 1975 (see appendix B, tables B-1, B-3, and B-5, for a listing of maximum net monthly incomes for households by size).

Maximum allowable resources (assets) for a household are $1,500 except for a household of two persons or more in which one member or more is 65 years old or older where the maximum allowable resources are $3,000. Some resources are excluded for purposes of determining eligibility. Among these are the home, one automobile, personal belongings, household furnishing, insurance policies, pension funds, and income-producing property essential for self support.

The monthly value of food stamps available for purchase (coupon allotment) by a household is dependent only on household size; however, the price a household pays for food stamps (purchase requirement) is dependent upon net monthly income and household size. As of July 1975, the coupon allotment, which represents the maximum monthly amount of food stamps available for purchase, was $48 for a one-person household and $278 for an eight-person household (see appendix B, tables B-2, B-4, and B-6).

PROFILE OF FOOD STAMP HOUSEHOLDS: JULY 1975

Number of food stamp households. In July 1975, 4,423,000 households participated in the food stamp program. Of this total, 62 percent were White households and 36 percent were Black households.[3] About 6 percent of all households participated in the food stamp program: 4 percent of all White households, 22 percent of all Black households, and 14 percent of all Spanish households participated in July 1975.[4]

Region. The South accounted for a larger proportion of both total population (32 percent) and households participating in the food stamp program (39 percent) than any other region.[5] About 8 percent of all households in the South purchased food stamps in July 1975. This compares to a rate of 6 percent for the non-South.

Residence. Sixty-five percent of all food stamp households were located in metropolitan areas. Six percent of the households in metropolitan areas participated in the food stamp program. Forty-five percent of all food stamp households resided inside central cities of metropolitan areas. Nine percent of the households inside central cities purchased food stamps in July 1975.

Size of household. The average size of food stamp households was 3.45 in July 1975. The average size for White households purchasing food stamps was 3.24, somewhat smaller than the average size of 3.81 for Black households. Over one-fifth of all food stamp households were one-persons households. Although the participation rate for all households was about 6 percent, the participation rate for households with seven members or more was about 18 percent.

Age of head. Thirty-nine percent of the households purchasing food stamps in July 1975 were headed by persons under age 35. Households with an aged head (65 years old and over) accounted for 17 percent of the food stamp households.

Marital status of head. In July 1975, 58 percent of all food stamp households were headed by women and 30 percent by women who were widowed or divorced. Husband-wife households made up 35 percent of households purchasing food stamps. About 15 percent of all households headed by women purchased food stamps in July 1975 compared to about 3 percent for households headed by men.

Employment status of head. About 59 percent of the food stamp households were headed by persons who were not in the labor force, while nearly 13 percent were headed by the unemployed. About 14 percent of all households headed by persons not in the labor force purchased food stamps. Households headed by the unemployed participated at a rate of 20 percent.

Annual household income. Sixty percent of all food stamp households received annual incomes below $4,000 while 5 percent received annual incomes of $10,000 or more. About 22 percent of all households with income below $4,000 purchased food stamps. Since a household's eligibility to participate in the food stamp program is based on monthly income, households may have relatively large annual incomes but are eligible to purchase food stamps during months in which their income is below the maximum eligibility levels. In 1974, the median household income for all households (both food stamp and nonfood stamp) was $11,101.[6]

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[3] The remaining 2 percent were households headed by persons of other races.

[4] The estimated number of Spanish households as of August 1975 was 3,027,000.

[5] As of March 1975, the population of each region of the United States was as follows: Northeast, 48,182,000; North Central, 56,598,000; South, 66,925,000; and West, 37,638,000.

Public assistance recipiency. In July 1975, 60 percent of all food stamp households were receiving public assistance payments from either the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, Supplemental Security Income program, or the General Assistance program. Of the food stamp households receiving public assistance, 61 percent were headed by women under age 65 and 18 percent were headed by the elderly (65 years old and over).

CHANGES IN CHARACTERISTICS: MAY 1973 TO JULY 1975

The number of households purchasing food stamps in July 1975 was 4,423,000—42 percent higher than the 3,110,000 households purchasing food stamps in May 1973. The largest single factor responsible for this increase was an amendment to the Food Stamp Act which expanded the food stamp program to the entire nation.[7] Other factors which may have affected the net change in the monthly number of food stamp households during this period include (1) implementation of the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program in January 1974, (2) increasing unemployment in late 1974 and continued high unemployment levels during 1975, and (3) increases in the program's maximum allowable income standards resulting from semi-annual adjustments made to compensate for rising food prices.

Implementation of the SSI program resulted in a reduction in the number of food stamp households and, in some cases, excluded new SSI recipients from the food stamp program. The SSI program which began in January 1974 replaced the three adult public assistance categories—Old-Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled. Under the SSI program, five States[8] elected to "cash-out" the bonus value of food stamps received by SSI recipients and include the bonus amount in the SSI payment. The effect of this action was to reduce the potential number of households eligible to participate in the food stamp program.

Significantly higher levels of unemployment beginning during the last quarter of 1974 and continuing into 1975 undoubtedly had some influence on the increased number of food stamp households. The unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) of 4.8 percent in May 1973 increased to 5.5 percent in July 1974, 6.7 percent in November 1974, 8.5 percent in March 1975, and was 8.7 percent in July 1975.[9]

Between January 1974 and July 1975, program adjustments to reflect increases in food prices are likely to have contributed to the increased number of households purchasing food stamps. An amendment to the Food Stamp Act required the monthly coupon allotment be revised semi-annually beginning in January 1974 to reflect increases in the price of food. As a result, maximum allowable income standards, set at 3.33 times the monthly coupon allotment (except for one-person households), have increased. Households with incomes which did not keep pace with increasing food prices during this period may have become eligible to purchase food stamps. Between May 1973 and July 1975, the maximum allowable income standard for a one-person household increased from $178 to $215. The increase for a four-person household was from $373 in May 1973 to $540 in July 1975.

Reflecting, in part, the program modifications and economic conditions noted above, the survey data indicate the following changes in the composition of food stamp households:

Size of household. Data on size of household are available for May 1973, July 1974, and July 1975. They show a steady downward trend in the proportion of one-person food stamp households and a concomitant increase in the proportion of households containing two persons or more. The average size of food stamp households rose from 3.19 persons in May 1973 to 3.45 persons in July 1975.

Age of head. The proportion of food stamp households with an aged head (65 years old and over) declined from 24 percent in May 1973 to 17 percent in July 1975. Although the proportion of food stamp households headed by the aged declined, the number of these households remained about the same.

During this period the proportion of food stamp households headed by persons under 35 years of age increased from 30 percent (May 1973) to 39 percent (July 1975).

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[6] The median household income figure of $11,101 was derived from data collected in the March 1975 Current Population Survey. See Consumer Income Reports, Series P-60, No. 100, "Household Money Income in 1974 and Selected Social and Economic Characteristics of Households," published by the Bureau of the Census.

[7] The amendment added 820 new project areas, usually counties, by requiring conversion of all food distribution projects areas to the food stamp program by July 1, 1974.

[8] States "cashing-out" food stamp bonus value include California, New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Nevada. In July 1974 these five States accounted for 29 percent of all persons receiving federally administered SSI payments.

[9] The unemployment rate for March 1975 was significantly different from the July 1975 unemployment rate at the 82-percent confidence level.

Employment status of head. Rising unemployment during late 1974 and continuing into 1975 has resulted in an increased proportion of food stamp households headed by the unemployed. In May 1973, 7 percent of the food stamp households were headed by the unemployed. This figure was about 13 percent in July 1975.

Annual household income. The proportion of food stamp households with money income under $2,000 during the previous 12-month period declined from 33 percent in May 1973 to 21 percent in July 1975. In contrast, the proportion of households with incomes of $6,000 or more increased from 11 percent to 17 percent. These changing proportions reflect, in part, the decline in the proportion of one-person, aged, food stamp households (with generally lower annual incomes) and the rise in the proportion of food stamp households headed by younger, unemployed persons (with generally higher annual incomes).

CHANGES IN CHARACTERISTICS: JULY 1974 TO JULY 1975

The data shown in tables 3 and 4 provide data for all households, food stamp households, and food stamp households receiving public assistance, by household size, and monthly household income, by age, race, and sex of head, for July 1974 and July 1975.[10] Following are some significant changes which occurred between these two points in time.

- The total number of food stamp households increased from 3,519,000 in July 1974 to 4,423,000 in July 1975. Virtually all of this 26-percent increase was accounted for by households with heads under 65 years of age.
- The proportion of food stamp households headed by Blacks was 36 percent in July 1975, down slightly from the 39-percent figure in July 1974.
- The proportion of food stamp households headed by women less than 65 years of age was about the same (49 percent in July 1974 and 48 percent in July 1975).
- Households with head 65 years old and over accounted for 21 percent of all food stamp households in July 1974 and 17 percent in July 1975.
- The proportion of food stamp households receiving public assistance declined from 64 percent in July 1974 to 60 percent in July 1975.
- Food stamp households headed by women under age 65 and receiving public assistance accounted for 37 percent of all food stamp households in both July 1974 and July 1975.
- Of households headed by women under age 65, the proportion participating in the food stamp program was 19 percent in July 1975, up slightly from a 16-percent figure in July 1974.
- Shown in table B are median monthly money income amounts for households purchasing food stamps in July 1974 and July 1975.

Table B. Median Monthly Money Income of Households Purchasing Food Stamps, by Size of Household: July 1975 and July 1974

(An asterisk (*) preceding the percent change indicates statistically significant change at 95-percent confidence level)

Size of household	Median monthly income[1]		Percent change in median monthly income
	July 1974	July 1975	
Total......	$242	$268	*+10.7
1 person.........	155	165	*+6.5
2 persons........	229	248	*+8.3
3 persons........	267	278	+4.1
4 persons........	293	318	*+8.5
5 persons........	347	365	+5.2
6 persons........	372	401	*+7.8
7 persons or more............	400	406	+1.5

[1] Calculation of median restricted to households reporting on monthly income.

Overall, the median monthly income of households purchasing food stamps increased 11 percent from July 1974 ($242) to July 1975 ($268). The median monthly household income of households purchasing food stamps tends to increase as household size increases. This fact reflects the higher maximum allowable income standards for larger size households. A comparison of the maximum allowable net income standards (shown in appendix B, tables B-4 and B-6) with the median monthly income figures (gross income before deductions) shown in table A indicates that these median monthly income figures fall far below the maximum allowable net income standards.

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[10] By July 1974, the required conversion from the food distribution program to the food stamp program was virtually complete so that nearly all counties in the United States were administering the food stamp program.

FOOD STAMP BONUS VALUE

The food stamp bonus value represents the difference n the price paid for the stamps (purchase requirement) and the face value of the stamps (coupon allotment). Shown in tables 6 and 7 are estimates of average purchase price and average bonus value per household, and average bonus value per household member by household size and monthly money income for July 1974 and July 1975. In July 1974 the average monthly bonus value per household was $60.72 and the average bonus value per household member was $18.44. In July 1975 the average bonus value had increased to $69.00 per household and $20.13 per household member.

In any given month, a household may choose to purchase a fraction (1/4, 1/2, or 3/4) of its total monthly coupon allotment. This provision in the food stamp program, generally known as the "variable purchase option," reduces the maximum monthly bonus value available by the proportion of the coupon allotment purchased. The use of this "variable purchase option" should be reflected in the data in tables 5 and 6.

PARTICIPATION OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Data in tables 8 and 9 show households receiving public assistance income by type of public assistance income, purchase of food stamps, and age of head, by size of household and household monthly money income for July 1974 and July 1975 respectively. The proportion of households receiving Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC) and/or General Assistance (GA) that purchased food stamps increased from 59 percent in July 1974 to 71 percent in July 1975. In contrast, the proportion of households receiving Supplemental Security Income which purchased food stamps did not change significantly over this period (36 percent n July 1974 and 34 percent in July 1975).

The proportion of SSI households with an aged head (65 years old and over) purchasing food stamps was 34 percent in July 1975—not significantly different from the proportion (35 percent) for such households with a non-aged head.

It should be noted that households in which all members are included in a federally aided public assistance grant (AFDC, GA, or SSI) are categorically eligible to participate in the food stamp program. These households are not required to meet the eligibility criteria required of all other households. The above statistics reflect both those households which are categorically eligible, as well as those households which received public assistance but were not categorically eligible.

PARTICIPATION BY PERSONS BELOW THE LOW-INCOME (POVERTY) LEVEL

Shown in table 10 are estimates of the proportion of poor families and poor unrelated individuals purchasing food stamps in one month or more of 1974. These data were obtained by combining two data sets, the March 1975 Current Population Survey (CPS) which contained income information for 1974 and the April 1975 CPS which contain information on household participation in the food stamp program during 1974.[11] Following are several highlights of this table:

- About 40 percent of all families officially classified as "poor" purchased food stamps in 1974. The corresponding percentage for unrelated individuals was about 20 percent.

- Among poor families, significant differences were found in the rates of participation in the food stamp program by sex of head and by race of head. The participation rate for low-income, female-headed families was 58 percent compared to 26 percent for those with a male head. About 57 percent of the low-income Black families purchased food stamps in 1974 compared to 33 percent for comparable White families. The rate of participation for female-headed families is not significantly different from the rate for Black families.

- Participation in the food stamp program by poor families appears closely related to the family's receipt of public assistance income. High percentages of poor Black families headed by women received public assistance income (73 percent) and participated in the food stamp program (65 percent). Corresponding figures for poor families headed by White males were 18 percent and 23 percent, respectively (see table C).

The poverty status of a family or unrelated individual is based on the annual income before any deductions for things such as income and property taxes, FICA tax, union dues, and Medicare premiums. Table B-7 of appendix B shows the average weighted poverty thresholds for 1974. Families with annual incomes below these thresholds were considered to be in poverty.[12]

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[11] A detailed discussion of the project carried out to create this combined data file can be found in a paper entitled "Characteristics of Households Purchasing Food Stamps in 1974" by John F. Coder, published in American Statistical Association, Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section, 1975.

[12] Detailed statistics concerning the poverty population and accompanying detailed explanations and definitions can be found in **Consumer Income Reports**, Series P-60, No. 102, entitled, "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1974," published by the Bureau of the Census.

Families and unrelated individuals with income below the poverty threshold in 1974 had incomes in some, and probably in most, months which were below the maximum allowable monthly income shown in table B-3 of appendix B. This can be seen by multiplying the figures in table B-3 by 12 and comparing the result to the corresponding thresholds in table B-7.

Some of the poor families and poor unrelated individuals are not eligible to participate in the food stamp program even though their net monthly income is below maximum allowable standards. Food stamp program regulations such as maximum allowable resources (assets) and work registration requirements exclude some poor families and unrelated individuals from participation. In addition, poor families and unrelated individuals receiving SSI benefits and living in one of the five States that elected to "cash-out" the food stamp bonus value (and include the bonus value in the SSI monthly payment) are excluded from the food stamp program. At present, the data required to accurately estimate the number of poor not eligible to participate in the food stamp program are not available.

Table C. Percent of Poor Families and Unrelated Individuals Receiving Public Assistance in 1974 and Purchasing Food Stamps in 1974 by Sex and Race of Head

Sex of head	Received public assistance income in 1974			Purchased food stamps in 1974		
	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black
FAMILIES						
Total	40.0	31.7	59.7	40.4	33.3	57.2
Male head	20.7	18.1	32.2	26.2	22.8	41.5
Female head	62.7	54.6	73.2	58.0	52.5	64.7
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS						
Total	21.6	18.5	35.2	20.4	16.2	36.6
Male	18.5	15.9	23.9	16.5	13.4	30.5
Female	23.8	19.7	41.6	21.3	17.2	38.5

Table 1. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS: MAY 1973, JULY 1974, NOVEMBER 1974, MARCH 1975, AND JULY 1975

Selected characteristics	July 1975			March 1975			November 1974			July 1974			May 1973		
	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black
Number................thousands..	4,423	2,763	1,601	4,142	2,637	1,466	3,971	2,465	1,461	3,519	2,115	1,362	3,110	1,903	1,182
REGION															
Total........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northeast..........................	24.4	26.7	20.7	21.3	22.0	20.2	22.3	23.4	20.9	20.7	21.8	18.4	21.5	22.2	20.5
North Central......................	21.7	21.6	22.5	20.8	21.3	20.0	21.6	22.9	19.8	22.1	23.4	20.8	22.2	22.5	21.6
South..............................	38.6	33.0	49.4	40.9	35.9	51.0	40.5	33.8	52.2	40.8	34.4	51.5	37.8	31.6	52.2
West...............................	15.2	18.7	7.4	17.0	20.8	8.7	15.6	20.0	7.0	16.4	20.4	9.4	18.5	23.6	9.6
RESIDENCE															
Total........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonfarm............................	98.2	98.3	98.3	97.6	97.3	97.9	97.3	98.0	96.3	97.4	97.7	96.8	97.7	97.4	98.2
Metropolitan.......................	64.7	59.7	73.2	64.9	58.0	77.2	64.3	58.9	73.2	63.6	58.2	71.8	67.0	61.5	75.3
In central cities..............	44.8	34.7	61.5	44.4	32.8	65.3	43.4	32.3	62.3	44.8	33.8	61.7	47.9	36.3	65.9
Outside central cities.........	19.9	25.0	11.7	20.5	25.2	11.9	20.9	26.6	11.0	18.8	24.4	10.1	19.1	25.2	9.4
Nonmetropolitan..................	33.5	38.6	25.1	32.7	39.3	20.7	33.0	39.1	23.1	33.8	39.5	25.0	30.8	35.8	23.0
Farm...............................	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.7	2.0	3.7	2.6	2.3	3.2	2.3	2.6	1.8
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD															
Total........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
One person.........................	21.7	23.5	19.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	24.7	27.1	21.2	28.2	31.6	23.0
Two persons........................	18.7	20.8	14.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	21.0	22.8	18.7	21.2	22.3	19.5
Three persons......................	17.6	16.7	19.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	15.5	15.4	16.2	14.6	14.1	15.2
Four persons.......................	13.7	13.7	13.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	12.3	11.9	12.7	9.9	9.1	10.7
Five persons.......................	10.0	10.1	10.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.1	8.6	8.7	7.4	7.0	8.2
Six persons........................	6.4	6.2	6.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.4	5.5	7.6	5.5	4.7	6.7
Seven persons or more..............	10.4	7.8	14.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.6	7.3	13.2	10.0	6.8	14.9
Size not reported..................	1.5	1.3	1.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1.5	1.3	1.8	3.2	4.3	1.7
Mean size of household............	3.45	3.24	3.81	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.32	3.07	3.68	3.19	2.87	3.67
ANNUAL TOTAL MONEY INCOME[1]															
Total........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $2,000.......................	20.7	19.1	23.4	21.9	18.5	28.2	26.3	25.4	27.6	30.6	30.2	31.6	32.9	33.1	32.8
$2,000 to $2,999...................	22.0	20.7	24.1	19.0	19.0	19.2	20.6	20.5	21.0	21.7	21.8	21.7	23.3	23.1	23.9
$3,000 to $3,999...................	17.3	18.0	16.2	16.0	15.9	16.2	16.8	16.8	16.8	17.4	17.7	16.5	14.2	14.6	13.6
$4,000 to $4,999...................	11.7	10.7	12.9	11.4	11.4	10.9	11.8	11.6	12.3	10.5	10.5	10.4	9.1	8.5	9.4
$5,000 to $5,999...................	8.4	7.9	9.5	7.4	7.6	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.4	5.5	7.7	5.0	4.7	5.8
$6,000 to $7,499...................	6.7	7.5	5.3	7.1	7.0	7.4	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.1	4.9	5.3	4.4	4.3	4.4
$7,500 to $9,999...................	4.9	5.6	3.5	6.7	7.8	4.7	4.3	4.8	3.5	3.2	3.6	2.5	3.2	3.4	3.1
$10,000 or more....................	5.4	6.7	3.1	7.4	9.2	4.3	4.6	5.7	2.8	3.1	3.8	1.9	3.3	3.7	2.9
Income not reported................	3.0	3.7	1.9	3.1	3.6	2.1	3.0	2.7	3.3	2.1	1.8	2.3	4.4	4.7	4.1
AGE OF HEAD															
Total........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35 years.....................	38.8	38.8	38.7	41.3	42.4	39.6	34.5	33.1	36.0	35.0	34.1	35.8	29.8	27.0	34.1
35 to 54 years.....................	32.3	30.2	35.8	31.4	29.4	34.7	34.8	33.1	38.2	29.8	27.5	33.5	30.5	28.1	34.4
55 to 64 years.....................	11.7	11.4	12.3	11.3	10.8	12.3	11.6	13.7	8.2	13.8	13.8	14.2	15.6	16.0	15.1
65 years and over..................	17.2	19.6	13.2	16.0	17.4	13.4	19.1	20.0	17.6	21.4	24.7	16.5	24.1	28.9	16.5
MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD															
Total........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male head..........................	41.7	48.9	29.5	45.3	53.1	31.0	41.4	47.4	30.9	40.1	47.3	29.1	40.7	47.0	30.6
Married, wife present............	35.3	42.6	22.8	37.8	44.7	25.0	34.5	40.8	24.0	32.8	39.9	21.9	32.3	38.7	22.1
Other marital status.............	6.4	6.3	6.7	7.5	8.4	6.0	6.9	6.7	6.8	7.3	7.5	7.2	8.4	8.4	8.5
Female head........................	58.2	51.2	70.5	54.7	46.9	69.0	58.6	52.6	69.1	60.0	52.7	70.9	59.3	53.0	69.4
Married, husband absent..........	17.6	13.1	25.2	18.2	13.6	26.6	18.1	13.5	26.1	18.7	14.2	25.0	17.4	11.5	26.4
Widowed or divorced..............	30.0	31.9	27.3	27.1	27.8	26.0	30.7	32.7	27.2	31.7	33.7	29.1	32.8	35.8	28.3
Never married....................	10.6	6.2	18.0	9.4	5.5	16.4	9.8	6.3	15.8	9.5	4.7	17.0	9.0	5.7	14.6
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HEAD[2]															
Total........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed...........................	28.8	30.8	25.0	29.1	32.1	23.9	29.0	28.7	29.7	28.1	29.6	26.1	27.1	27.9	25.8
Unemployed.........................	12.5	12.9	12.0	13.9	14.6	12.7	9.2	9.9	7.6	7.1	6.6	7.8	7.0	6.3	8.0
Not in labor force.................	58.6	56.3	63.0	57.0	53.3	63.4	61.8	61.5	62.7	64.9	63.8	66.2	66.0	65.8	66.2
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENCY															
Total........................	100.0	100.0	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Received public assistance.........	60.4	55.1	69.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	64.3	59.0	71.9	65.6	59.6	74.8
Did not receive public assistance..	39.6	44.9	30.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	35.7	41.0	28.1	34.4	40.4	25.2

NA Not available.

[1] Income during previous 12-month period. See "Definitions and Explanations" section of appendix A for details.

[2] Employment status refers to employment status during the week prior to the CPS interview.

Table 2. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS IN JULY 1975

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of August 1975)

Selected characteristics	Total		White		Black	
	Number	Percent purchasing food stamps	Number	Percent purchasing food stamps	Number	Percent purchasing food stamps
Total	71,416	6.2	63,065	4.4	7,434	21.5
REGION						
Northeast	16,717	6.5	15,073	4.9	1,485	22.4
North Central	19,297	5.0	17,639	3.4	1,548	23.3
South	22,451	7.6	18,678	4.9	3,659	21.6
West	12,951	5.2	11,675	4.4	742	16.0
RESIDENCE						
Nonfarm	68,633	6.3	60,449	4.5	7,284	21.6
Metropolitan	48,102	6.0	41,588	4.0	5,731	20.4
In central cities	22,432	8.8	17,401	5.5	4,557	21.6
Outside central cities	25,670	3.4	24,187	2.9	1,184	15.8
Nonmetropolitan	20,531	7.2	18,861	5.7	1,553	25.9
Farm	2,782	2.8	2,617	1.8	140	20.7
SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD						
One person	14,121	6.8	12,425	5.2	1,579	19.4
Two persons	21,905	3.8	19,919	2.9	1,741	13.7
Three persons	11,985	6.5	10,475	4.4	1,320	23.0
Four persons	10,910	5.6	9,759	3.9	998	22.3
Five persons	6,130	7.2	5,387	5.2	643	24.9
Six persons	2,857	9.9	2,377	7.2	433	24.9
Seven persons or more	2,562	17.9	1,875	11.5	634	37.4
Size not reported	946	6.8	847	4.3	85	28.2
ANNUAL TOTAL MONEY INCOME						
Under $2,000	3,308	27.7	2,426	21.7	845	44.3
$2,000 to $2,999	4,198	23.2	3,303	17.3	850	45.4
$3,000 to 3,999	4,368	17.6	3,518	14.1	790	32.9
$4,000 to $4,999	3,944	13.1	3,249	9.1	646	32.0
$5,000 to $5,999	3,827	9.7	3,156	7.0	628	24.2
$6,000 to 7,499	5,506	5.3	4,751	4.4	697	12.2
$7,500 to $9,999	7,298	2.9	6,426	2.4	782	7.2
$10,000 and over	33,230	0.7	30,999	0.6	1,759	2.8
Income not reported	5,737	2.3	5,237	1.9	437	6.9
AGE OF HEAD						
Under 35 years	20,770	8.3	17,991	5.9	2,416	25.6
35 to 54 years	24,689	5.8	21,615	3.9	2,731	21.0
55 to 64 years	11,805	4.4	10,611	3.0	1,088	18.1
65 years and over	14,153	5.4	12,848	4.2	1,199	17.7
MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD						
Male head	54,266	3.4	49,049	2.8	4,497	10.5
Married, wife present	46,637	3.3	42,651	2.8	3,381	10.8
Other marital status	7,629	3.7	6,393	2.7	1,116	9.6
Female head	17,150	15.0	14,022	10.1	2,938	38.4
Married, husband absent	2,101	37.0	1,265	28.5	805	50.2
Widowed or divorced	11,512	11.5	9,936	8.9	1,497	29.2
Never married	3,537	13.3	2,821	6.1	636	45.3
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HEAD[2]						
Employed	49,514	2.6	44,411	1.9	4,408	9.1
Unemployed	2,826	19.6	2,252	15.9	536	35.8
Not in civilian labor force	19,075	13.6	16,402	9.5	2,490	40.5
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENCY						
Received public assistance	4,943	54.0	3,076	49.5	1,805	61.6
Did not receive public assistance	66,473	2.6	59,989	2.1	5,629	8.7

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[1] Income during the previous 12-month period. See the section on "Definitions and Explanations" in appendix A for details.

[2] Employment status refers to employment status as of the week prior to the August 1975 CPS interview.

Table 3. ALL HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS BY ANNUAL MONEY INCOME AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD: JULY 1974 AND JULY 1975

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of August 1974 and August 1975, respectively)

ANNUAL MONEY INCOME[1]	SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD									
	TOTAL	1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS OR MORE	SIZE NOT REPORTED	AVERAGE SIZE
1974										
ALL HOUSEHOLDS										
TOTAL	70 240	13 722	21 496	12 000	10 587	6 193	2 971	2 604	667	2.94
UNDER $2,000	3 995	2 373	882	326	144	92	66	86	26	1.83
$2,000 TO $2,999	4 195	2 189	1 167	380	212	90	57	67	33	1.89
$3,000 TO $3,999	4 124	1 457	1 496	462	281	200	89	98	41	2.28
$4,000 TO $4,999	3 922	1 127	1 432	499	354	213	115	158	24	2.55
$5,000 TO $5,999	3 958	939	1 476	611	362	221	152	169	28	2.69
$6,000 TO $7,499	5 559	1 058	2 019	1 014	664	377	197	199	31	2.80
$7,500 TO $9,999	7 970	1 242	2 525	1 712	1 152	671	300	313	55	2.99
$10,000 OR MORE	30 914	2 203	8 646	6 111	6 723	3 929	1 805	1 352	145	3.44
INCOME NOT REPORTED	5 604	1 135	1 853	885	693	400	191	163	283	2.77
PURCHASED FOOD STAMPS IN JULY 1974										
TOTAL	3 519	869	738	546	432	320	224	338	52	3.32
UNDER $2,000	1 077	537	241	118	53	42	33	40	12	2.18
$2,000 TO $2,999	762	186	226	137	102	44	20	36	12	2.82
$3,000 TO $3,999	612	51	140	141	113	73	40	41	12	3.60
$4,000 TO $4,999	371	18	43	58	66	68	44	70	4	4.69
$5,000 TO $5,999	225	13	19	34	31	29	29	68	1	5.23
$6,000 TO $7,499	178	16	23	20	25	26	25	36	6	4.81
$7,500 TO $9,999	113	12	18	17	12	18	11	25	-	4.63
$10,000 OR MORE	109	19	16	8	19	9	17	16	5	4.10
INCOME NOT REPORTED	73	17	14	13	9	11	3	5	-	(B)
1975										
ALL HOUSEHOLDS										
TOTAL	71 416	14 121	21 905	11 985	10 910	6 130	2 857	2 562	946	2.92
UNDER $2,000	3 308	1 988	665	290	139	91	24	64	48	1.81
$2,000 TO $2,999	4 198	2 237	1 069	395	209	121	45	78	45	1.90
$3,000 TO $3,999	4 368	1 624	1 477	522	289	169	101	117	70	2.26
$4,000 TO $4,999	3 944	1 114	1 460	534	322	202	109	158	45	2.53
$5,000 TO $5,999	3 827	897	1 409	616	374	203	128	158	42	2.68
$6,000 TO $7,499	5 506	1 188	2 002	884	616	352	190	223	51	2.75
$7,500 TO $9,999	7 298	1 298	2 417	1 381	1 005	582	280	274	61	2.91
$10,000 OR MORE	33 230	2 605	9 494	6 545	7 184	3 988	1 801	1 332	280	3.37
INCOME NOT REPORTED	5 737	1 172	1 912	818	772	424	178	157	304	2.75
PURCHASED FOOD STAMPS IN JULY 1975										
TOTAL	4 423	962	827	780	607	442	282	458	65	3.45
UNDER $2,000	915	455	168	121	70	36	16	38	11	2.24
$2,000 TO $2,999	972	281	262	174	103	57	29	51	15	2.73
$3,000 TO $3,999	767	67	186	192	121	70	57	64	9	3.60
$4,000 TO $4,999	516	28	66	103	98	87	42	82	11	4.35
$5,000 TO $5,999	372	28	38	60	77	66	34	61	8	4.47
$6,000 TO $7,499	293	15	24	44	42	45	43	80	-	5.15
$7,500 TO $9,999	215	27	31	27	27	32	27	43	1	4.48
$10,000 OR MORE	239	40	20	38	45	36	23	32	5	4.07
INCOME NOT REPORTED	134	21	33	21	24	13	11	6	5	3.33

- REPRESENTS ZERO. B BASE LESS THAN 75,000.

[1] ANNUAL MONEY INCOME REFERS TO TOTAL MONEY INCOME DURING THE PREVIOUS 12-MONTH PERIOD. SEE THE SECTION ON "DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS" IN APPENDIX A FOR DETAILS.

Table 4. ALL HOUSEHOLDS, HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS, AND HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS AND RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN JULY 1974 BY MONTHLY MONEY INCOME AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD IN JULY 1974, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX OF HEAD

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of August 1974)

MONTHLY MONEY INCOME	SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD									
	TOTAL	1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS OR MORE	SIZE NOT REPORTED	AVERAGE SIZE
ALL HOUSEHOLDS										
ALL RACES										
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	70 240	13 722	21 496	12 000	10 587	6 193	2 971	2 604	667	2.94
UNDER $100	1 957	470	622	287	255	147	78	82	16	2.82
$100 TO $199	3 981	1 008	1 196	615	497	318	169	145	33	2.80
$200 TO $299	5 192	1 344	1 572	785	657	373	201	202	58	2.75
$300 TO $399	4 981	1 182	1 549	787	630	379	189	232	32	2.84
$400 TO $499	5 309	1 051	1 742	894	726	468	214	170	45	2.88
$500 TO $599	5 004	1 022	1 557	929	690	419	190	158	40	2.85
$600 TO $749	6 723	1 326	2 076	1 171	958	598	280	266	48	2.94
$750 TO $999	8 673	1 576	2 739	1 546	1 347	730	365	300	69	2.94
$1000 OR MORE	20 597	3 198	6 080	3 676	3 676	2 088	952	729	197	3.09
INCOME NOT REPORTED	7 821	1 544	2 365	1 309	1 149	673	333	320	128	2.95
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS	45 809	3 705	12 657	9 306	9 348	5 536	2 666	2 228	361	3.42
UNDER $100	1 176	111	356	215	223	124	67	73	8	3.40
$100 TO $199	2 245	250	600	438	417	266	145	120	11	3.41
$200 TO $299	2 952	314	850	565	540	323	172	157	31	3.34
$300 TO $399	2 934	330	828	605	521	308	156	175	11	3.34
$400 TO $499	3 259	275	980	639	607	412	185	137	25	3.36
$500 TO $599	3 167	272	857	736	603	377	170	134	18	3.35
$600 TO $749	4 464	391	1 265	910	863	535	243	236	20	3.40
$750 TO $999	5 767	416	1 657	1 197	1 223	638	333	266	39	3.40
$1000 OR MORE	14 785	896	3 881	3 029	3 356	1 940	891	665	127	3.51
INCOME NOT REPORTED	5 059	452	1 383	973	997	613	305	266	71	3.43
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS	10 539	4 200	2 546	1 620	952	530	245	310	137	2.37
UNDER $100	322	127	89	42	26	20	9	8	1	2.34
$100 TO $199	679	276	161	98	62	40	18	19	5	2.38
$200 TO $299	932	389	217	127	89	44	20	36	10	2.36
$300 TO $399	886	338	195	109	90	60	28	53	13	2.66
$400 TO $499	930	338	244	160	86	40	26	29	7	2.45
$500 TO $599	805	332	197	117	73	33	20	21	12	2.32
$600 TO $749	1 050	439	259	166	65	48	30	25	19	2.27
$750 TO $999	1 290	521	320	217	95	71	25	23	18	2.25
$1000 OR MORE	2 536	1 032	607	385	256	126	47	52	32	2.31
INCOME NOT REPORTED	1 108	407	257	199	110	49	22	44	19	2.49
HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OLD OR OVER	13 892	5 817	6 293	1 074	286	127	60	66	169	1.77
UNDER $100	459	232	177	30	7	4	1	2	7	1.64
$100 TO $199	1 057	483	435	79	18	13	6	6	17	1.75
$200 TO $299	1 308	641	505	93	28	6	9	9	16	1.71
$300 TO $399	1 161	514	526	74	20	10	5	4	9	1.72
$400 TO $499	1 120	438	518	95	33	15	3	5	13	1.85
$500 TO $599	1 032	419	503	75	15	8	-	3	9	1.74
$600 TO $749	1 209	496	552	95	30	15	8	5	9	1.81
$750 TO $999	1 616	639	762	132	29	22	8	12	12	1.82
$1000 OR MORE	3 276	1 270	1 591	263	64	23	13	13	39	1.79
INCOME NOT REPORTED	1 654	685	725	137	43	11	6	10	37	1.79
WHITE										
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	62 210	12 081	19 614	10 565	9 514	5 437	2 534	1 918	547	2.90
UNDER $100	1 653	402	549	233	213	127	65	54	11	2.76
$100 TO $199	3 178	793	1 016	478	410	251	129	82	18	2.72
$200 TO $299	4 336	1 132	1 394	634	554	297	160	114	51	2.65
$300 TO $399	4 114	977	1 343	654	519	305	140	154	22	2.75
$400 TO $499	4 528	888	1 545	758	615	397	177	109	41	2.82
$500 TO $599	4 371	908	1 403	792	602	375	157	108	26	2.79
$600 TO $749	5 978	1 199	1 874	1 050	868	516	237	199	35	2.88
$750 TO $999	7 841	1 439	2 543	1 386	1 240	632	305	238	59	2.89
$1000 OR MORE	19 166	2 936	5 770	3 423	3 451	1 927	868	615	176	3.07
INCOME NOT REPORTED	7 044	1 408	2 179	1 157	1 041	610	297	244	108	2.90
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS	41 427	3 054	11 727	8 475	8 635	5 069	2 375	1 790	303	3.41
UNDER $100	1 032	88	330	184	196	116	59	53	6	3.37
$100 TO $199	1 872	179	527	372	367	227	117	76	8	3.36
$200 TO $299	2 561	239	784	487	493	279	150	100	28	3.28
$300 TO $399	2 503	245	736	521	450	276	132	135	7	3.33
$400 TO $499	2 866	222	893	568	533	370	161	94	25	3.31
$500 TO $599	2 809	224	787	649	539	346	148	105	11	3.33
$600 TO $749	4 011	330	1 138	838	802	482	213	192	15	3.38
$750 TO $999	5 231	342	1 544	1 093	1 137	569	289	226	32	3.38
$1000 OR MORE	13 912	785	3 719	2 862	3 193	1 831	826	584	112	3.50
INCOME NOT REPORTED	4 630	400	1 270	901	925	573	279	225	58	3.42

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 4. ALL HOUSEHOLDS, HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS, AND HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS AND RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN JULY 1974 BY MONTHLY MONEY INCOME AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD IN JULY 1974, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX OF HEAD—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of August 1974)

MONTHLY MONEY INCOME	SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD									
	TOTAL	1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS OR MORE	SIZE NOT REPORTED	AVERAGE SIZE
ALL HOUSEHOLDS--CONTINUED										
WHITE-CONTINUED										
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS. .	8 119	3 663	2 020	1 185	652	284	121	98	97	2.10
UNDER $100	227	108	61	27	12	10	5	2	1	2.01
$100 TO $199	443	218	111	50	33	18	8	3	3	1.99
$200 TO $299	624	316	149	83	44	13	5	8	7	1.92
$300 TO $399	585	276	134	69	49	24	8	18	8	2.17
$400 TO $499	663	265	181	111	54	19	14	12	6	2.24
$500 TO $599	622	293	149	84	52	27	9	3	5	2.05
$600 TO $749	851	407	215	128	42	25	16	7	11	1.99
$750 TO $999	1 081	474	269	176	78	49	14	6	15	2.09
$1000 OR MORE.	2 144	937	527	324	203	74	29	25	25	2.14
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	878	367	223	133	85	27	13	14	16	2.19
HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OLD OR OVER .	12 664	5 364	5 868	906	227	84	38	30	148	1.73
UNDER $100	395	205	158	21	5	1	1	-	3	1.58
$100 TO $199	863	396	378	57	11	6	5	3	8	1.70
$200 TO $299	1 151	577	460	64	18	5	5	6	16	1.64
$300 TO $399	1 026	456	473	63	20	6	-	2	6	1.68
$400 TO $499	1 000	400	471	78	27	8	2	3	10	1.80
$500 TO $599	940	390	467	59	12	3	-	-	9	1.68
$600 TO $749	1 115	462	520	84	24	9	8	-	9	1.75
$750 TO $999	1 529	623	730	117	25	15	2	6	12	1.75
$1000 OR MORE.	3 110	1 214	1 525	237	55	21	12	6	39	1.77
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	1 536	641	686	124	31	10	5	5	35	1.75
BLACK										
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	7 188	1 481	1 700	1 250	955	647	395	647	112	3.31
UNDER $100	289	61	73	53	41	20	11	28	4	3.19
$100 TO $199	749	198	172	121	77	64	40	62	15	3.15
$200 TO $299	801	201	162	142	96	70	38	86	6	3.29
$300 TO $399	791	189	183	121	101	66	48	76	8	3.29
$400 TO $499	716	141	184	124	106	66	30	61	3	3.30
$500 TO $599	585	107	144	119	84	38	32	48	14	3.29
$600 TO $749	641	101	186	106	75	58	40	64	10	3.40
$750 TO $999	735	120	169	130	100	89	60	56	10	3.48
$1000 OR MORE.	1 175	232	257	197	180	126	66	96	21	3.35
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	707	131	171	139	97	51	31	69	19	3.32
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS. .	3 769	567	825	681	608	382	252	402	52	3.62
UNDER $100	130	15	27	29	25	8	6	20	-	3.77
$100 TO $199	334	63	69	50	40	37	28	43	4	3.75
$200 TO $299	363	71	59	70	45	38	20	57	3	3.77
$300 TO $399	385	80	82	70	60	29	23	40	1	3.44
$400 TO $499	358	46	81	63	68	39	17	43	-	3.79
$500 TO $599	322	44	65	73	59	26	21	27	7	3.54
$600 TO $749	372	45	112	60	49	37	26	42	2	3.55
$750 TO $999	455	60	97	76	78	60	43	34	7	3.67
$1000 OR MORE.	682	93	132	130	122	79	48	62	15	3.62
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	369	50	101	59	62	29	21	34	13	3.43
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS. .	2 294	499	492	422	289	225	121	209	39	3.31
UNDER $100	95	19	27	15	13	10	5	6	-	3.11
$100 TO $199	228	52	48	49	30	22	10	16	2	3.17
$200 TO $299	289	66	63	45	41	30	14	26	3	3.27
$300 TO $399	288	59	57	40	41	32	20	34	5	3.60
$400 TO $499	248	63	61	43	32	20	12	17	-	3.03
$500 TO $599	181	37	47	33	21	6	11	18	7	3.28
$600 TO $749	183	29	42	36	21	15	14	18	8	3.49
$750 TO $999	200	46	46	38	18	22	11	16	3	3.17
$1000 OR MORE.	358	89	68	56	48	46	17	27	7	3.26
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	224	38	31	67	23	22	9	30	4	3.65
HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OLD OR OVER .	1 125	416	383	148	59	41	22	36	21	2.28
UNDER $100	65	27	19	9	2	2	-	2	4	(B)
$100 TO $199	187	82	56	22	7	5	2	3	10	2.00
$200 TO $299	149	64	39	27	10	2	5	3	-	2.16
$300 TO $399	118	50	44	10	-	4	5	2	2	2.07
$400 TO $499	109	32	41	17	6	7	2	1	3	2.33
$500 TO $599	82	27	31	13	3	5	-	3	-	2.35
$600 TO $749	86	27	32	11	6	6	-	5	-	2.56
$750 TO $999	79	15	26	15	5	7	6	6	-	3.16
$1000 OR MORE.	135	49	56	11	9	1	1	7	-	2.23
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	115	43	39	13	11	-	1	5	3	2.28

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 4. ALL HOUSEHOLDS. HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS. AND HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS AND RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN JULY 1974 BY MONTHLY MONEY INCOME AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD IN JULY 1974, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX OF HEAD—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of August 1974)

MONTHLY MONEY INCOME	SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD									
	TOTAL	1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS OR MORE	SIZE NOT REPORTED	AVERAGE SIZE
HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS										
ALL RACES										
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	3 519	869	738	546	432	320	224	338	52	3.32
UNDER $100	271	116	57	37	21	12	7	19	2	2.55
$100 TO $199	1 066	562	214	98	84	41	22	32	13	2.12
$200 TO $299	889	106	310	195	114	64	37	46	18	3.09
$300 TO $399	544	23	66	124	120	86	58	63	4	4.28
$400 TO $499	322	9	32	52	46	76	47	57	3	4.84
$500 TO $599	161	10	13	11	19	15	27	63	3	5.89
$600 TO $749	97	10	17	13	12	10	8	23	3	4.52
$750 TO $999	41	3	7	3	5	5	8	11	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	38	14	8	-	1	5	2	6	2	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	89	17	14	12	11	6	9	18	3	4.13
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS	1 041	150	153	156	143	131	98	193	15	4.30
UNDER $100	85	18	17	18	10	3	2	18	-	3.74
$100 TO $199	189	73	37	18	22	14	3	23	-	3.06
$200 TO $299	212	19	54	40	33	26	16	18	6	3.66
$300 TO $399	197	4	15	48	37	29	32	33	-	4.75
$400 TO $499	124	3	6	17	13	32	14	38	2	5.60
$500 TO $599	86	7	5	1	12	10	14	35	3	6.22
$600 TO $749	53	7	5	7	5	7	7	13	3	(B)
$750 TO $999	28	3	5	3	5	5	3	4	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	28	13	6	-	1	-	2	4	2	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	38	3	3	6	7	4	5	9	-	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS	1 726	290	371	340	271	181	112	137	25	3.42
UNDER $100	150	64	40	18	11	9	5	1	1	2.22
$100 TO $199	475	169	116	70	60	28	16	9	8	2.46
$200 TO $299	456	31	137	130	71	34	21	24	7	3.28
$300 TO $399	310	16	33	70	81	55	22	29	4	4.12
$400 TO $499	176	3	20	29	33	41	30	19	1	4.52
$500 TO $599	61	1	6	10	4	5	9	26	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	39	-	12	6	6	3	2	10	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	13	-	2	-	-	-	5	7	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	9	1	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	37	5	5	6	3	1	4	9	3	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OLD OR OVER	752	429	214	49	18	8	13	8	12	1.73
UNDER $100	36	34	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	(B)
$100 TO $199	401	320	61	10	3	-	3	-	5	1.26
$200 TO $299	221	55	119	25	9	3	-	4	6	2.16
$300 TO $399	36	3	17	6	2	3	4	2	-	(B)
$400 TO $499	22	3	7	6	-	3	3	-	-	(B)
$500 TO $599	14	2	2	-	3	-	4	3	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	5	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	14	9	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
WHITE										
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	2 115	574	483	325	251	182	117	155	28	3.07
UNDER $100	169	77	32	23	11	8	3	14	-	2.52
$100 TO $199	608	372	119	46	37	14	4	12	5	1.81
$200 TO $299	572	75	236	120	63	34	18	14	11	2.76
$300 TO $399	334	15	44	71	77	56	38	34	-	4.17
$400 TO $499	174	3	17	35	30	42	21	24	2	4.58
$500 TO $599	99	7	6	11	16	10	20	26	3	(B)
$600 TO $749	51	3	5	7	6	7	7	14	3	(B)
$750 TO $999	28	-	5	3	3	3	4	9	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	22	9	6	-	1	3	-	-	2	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	58	13	12	9	7	6	2	7	3	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS	744	87	113	130	108	101	71	122	13	4.21
UNDER $100	77	18	17	16	6	3	2	14	-	3.44
$100 TO $199	114	37	24	15	16	10	1	10	-	3.06
$200 TO $299	147	11	42	35	17	19	10	9	3	3.46
$300 TO $399	157	2	11	41	31	26	23	23	-	4.60
$400 TO $499	81	3	3	8	13	21	11	20	2	5.29
$500 TO $599	66	3	3	1	12	10	13	21	3	(B)
$600 TO $749	37	3	2	3	5	3	5	13	3	(B)
$750 TO $999	20	-	3	3	3	3	3	4	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	16	8	5	-	1	-	-	-	2	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	29	2	3	6	5	4	2	7	-	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 4. ALL HOUSEHOLDS, HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS, AND HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS AND RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN JULY 1974 BY MONTHLY MONEY INCOME AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD IN JULY 1974, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX OF HEAD—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of August 1974)

MONTHLY MONEY INCOME	SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD									
	TOTAL	1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS OR MORE	SIZE NOT REPORTED	AVERAGE SIZE
HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS--CONTINUED										
WHITE-CONTINUED										
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS. .	850	173	210	172	136	77	40	31	10	3.00
UNDER $100	67	36	15	6	4	5	1	-	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	212	100	54	27	22	3	1	1	3	1.96
$200 TO $299	261	19	98	74	41	14	8	5	3	2.91
$300 TO $399	156	10	20	30	47	28	13	10	-	3.93
$400 TO $499	82	-	11	20	18	19	9	5	-	4.11
$500 TO $599	26	1	3	10	3	-	5	5	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	13	-	3	4	-	3	2	2	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	8	-	2	-	-	-	2	5	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE.	5	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	19	5	5	3	2	1	-	-	3	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OLD OR OVER .	522	314	159	23	8	5	6	2	6	1.56
UNDER $100	25	23	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	282	234	41	4	-	-	1	-	1	1.20
$200 TO $299	164	45	97	11	5	1	-	-	5	1.88
$300 TO $399	21	3	13	-	-	2	2	2	-	(B)
$400 TO $499	11	-	3	6	-	1	-	-	-	(B)
$500 TO $599	6	2	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE.	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	10	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
BLACK										
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	1 362	289	254	220	173	119	103	180	24	3.68
UNDER $100	103	38	25	13	11	4	4	5	2	2.61
$100 TO $199	450	187	93	52	47	28	16	20	8	2.52
$200 TO $299	310	31	74	73	49	27	18	31	7	3.67
$300 TO $399	201	8	22	54	36	29	20	29	4	4.46
$400 TO $499	133	6	15	18	15	21	25	31	1	5.11
$500 TO $599	62	3	7	-	3	5	7	37	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	42	4	13	7	6	2	2	9	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	13	3	2	-	2	2	3	2	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE.	16	5	2	-	-	2	2	6	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	31	4	2	3	4	-	7	11	-	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS. .	286	62	40	29	36	25	25	68	3	4.45
UNDER $100	9	-	-	1	4	-	-	3	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	73	35	13	3	6	3	-	13	-	(B)
$200 TO $299	63	8	12	4	16	7	5	7	3	(B)
$300 TO $399	41	2	4	7	6	3	9	10	-	(B)
$400 TO $499	38	-	3	9	-	8	3	16	-	(B)
$500 TO $599	19	3	2	-	-	-	2	13	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	14	3	3	4	-	2	2	-	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	8	3	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE.	12	5	2	-	-	-	2	4	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	9	1	-	-	2	-	3	2	-	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS. .	851	115	159	165	127	93	71	106	15	3.82
UNDER $100	82	28	25	12	7	4	4	1	1	2.42
$100 TO $199	260	67	61	43	38	24	14	7	5	2.88
$200 TO $299	191	12	40	55	29	20	13	20	3	3.78
$300 TO $399	146	6	14	41	29	25	9	19	4	4.32
$400 TO $499	84	3	9	9	15	12	20	15	1	4.85
$500 TO $599	35	-	3	-	1	5	4	21	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	26	-	9	2	6	-	-	9	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE.	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	18	-	-	3	2	-	4	9	-	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OLD OR OVER .	224	112	55	26	10	2	8	7	6	2.12
UNDER $100	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(B)
$100 TO $199	117	85	20	6	3	-	1	-	3	1.40
$200 TO $299	56	11	22	14	4	-	-	4	2	(B)
$300 TO $399	15	-	4	6	2	1	2	-	-	(B)
$400 TO $499	11	3	3	-	-	1	3	-	-	(B)
$500 TO $599	8	-	2	-	2	-	1	3	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 4. ALL HOUSEHOLDS, HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS, AND HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS AND RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN JULY 1974 BY MONTHLY MONEY INCOME AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD IN JULY 1974, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX OF HEAD—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of August 1974)

MONTHLY MONEY INCOME	SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD									
	TOTAL	1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS OR MORE	SIZE NOT REPORTED	AVERAGE SIZE
HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS AND RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE										
ALL RACES										
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	2 262	496	496	385	284	213	136	208	32	3.34
UNDER $100	100	31	30	22	5	2	4	5	1	2.63
$100 TO $199	716	365	154	76	52	26	17	14	12	2.07
$200 TO $299	615	54	203	155	84	50	23	36	10	3.23
$300 TO $399	367	14	45	76	95	56	34	42	4	4.28
$400 TO $499	226	3	26	38	32	58	33	36	1	4.77
$500 TO $599	98	6	9	9	7	9	13	42	2	5.79
$600 TO $749	56	8	13	6	3	5	3	15	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	19	3	2	-	3	-	5	7	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	16	3	6	-	-	5	2	3	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	42	9	9	4	4	3	3	8	2	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS	477	90	74	68	62	59	34	87	2	4.06
UNDER $100	19	7	-	8	-	-	-	4	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	108	53	21	6	8	8	1	11	-	2.66
$200 TO $299	110	11	28	19	17	17	5	13	-	3.72
$300 TO $399	83	-	7	18	19	7	13	18	-	4.94
$400 TO $499	61	2	2	10	6	18	5	19	-	(B)
$500 TO $599	36	5	5	1	2	3	5	14	2	(B)
$600 TO $749	28	5	5	2	3	5	2	6	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	8	3	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	9	3	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	15	1	3	3	4	1	2	-	-	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS	1 319	140	309	279	219	147	91	113	21	3.60
UNDER $100	65	9	30	11	8	2	4	1	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	344	97	101	63	41	18	13	3	7	2.50
$200 TO $299	389	18	117	117	62	31	18	19	7	3.33
$300 TO $399	255	12	26	52	74	47	17	22	4	4.16
$400 TO $499	149	-	18	23	26	38	25	17	1	4.60
$500 TO $599	54	1	5	8	3	5	6	26	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	27	-	8	4	5	-	2	9	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	11	-	2	-	-	-	5	5	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	7	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	17	2	2	1	-	1	2	8	2	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OLD OR OVER	466	266	115	37	13	7	12	8	9	1.85
UNDER $100	17	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	(B)
$100 TO $199	264	214	33	6	3	-	3	-	5	1.26
$200 TO $299	117	25	59	19	5	1	-	4	3	2.42
$300 TO $399	28	2	11	6	2	3	4	2	-	(B)
$400 TO $499	18	1	7	5	-	3	3	-	-	(B)
$500 TO $599	9	-	-	-	3	-	2	3	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	10	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
WHITE										
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	1 247	310	301	220	162	108	55	78	13	3.01
UNDER $100	46	21	10	9	3	2	1	2	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	392	236	84	31	22	6	4	6	5	1.77
$200 TO $299	369	29	144	97	45	27	8	12	5	2.95
$300 TO $399	211	10	26	39	59	35	19	22	-	4.16
$400 TO $499	111	2	14	26	21	27	10	12	-	4.27
$500 TO $599	49	3	6	9	5	3	9	12	2	(B)
$600 TO $749	22	2	3	4	3	2	2	8	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	11	-	2	-	3	-	2	5	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	9	1	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	24	6	7	4	2	3	-	-	2	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS	300	39	45	57	45	40	21	50	2	4.10
UNDER $100	15	7	-	7	-	-	-	2	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	58	23	13	5	6	6	1	4	-	(B)
$200 TO $299	72	3	17	19	8	13	4	8	-	(B)
$300 TO $399	64	-	3	16	15	7	9	13	-	(B)
$400 TO $499	32	2	-	7	6	8	2	8	-	(B)
$500 TO $599	25	2	3	1	2	3	5	8	2	(B)
$600 TO $749	14	2	2	-	3	2	-	6	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	10	-	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 4. ALL HOUSEHOLDS, HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS, AND HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS AND RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN JULY 1974 BY MONTHLY MONEY INCOME AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD IN JULY 1974, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX OF HEAD—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of August 1974)

MONTHLY MONEY INCOME	SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD									
	TOTAL	1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS OR MORE	SIZE NOT REPORTED	AVERAGE SIZE
HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS AND RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE--CONTINUED										
WHITE-CONTINUED										
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS. .	650	93	173	145	112	63	30	27	8	3.14
UNDER $100	24	6	10	2	3	2	1	-	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	159	67	47	24	15	-	1	1	3	2.00
$200 TO $299	219	8	82	69	35	13	5	5	3	2.98
$300 TO $399	132	9	16	24	44	26	8	7	-	3.91
$400 TO $499	70	-	11	14	14	18	8	5	-	(B)
$500 TO $599	21	1	3	9	1	-	3	5	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	8	-	1	4	-	-	2	2	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	6	-	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE.	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	8	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	2	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OLD OR OVER .	297	178	83	18	5	5	4	2	3	1.63
UNDER $100	9	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	175	145	24	3	-	-	1	-	1	1.21
$200 TO $299	78	18	45	10	3	1	-	-	2	2.04
$300 TO $399	15	2	9	-	-	2	2	2	-	(B)
$400 TO $499	9	-	3	5	-	1	-	-	-	(B)
$500 TO $599	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE.	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	6	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
BLACK										
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	979	181	195	163	124	91	80	126	19	3.73
UNDER $100	52	10	20	11	5	-	2	3	1	(B)
$100 TO $199	318	125	69	45	30	20	13	8	7	2.46
$200 TO $299	242	25	60	55	37	23	15	23	5	3.63
$300 TO $399	149	4	17	36	30	21	15	21	4	4.47
$400 TO $499	101	1	12	12	12	18	22	23	1	5.22
$500 TO $599	49	3	3	-	3	5	4	30	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	32	4	10	2	5	2	2	7	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	6	3	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE.	9	2	2	-	-	2	2	3	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	18	3	2	-	2	-	3	8	-	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS. .	168	51	29	11	17	14	13	33	-	3.89
UNDER $100	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	50	30	7	2	2	2	-	7	-	(B)
$200 TO $299	37	9	10	-	9	4	2	4	-	(B)
$300 TO $399	19	-	4	2	4	-	3	5	-	(B)
$400 TO $499	24	-	2	3	-	6	3	10	-	(B)
$500 TO $599	11	3	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	12	3	3	2	-	2	2	-	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE.	5	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	5	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS. .	645	46	134	133	99	75	60	36	13	4.06
UNDER $100	41	3	20	9	5	-	2	1	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	132	29	53	40	26	18	12	1	4	2.97
$200 TO $299	166	10	35	46	26	18	13	15	3	3.79
$300 TO $399	117	4	11	26	25	20	9	16	4	4.47
$400 TO $499	69	-	7	9	12	11	16	13	1	(B)
$500 TO $599	32	-	2	-	1	5	3	21	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	19	-	7	-	5	-	-	7	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE.	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OLD OR OVER .	165	84	32	19	8	2	8	7	6	2.27
UNDER $100	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(B)
$100 TO $199	87	67	9	4	3	-	1	-	3	1.37
$200 TO $299	39	7	14	9	2	-	-	4	2	(B)
$300 TO $399	13	-	3	6	2	1	2	-	-	(B)
$400 TO $499	9	1	3	-	-	1	3	-	-	(B)
$500 TO $599	6	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)

- REPRESENTS ZERO. B BASE LESS THAN 75,000.

Table 5. ALL HOUSEHOLDS, HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS, AND HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS AND RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN JULY 1975 BY MONTHLY MONEY INCOME AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD IN JULY 1975, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX OF HEAD

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of August 1975)

MONTHLY MONEY INCOME	SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD									
	TOTAL	1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS OR MORE	SIZE NOT REPORTED	AVERAGE SIZE
ALL HOUSEHOLDS										
ALL RACES										
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	71 416	14 121	21 905	11 985	10 910	6 130	2 857	2 562	946	2.92
UNDER $100	1 798	432	533	303	195	157	80	71	26	2.85
$100 TO $199	3 456	857	1 067	512	453	251	115	144	57	2.77
$200 TO $299	5 359	1 353	1 624	834	696	404	193	175	80	2.74
$300 TO $399	5 035	1 130	1 490	878	719	381	174	199	64	2.86
$400 TO $499	5 142	1 073	1 628	800	704	410	237	214	76	2.91
$500 TO $599	4 980	1 047	1 501	848	755	386	190	188	64	2.88
$600 TO $749	6 248	1 229	1 899	1 068	955	560	246	233	57	2.94
$750 TO $999	8 498	1 697	2 653	1 473	1 311	709	319	246	90	2.86
$1000 OR MORE	22 429	3 569	6 906	3 877	3 899	2 147	978	787	267	3.04
INCOME NOT REPORTED	8 470	1 732	2 605	1 391	1 223	726	324	304	165	2.88
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS	45 978	3 878	12 690	9 109	9 553	5 519	2 554	2 173	502	3.40
UNDER $100	1 065	104	303	222	166	128	67	62	13	3.43
$100 TO $199	1 958	216	572	356	362	212	101	102	37	3.30
$200 TO $299	3 029	324	858	595	569	354	165	134	30	3.32
$300 TO $399	2 956	315	782	618	592	318	147	152	30	3.35
$400 TO $499	3 170	316	905	588	584	354	207	178	37	3.40
$500 TO $599	3 113	304	826	649	638	334	165	158	39	3.36
$600 TO $749	3 974	316	1 089	785	840	497	221	196	30	3.44
$750 TO $999	5 634	472	1 626	1 151	1 184	656	289	217	40	3.33
$1000 OR MORE	15 673	1 039	4 198	3 115	3 528	2 006	897	714	176	3.48
INCOME NOT REPORTED	5 406	471	1 532	1 030	1 089	659	295	261	69	3.38
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS	11 286	4 369	2 711	1 880	1 063	485	250	322	206	2.37
UNDER $100	346	150	68	52	25	25	12	8	8	2.33
$100 TO $199	630	208	156	112	68	32	11	35	8	2.64
$200 TO $299	992	390	228	155	100	42	27	35	14	2.42
$300 TO $399	931	338	185	181	97	49	20	42	19	2.59
$400 TO $499	905	309	239	137	98	47	24	32	18	2.52
$500 TO $599	857	342	197	120	94	41	22	26	14	2.40
$600 TO $749	1 098	447	273	191	88	46	20	28	6	2.29
$750 TO $999	1 337	573	338	203	106	39	24	26	28	2.17
$1000 OR MORE	2 891	1 108	746	490	286	106	66	56	33	2.31
INCOME NOT REPORTED	1 298	505	280	238	102	57	25	34	57	2.33
HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OLD OR OVER	14 152	5 874	6 504	995	294	127	52	67	239	1.77
UNDER $100	387	178	162	30	5	5	1	1	5	1.70
$100 TO $199	868	434	339	44	23	7	3	7	12	1.68
$200 TO $299	1 338	639	538	84	27	7	2	7	36	1.66
$300 TO $399	1 149	476	523	79	30	14	7	6	15	1.79
$400 TO $499	1 067	448	483	74	22	9	6	3	21	1.75
$500 TO $599	1 010	402	478	79	22	11	3	5	11	1.79
$600 TO $749	1 175	466	537	93	27	17	5	9	21	1.84
$750 TO $999	1 526	653	689	118	21	14	6	3	21	1.73
$1000 OR MORE	3 865	1 422	1 962	272	85	35	15	18	58	1.82
INCOME NOT REPORTED	1 765	756	793	122	32	10	5	8	39	1.72
WHITE										
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	63 065	12 425	19 919	10 475	9 759	5 387	2 377	1 875	847	2.87
UNDER $100	1 519	369	455	263	175	125	61	49	22	2.79
$100 TO $199	2 722	673	892	397	377	187	77	75	44	2.67
$200 TO $299	4 447	1 155	1 371	675	587	342	134	109	74	2.66
$300 TO $399	4 187	961	1 284	724	614	306	127	117	54	2.76
$400 TO $499	4 368	929	1 463	658	585	347	186	135	64	2.80
$500 TO $599	4 302	899	1 355	729	669	323	145	127	55	2.81
$600 TO $749	5 521	1 078	1 723	948	842	495	205	180	52	2.90
$750 TO $999	7 696	1 517	2 466	1 315	1 195	636	295	195	77	2.84
$1000 OR MORE	20 744	3 297	6 489	3 567	3 619	1 987	871	658	256	3.01
INCOME NOT REPORTED	7 559	1 549	2 420	1 199	1 097	639	275	230	150	2.83
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS	41 535	3 217	11 779	8 278	8 817	5 029	2 222	1 744	450	3.38
UNDER $100	928	77	268	203	156	112	54	47	10	3.42
$100 TO $199	1 631	155	498	307	325	176	74	65	30	3.25
$200 TO $299	2 623	266	760	516	519	315	123	97	27	3.27
$300 TO $399	2 554	254	682	551	536	279	120	109	24	3.32
$400 TO $499	2 781	257	856	510	509	315	177	127	30	3.33
$500 TO $599	2 750	246	759	577	593	290	135	120	30	3.32
$600 TO $749	3 586	266	1 006	722	764	447	190	163	27	3.41
$750 TO $999	5 169	393	1 533	1 043	1 096	607	274	188	35	3.34
$1000 OR MORE	14 629	920	3 984	2 918	3 317	1 883	817	618	172	3.46
INCOME NOT REPORTED	4 885	384	1 432	931	1 003	604	258	210	64	3.36

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 5. ALL HOUSEHOLDS, HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS, AND HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS AND RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN JULY 1975 BY MONTHLY MONEY INCOME AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD IN JULY 1975, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX OF HEAD—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of August 1975)

MONTHLY MONEY INCOME	SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD									
	TOTAL	1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS OR MORE	SIZE NOT REPORTED	AVERAGE SIZE
ALL HOUSEHOLDS--CONTINUED										
WHITE-CONTINUED										
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS. .	8 682	3 801	2 158	1 353	708	276	120	94	172	2.10
UNDER $100	257	133	49	37	14	11	6	2	6	2.00
$100 TO $199	397	163	114	62	36	8	1	8	6	2.12
$200 TO $299	681	324	152	100	51	21	10	11	13	2.06
$300 TO $399	613	272	131	109	55	20	6	5	15	2.09
$400 TO $499	646	266	177	92	60	26	8	5	12	2.13
$500 TO $599	620	283	147	86	56	23	7	4	14	2.06
$600 TO $749	852	368	221	143	58	35	11	9	6	2.11
$750 TO $999	1 116	513	288	168	81	24	15	6	21	1.98
$1000 OR MORE.	2 463	1 024	635	400	227	79	42	27	29	2.16
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	1 037	455	245	155	71	29	14	18	50	2.09
HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OLD OR OVER .	12 848	5 408	5 982	844	234	83	36	37	225	1.73
UNDER $100	333	159	139	24	5	2	-	-	5	1.63
$100 TO $199	693	356	280	28	16	3	2	2	8	1.60
$200 TO $299	1 143	565	460	58	17	6	2	2	34	1.60
$300 TO $399	1 021	436	470	64	23	8	2	3	15	1.72
$400 TO $499	941	406	431	56	17	6	2	3	21	1.70
$500 TO $599	932	370	449	66	20	9	3	3	11	1.78
$600 TO $749	1 083	443	495	82	19	13	4	7	19	1.79
$750 TO $999	1 411	611	645	104	17	5	6	2	21	1.69
$1000 OR MORE.	3 652	1 353	1 870	249	75	26	13	12	55	1.80
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	1 638	709	743	113	24	6	3	3	36	1.69
BLACK										
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	7 434	1 579	1 741	1 320	998	643	433	634	85	3.27
UNDER $100	263	62	73	37	20	28	18	22	2	3.16
$100 TO $199	712	179	163	109	76	64	38	69	13	3.20
$200 TO $299	859	185	237	154	101	60	53	64	6	3.15
$300 TO $399	788	158	195	136	95	69	44	81	10	3.38
$400 TO $499	734	140	161	128	105	63	48	77	11	3.49
$500 TO $599	621	139	134	110	78	61	39	54	6	3.29
$600 TO $749	638	145	148	96	99	56	36	54	5	3.27
$750 TO $999	703	165	154	140	106	58	24	48	9	3.07
$1000 OR MORE.	1 304	225	316	243	205	111	95	101	8	3.37
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	812	180	160	168	111	75	38	64	16	3.21
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS. .	3 807	618	768	704	595	407	288	381	46	3.60
UNDER $100	124	26	35	16	10	11	11	15	-	3.47
$100 TO $199	309	57	64	46	37	36	27	37	6	3.64
$200 TO $299	380	56	92	73	48	37	36	36	3	3.62
$300 TO $399	356	57	93	52	47	34	26	41	6	3.58
$400 TO $499	363	58	47	69	66	39	27	50	7	3.94
$500 TO $599	321	54	62	65	38	42	24	31	6	3.59
$600 TO $749	333	50	73	45	61	41	26	33	3	3.65
$750 TO $999	397	72	72	92	80	37	15	25	5	3.25
$1000 OR MORE.	768	103	148	155	137	80	70	71	4	3.68
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	455	86	83	91	72	50	26	42	5	3.45
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS. .	2 428	517	497	488	346	198	129	226	27	3.34
UNDER $100	85	18	15	15	10	13	5	6	2	3.36
$100 TO $199	231	45	43	49	32	24	10	27	2	3.51
$200 TO $299	302	64	73	55	46	22	17	24	1	3.22
$300 TO $399	313	63	52	71	42	29	14	38	4	3.57
$400 TO $499	249	40	61	45	34	22	16	27	4	3.54
$500 TO $599	225	54	45	33	38	18	15	22	-	3.33
$600 TO $749	227	74	44	40	30	11	9	18	-	2.96
$750 TO $999	204	52	45	35	25	13	9	20	4	3.22
$1000 OR MORE.	359	60	87	77	57	25	23	27	3	3.36
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	234	47	32	67	31	22	11	17	7	3.27
HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OLD OR OVER .	1 199	444	476	129	57	38	15	28	12	2.12
UNDER $100	54	19	24	6	-	3	1	1	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	171	78	57	15	7	4	1	5	4	1.98
$200 TO $299	177	65	72	26	7	1	-	5	2	2.03
$300 TO $399	120	38	50	13	6	6	4	3	-	2.32
$400 TO $499	122	42	53	14	6	3	4	-	-	2.08
$500 TO $599	75	31	27	12	2	1	-	1	-	1.95
$600 TO $749	78	21	30	10	8	3	1	3	2	2.54
$750 TO $999	102	41	37	12	2	8	-	2	-	2.10
$1000 OR MORE.	177	62	82	11	10	6	2	3	1	2.07
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	123	47	45	10	8	3	2	5	3	2.19

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 5. ALL HOUSEHOLDS, HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS, AND HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS AND RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN JULY 1975 BY MONTHLY MONEY INCOME AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD IN JULY 1975, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX OF HEAD—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of August 1975)

MONTHLY MONEY INCOME	SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD									
	TOTAL	1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS OR MORE	SIZE NOT REPORTED	AVERAGE SIZE
HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS										
ALL RACES										
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	4 423	962	827	780	607	442	282	458	65	3.45
UNDER $100	305	103	64	44	37	27	12	17	1	2.85
$100 TO $199	1 068	569	167	127	96	38	20	39	12	2.18
$200 TO $299	1 148	159	356	273	128	79	43	92	18	3.19
$300 TO $399	767	38	103	196	180	107	59	71	12	4.01
$400 TO $499	487	31	50	60	94	101	70	77	4	4.60
$500 TO $599	263	5	28	36	32	48	45	67	2	5.16
$600 TO $749	136	9	19	13	5	21	14	53	2	5.57
$750 TO $999	82	19	9	12	8	6	3	20	3	4.09
$1000 OR MORE	49	13	6	9	5	-	3	12	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	117	16	25	8	21	15	12	9	11	3.78
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS	1 528	170	203	221	275	226	160	258	15	4.33
UNDER $100	169	30	32	29	26	23	9	17	1	3.63
$100 TO $199	207	63	41	18	35	18	10	22	-	3.15
$200 TO $299	301	21	55	52	57	39	25	47	4	4.17
$300 TO $399	271	13	27	55	67	43	30	36	-	4.38
$400 TO $499	225	7	10	21	46	57	41	42	1	5.13
$500 TO $599	132	2	11	16	19	25	23	35	-	5.36
$600 TO $749	79	4	9	7	3	15	8	34	-	5.86
$750 TO $999	57	12	3	12	7	3	3	13	3	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	38	13	3	8	3	-	3	8	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	50	5	11	3	9	4	8	5	5	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS	2 136	324	440	517	323	202	105	189	34	3.44
UNDER $100	109	50	31	14	9	3	3	-	-	2.02
$100 TO $199	476	176	89	101	61	18	9	17	5	2.54
$200 TO $299	621	53	194	207	67	34	14	44	7	3.18
$300 TO $399	445	16	55	130	110	64	28	31	12	3.92
$400 TO $499	229	15	30	35	46	43	24	33	3	4.32
$500 TO $599	115	-	13	18	12	21	20	29	2	5.13
$600 TO $749	53	2	10	6	2	6	6	19	2	(B)
$750 TO $999	25	8	6	-	2	3	-	7	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	10	-	2	2	2	-	-	4	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	52	4	10	5	12	10	2	4	4	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OLD OR OVER	759	467	184	42	9	14	17	12	15	1.68
UNDER $100	27	23	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	385	329	36	8	-	3	2	-	8	1.19
$200 TO $299	226	64	106	15	4	5	4	1	6	1.91
$300 TO $399	52	10	20	12	3	-	2	5	-	(B)
$400 TO $499	33	9	9	5	2	1	5	2	-	(B)
$500 TO $599	17	4	4	2	-	1	3	3	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	15	6	5	-	-	2	2	-	1	(B)
WHITE										
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	2 763	648	575	462	378	278	170	216	36	3.24
UNDER $100	201	61	39	31	30	21	6	11	1	2.99
$100 TO $199	651	389	107	61	47	14	11	10	11	1.85
$200 TO $299	700	113	257	144	68	50	21	36	11	2.89
$300 TO $399	468	20	73	130	118	65	31	30	2	3.80
$400 TO $499	301	17	34	40	61	69	42	38	-	4.46
$500 TO $599	160	5	18	24	24	35	30	41	2	5.02
$600 TO $749	85	6	17	8	3	14	14	23	-	5.01
$750 TO $999	60	16	3	8	8	5	3	13	3	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	40	11	6	8	3	-	3	8	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	76	9	20	6	15	5	8	6	6	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS	1 127	100	150	175	225	188	115	165	9	4.29
UNDER $100	133	20	25	25	25	21	5	11	1	3.63
$100 TO $199	137	35	33	11	29	13	8	6	-	3.02
$200 TO $299	212	8	39	38	46	33	16	30	3	4.19
$300 TO $399	209	9	19	46	57	35	21	22	-	4.24
$400 TO $499	160	2	5	18	33	45	26	31	-	5.17
$500 TO $599	109	2	7	15	15	25	18	27	-	5.26
$600 TO $749	52	3	7	5	3	11	8	15	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	48	10	2	8	7	3	3	12	3	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	33	11	3	7	3	-	3	6	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	34	-	9	3	7	2	6	5	1	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 5. ALL HOUSEHOLDS, HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS, AND HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS AND RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN JULY 1975 BY MONTHLY MONEY INCOME AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD IN JULY 1975, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX OF HEAD—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of August 1975)

MONTHLY MONEY INCOME	SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD									
	TOTAL	1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS OR MORE	SIZE NOT REPORTED	AVERAGE SIZE
HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS--CONTINUED										
WHITE-CONTINUED										
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS. .	1 094	195	294	263	148	90	44	47	13	3.00
UNDER $100	51	25	13	7	4	-	2	-	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	234	106	53	46	17	1	1	4	5	2.01
$200 TO $299	326	37	144	93	19	17	3	6	1	2.62
$300 TO $399	231	8	38	76	61	30	10	6	2	3.56
$400 TO $499	115	7	20	19	27	24	12	7	-	3.96
$500 TO $599	56	-	6	10	10	10	10	11	2	(B)
$600 TO $749	32	2	10	3	-	3	6	8	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	13	6	2	-	2	1	-	2	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE.	5	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	30	4	7	3	9	3	-	1	3	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OLD OR OVER .	542	353	131	24	5	-	10	5	14	1.52
UNDER $100	17	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	281	248	20	5	-	-	2	-	6	1.14
$200 TO $299	162	68	74	8	3	-	2	-	6	1.70
$300 TO $399	28	3	15	5	-	-	-	2	-	(B)
$400 TO $499	27	9	9	3	2	-	3	-	-	(B)
$500 TO $599	13	4	4	-	-	-	2	3	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	12	5	5	-	-	-	2	-	1	(B)
BLACK										
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	1 601	307	238	304	223	160	108	237	24	3.81
UNDER $100	102	41	25	12	7	6	5	5	-	2.52
$100 TO $199	406	175	56	63	50	24	9	29	1	2.69
$200 TO $299	439	44	95	126	60	29	21	56	7	3.68
$300 TO $399	274	10	24	60	59	42	26	40	5	4.40
$400 TO $499	162	13	16	21	30	31	28	39	4	4.86
$500 TO $599	61	-	10	12	7	11	15	27	-	5.50
$600 TO $749	49	3	2	5	2	7	-	29	2	(B)
$750 TO $999	20	3	5	4	-	1	-	6	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE.	9	2	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	40	7	5	2	5	9	4	3	5	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS. .	381	69	47	43	47	39	41	90	6	4.48
UNDER $100	34	10	7	4	3	2	4	5	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	69	28	8	6	6	5	2	15	-	(B)
$200 TO $299	83	11	13	14	11	6	8	17	1	4.24
$300 TO $399	56	4	5	9	10	8	6	13	-	(B)
$400 TO $499	62	5	5	3	10	12	15	10	1	(B)
$500 TO $599	22	-	4	2	4	-	4	8	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	26	2	2	1	-	3	-	17	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	9	2	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE.	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	17	5	2	-	2	2	2	-	4	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS. .	1 009	127	141	243	171	109	61	141	17	3.93
UNDER $100	59	25	18	7	4	3	2	-	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	236	67	34	54	44	17	7	14	-	3.07
$200 TO $299	292	17	50	106	46	17	11	37	6	3.81
$300 TO $399	195	8	15	47	45	34	18	23	5	4.39
$400 TO $499	113	8	10	16	19	18	11	27	3	4.69
$500 TO $599	55	-	6	8	3	9	10	18	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	22	-	-	3	2	3	-	11	2	(B)
$750 TO $999	11	2	3	-	-	1	-	5	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE.	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	22	-	3	2	4	7	2	3	1	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OLD OR OVER .	212	112	51	18	5	12	7	7	1	2.06
UNDER $100	9	6	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	101	80	14	3	-	3	-	-	1	1.30
$200 TO $299	64	16	32	6	1	5	2	1	-	(B)
$300 TO $399	24	7	5	4	3	-	2	3	-	(B)
$400 TO $499	6	-	-	2	-	1	2	2	-	(B)
$500 TO $599	4	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 5. ALL HOUSEHOLDS, HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS, AND HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS AND RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN JULY 1975 BY MONTHLY MONEY INCOME AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD IN JULY 1975, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX OF HEAD—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of August 1975)

MONTHLY MONEY INCOME	SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD									
	TOTAL	1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS OR MORE	SIZE NOT REPORTED	AVERAGE SIZE
HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS AND RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE										
ALL RACES										
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	2 671	569	541	536	350	226	164	251	34	3.35
UNDER $100	94	39	24	11	9	3	3	5	-	2.47
$100 TO $199	697	381	107	95	56	15	13	22	8	2.10
$200 TO $299	775	87	264	216	80	46	29	45	8	3.07
$300 TO $399	513	21	68	151	118	65	44	37	9	3.93
$400 TO $499	260	14	24	24	55	55	35	51	3	4.85
$500 TO $599	140	2	14	21	14	22	24	44	-	5.39
$600 TO $749	66	3	13	4	2	6	6	30	2	(B)
$750 TO $999	36	10	6	6	3	3	2	5	2	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	25	7	3	4	2	-	2	6	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	65	6	18	5	10	10	7	6	3	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS	563	81	87	89	88	63	64	90	2	4.12
UNDER $100	25	6	7	2	5	-	-	5	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	93	40	16	11	9	3	5	9	-	2.70
$200 TO $299	132	9	27	30	26	15	11	13	-	3.78
$300 TO $399	102	4	12	24	24	14	16	8	-	4.22
$400 TO $499	80	3	1	4	16	19	16	21	-	5.64
$500 TO $599	40	-	6	6	4	3	5	14	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	27	2	5	-	-	3	3	14	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	22	7	3	6	2	2	2	-	2	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	19	7	3	4	-	-	2	3	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	23	4	7	2	2	4	3	2	-	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS	1 628	190	347	417	255	155	90	155	20	3.57
UNDER $100	51	18	16	9	4	2	3	-	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	342	113	69	78	47	11	8	13	3	2.64
$200 TO $299	502	38	168	173	50	27	14	30	2	3.13
$300 TO $399	381	12	48	117	92	51	26	26	9	3.92
$400 TO $499	167	6	21	18	38	35	16	30	3	4.61
$500 TO $599	94	-	6	15	9	17	18	28	-	5.40
$600 TO $749	37	-	8	4	2	3	3	15	2	(B)
$750 TO $999	14	3	3	-	2	1	-	5	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	34	-	8	3	8	7	2	4	1	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OLD OR OVER	460	297	107	31	7	9	10	6	12	1.69
UNDER $100	18	15	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	261	227	22	6	-	1	-	-	5	1.15
$200 TO $299	141	39	69	13	4	4	4	1	6	2.13
$300 TO $399	31	5	8	10	2	-	2	3	-	(B)
$400 TO $499	14	5	2	2	2	1	3	-	-	(B)
$500 TO $599	6	2	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	8	2	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	(B)
WHITE										
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	1 522	365	360	294	184	119	87	95	17	3.04
UNDER $100	53	22	13	5	6	-	2	5	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	397	254	68	42	15	-	5	7	6	1.68
$200 TO $299	441	53	182	113	37	27	11	11	6	2.75
$300 TO $399	293	11	43	95	72	36	21	13	2	3.71
$400 TO $499	146	8	15	15	35	34	19	19	-	4.54
$500 TO $599	74	2	6	13	8	12	14	20	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	38	-	13	2	-	5	6	12	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	21	8	3	2	3	2	2	-	2	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	18	5	3	3	-	-	2	5	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	42	2	14	5	7	5	5	3	1	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS	365	36	57	63	67	41	45	53	2	4.18
UNDER $100	15	2	3	-	5	-	-	5	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	54	20	14	8	5	-	4	3	-	(B)
$200 TO $299	87	2	17	23	21	12	6	6	-	3.84
$300 TO $399	73	2	5	18	21	7	13	7	-	(B)
$400 TO $499	49	2	-	3	10	13	8	13	-	(B)
$500 TO $599	24	-	3	5	2	3	4	8	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	18	-	5	-	-	3	3	7	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	15	5	2	2	2	2	2	-	2	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	16	5	3	3	-	-	2	3	-	(B)
INCOMENNOT REPORTED	15	-	5	2	2	2	3	2	-	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 5. ALL HOUSEHOLDS, HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS, AND HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS AND RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN JULY 1975 BY MONTHLY MONEY INCOME AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD IN JULY 1975, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX OF HEAD—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of August 1975)

MONTHLY MONEY INCOME	SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD									
	TOTAL	1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS OR MORE	SIZE NOT REPORTED	AVERAGE SIZE
HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS AND RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE--CONTINUED										
WHITE-CONTINUED										
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS. .	834	113	236	215	112	78	35	40	5	3.12
UNDER $100	25	10	8	5	1	-	2	-	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	160	68	43	31	10	-	1	4	3	2.04
$200 TO $299	263	24	119	84	13	16	3	5	-	2.67
$300 TO $399	207	7	35	70	52	29	8	6	2	3.57
$400 TO $499	86	2	13	13	23	21	8	7	-	4.20
$500 TO $599	45	-	1	6	7	8	10	11	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	19	-	8	2	-	2	3	5	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	6	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	19	-	7	3	5	3	-	1	-	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OLD OR OVER .	323	216	68	16	5	-	6	2	11	1.51
UNDER $100	12	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	183	166	11	3	-	-	-	-	3	1.09
$200 TO $299	91	27	46	7	3	-	2	-	6	1.91
$300 TO $399	13	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$400 TO $499	11	5	2	-	2	-	3	-	-	(B)
$500 TO $599	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	8	2	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	(B)
BLACK										
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	1 112	200	175	228	162	104	74	155	15	3.78
UNDER $100	40	16	11	6	2	3	2	-	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	293	125	37	50	42	15	8	15	1	2.65
$200 TO $299	328	32	80	99	43	19	18	34	2	3.50
$300 TO $399	202	10	23	50	42	30	20	23	5	4.26
$400 TO $499	112	6	9	8	19	20	15	32	3	5.29
$500 TO $599	64	-	8	8	6	8	10	24	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	29	3	-	2	2	2	-	18	2	(B)
$750 TO $999	15	2	3	4	-	1	-	5	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE.	6	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	23	4	3	-	4	6	2	3	1	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH MALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS. .	187	43	27	23	19	21	16	37	-	4.05
UNDER $100	10	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	38	20	2	2	4	3	2	5	-	(B)
$200 TO $299	42	6	9	7	5	3	5	7	-	(B)
$300 TO $399	24	2	5	6	3	7	-	2	-	(B)
$400 TO $499	30	2	1	1	4	6	7	8	-	(B)
$500 TO $599	16	-	4	2	3	-	2	7	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	7	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	8	4	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEMALE HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS. .	769	76	109	190	139	74	55	113	13	4.06
UNDER $100	26	8	8	4	2	2	2	-	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	177	44	24	45	38	11	6	9	-	3.19
$200 TO $299	236	14	49	86	37	12	11	26	2	3.66
$300 TO $399	160	5	13	41	37	23	18	18	5	4.41
$400 TO $499	79	5	7	5	15	13	8	24	3	5.07
$500 TO $599	47	-	5	7	3	7	8	17	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	18	-	-	2	2	2	-	10	2	(B)
$750 TO $999	8	-	1	-	-	1	-	5	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE.	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	15	-	1	-	4	4	2	3	1	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OLD OR OVER .	156	81	39	15	3	9	4	5	1	2.05
UNDER $100	4	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	78	61	11	3	-	1	-	-	1	1.29
$200 TO $299	50	12	23	6	1	4	2	1	-	(B)
$300 TO $399	18	2	5	4	2	-	2	3	-	(B)
$400 TO $499	3	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	(B)
$500 TO $599	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)

- REPRESENTS ZERO. B BASE LESS THAN 75,000.

Table 6. AVERAGE PURCHASE PRICE AND BONUS VALUE PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE BONUS VALUE PER HOUSEHOLD MEMBER FOR HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS IN JULY 1974, BY MONTHLY MONEY INCOME AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD IN JULY 1974

(Figures in dollars)

MONTHLY MONEY INCOME	SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD							
	TOTAL	1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS OR MORE
AVERAGE PURCHASE PRICE PER HOUSEHOLD								
TOTAL	44.98	20.07	34.99	45.13	52.02	63.98	74.00	84.96
UNDER $100	15.44	10.71	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$100 TO $199	28.10	21.07	29.75	37.22	38.36	(B)	(B)	(B)
$200 TO $299	44.13	22.98	41.02	46.12	47.73	(B)	(B)	(B)
$300 TO $399	63.80	(B)	(B)	51.22	63.86	75.09	(B)	(B)
$400 TO $499	70.34	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	75.22	(B)	(B)
$500 TO $599	73.67	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$600 TO $749	68.11	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$750 TO $999	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	46.55	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
AVERAGE BONUS VALUE PER HOUSEHOLD								
TOTAL	60.72	25.63	41.51	58.83	75.15	90.26	91.22	130.59
UNDER $100	76.42	36.73	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$100 TO $199	48.72	23.43	48.06	77.61	89.75	(B)	(B)	(B)
$200 TO $299	59.88	22.13	35.49	57.04	88.15	(B)	(B)	(B)
$300 TO $399	65.05	(B)	(B)	46.99	58.77	76.04	(B)	(B)
$400 TO $499	69.75	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	81.03	(B)	(B)
$500 TO $599	75.62	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$600 TO $749	61.71	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$750 TO $999	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	85.79	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
AVERAGE BONUS VALUE PER HOUSEHOLD MEMBER								
TOTAL	18.44	25.63	20.75	19.61	18.79	18.05	15.20	15.50
UNDER $100	30.56	36.73	35.68	26.09	26.99	(B)	(B)	28.92
$100 TO $199	23.10	23.43	24.03	25.87	22.44	25.19	(B)	17.48
$200 TO $299	19.79	22.13	17.75	19.01	22.04	19.93	19.33	19.57
$300 TO $399	15.22	(B)	14.17	15.66	14.69	15.21	13.89	15.17
$400 TO $499	14.34	(B)	(B)	17.02	14.65	16.21	13.89	11.90
$500 TO $599	12.69	(B)	(B)	(B)	14.94	13.32	9.71	12.05
$600 TO $749	13.44	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	13.75
$750 TO $999	14.70	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	11.64
$1000 OR MORE	16.39	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	19.60	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	23.31

B BASE LESS THAN 75,000.

able 7. AVERAGE PURCHASE PRICE AND BONUS VALUE PER HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE BONUS VALUE PER HOUSEHOLD MEMBER FOR HOUSEHOLDS PURCHASING FOOD STAMPS IN JULY 1975, BY MONTHLY MONEY INCOME AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD IN JULY 1975

(Figures in dollars)

MONTHLY MONEY INCOME	SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD							
	TOTAL	1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS OR MORE
AVERAGE PURCHASE PRICE PER HOUSEHOLD								
TOTAL	51.06	22.86	36.69	45.79	56.37	67.23	82.32	102.39
NDER $100	18.60	8.20	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
100 TO $199	31.10	23.79	30.44	29.65	43.86	(B)	(B)	(B)
200 TO $299	47.16	26.60	41.55	47.54	57.15	56.46	(B)	(B)
300 TO $399	62.22	(B)	43.11	53.69	62.43	67.78	(B)	(B)
400 TO $499	71.95	(B)	(B)	(B)	65.83	88.28	(B)	(B)
500 TO $599	85.46	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
600 TO $749	94.83	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
750 TO $999	71.43	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1000 OR MORE	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
NCOME NOT REPORTED	57.93	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
AVERAGE BONUS VALUE PER HOUSEHOLD								
TOTAL	69.00	26.35	46.09	65.23	82.85	97.16	105.86	137.89
NDER $100	89.19	38.86	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
100 TO $199	54.30	23.50	53.06	88.39	105.19	(B)	(B)	(B)
200 TO $299	69.38	21.89	40.35	66.64	87.81	112.98	(B)	(B)
300 TO $399	72.99	(B)	37.73	52.62	71.93	94.83	(B)	(B)
400 TO $499	73.61	(B)	(B)	(B)	65.30	75.65	(B)	(B)
500 TO $599	76.12	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
600 TO $749	84.15	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
750 TO $999	62.55	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1000 OR MORE	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
NCOME NOT REPORTED	72.60	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
AVERAGE BONUS VALUE PER HOUSEHOLD MEMBER								
TOTAL	20.13	26.35	23.05	21.74	20.71	19.43	17.64	16.82
NDER $100	31.55	38.86	38.07	27.82	35.42	31.99	(B)	25.12
100 TO $199	25.18	23.50	26.53	29.46	26.30	25.84	(B)	21.04
200 TO $299	21.81	21.89	20.17	22.21	21.95	22.60	24.68	20.09
300 TO $399	18.61	(B)	18.87	17.54	17.98	18.96	19.05	17.42
400 TO $499	16.19	(B)	21.69	17.37	16.33	15.13	14.53	15.63
500 TO $599	14.24	(B)	(B)	17.67	16.82	14.53	11.31	13.90
600 TO $749	15.05	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	14.89	(B)	12.25
750 TO $999	15.78	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	11.04
1000 OR MORE	17.38	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
NCOME NOT REPORTED	19.22	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	24.81	(B)	(B)

B BASE LESS THAN 75,000.

Table 8. HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN JULY 1974 BY MONTHLY MONEY INCOME AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD IN JULY 1974 BY TYPE OF ASSISTANCE, PURCHASE OF FOOD STAMPS, AND AGE OF HEAD

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of August 1974)

MONTHLY MONEY INCOME	SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD									
	TOTAL	1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS OR MORE	SIZE NOT REPORTED	AVERAGE SIZE
AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN OR GENERAL ASSISTANCE[1]										
TOTAL										
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	2 844	267	469	563	498	395	241	386	24	4.09
UNDER $100	122	29	40	25	16	2	7	5	-	2.79
$100 TO $199	532	154	141	86	63	38	29	12	9	2.70
$200 TO $299	708	55	179	200	119	63	42	41	8	3.42
$300 TO $399	533	14	51	103	139	98	50	72	5	4.53
$400 TO $499	334	4	30	58	61	76	41	63	-	4.88
$500 TO $599	191	-	9	39	26	30	18	66	-	5.53
$600 TO $749	135	-	9	21	25	21	18	39	2	5.38
$750 TO $999	71	-	2	4	18	9	11	28	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	110	-	1	15	16	38	14	24	-	5.29
INCOME NOT REPORTED	109	11	7	11	11	21	11	37	-	5.37
PURCHASED FOOD STAMPS										
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	1 691	157	354	341	276	209	133	197	24	3.89
UNDER $100	80	13	29	20	8	2	4	5	-	2.99
$100 TO $199	367	93	105	61	49	24	16	11	8	2.77
$200 TO $299	486	19	136	140	78	50	23	33	7	3.52
$300 TO $399	341	11	31	73	94	56	34	38	4	4.36
$400 TO $499	212	1	24	33	28	57	30	36	1	4.86
$500 TO $599	89	3	8	8	4	9	13	42	2	6.13
$600 TO $749	48	5	10	1	8	5	3	15	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	18	2	2	-	3	-	5	7	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	15	3	5	-	-	3	2	3	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	36	6	5	4	4	3	3	8	2	(B)
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME[1]										
TOTAL										
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	1 978	820	558	257	128	75	48	80	13	2.30
UNDER $100	52	43	5	2	-	-	-	-	3	(B)
$100 TO $199	679	510	120	27	6	3	5	3	5	1.37
$200 TO $299	500	210	188	56	18	8	6	12	3	2.05
$300 TO $399	201	34	83	40	10	10	5	19	-	2.95
$400 TO $499	136	8	55	26	24	8	4	9	2	3.10
$500 TO $599	95	1	27	28	14	7	9	8	-	3.65
$600 TO $749	75	-	20	19	13	10	3	9	-	3.84
$750 TO $999	72	-	21	20	13	5	7	6	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	95	1	12	26	20	17	7	11	2	4.20
INCOME NOT REPORTED	73	13	25	14	8	7	2	5	-	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS	853	228	211	147	106	64	34	60	1	2.96
UNDER $100	14	10	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	204	124	51	18	4	1	3	3	-	1.67
$200 TO $299	179	74	52	26	13	5	2	5	1	2.24
$300 TO $399	92	14	24	21	10	9	2	13	-	3.59
$400 TO $499	65	1	21	9	18	7	2	7	-	(B)
$500 TO $599	66	1	14	20	13	7	8	5	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	56	-	11	12	12	8	3	9	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	55	-	14	14	10	5	6	6	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	76	-	8	18	18	16	7	9	-	4.46
INCOME NOT REPORTED	43	3	14	7	8	5	2	3	-	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OR OVER	1 126	592	346	109	21	11	14	20	12	1.80
UNDER $100	38	33	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	(B)
$100 TO $199	475	385	70	9	2	2	3	-	5	1.24
$200 TO $299	320	135	136	29	5	3	4	6	1	1.95
$300 TO $399	108	20	60	19	-	1	3	5	-	2.41
$400 TO $499	71	7	34	17	6	1	2	2	2	(B)
$500 TO $599	27	-	13	8	2	-	1	3	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	19	-	9	6	1	2	-	-	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	17	-	6	6	4	-	1	-	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	19	1	5	8	2	1	-	2	2	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	30	10	11	7	-	1	-	1	-	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

able 8. HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN JULY 1974 BY MONTHLY MONEY INCOME AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD IN JULY 1974 BY TYPE OF ASSISTANCE, PURCHASE OF FOOD STAMPS, AND AGE OF HEAD—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of August 1974)

MONTHLY MONEY INCOME	SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD									
	TOTAL	1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS OR MORE	SIZE NOT REPORTED	AVERAGE SIZE
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME-CONTINUED										
PURCHASED FOOD STAMPS										
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	717	369	174	71	33	17	16	28	9	2.09
NDER $100	22	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	(B)
100 TO $199	380	288	61	17	4	1	1	3	5	1.37
200 TO $299	184	42	79	32	13	6	2	7	3	2.57
300 TO $399	55	6	19	8	5	2	4	12	-	(B)
400 TO $499	24	2	2	6	4	5	4	2	-	(B)
500 TO $599	26	5	4	1	5	2	5	5	-	(B)
600 TO $749	10	3	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
750 TO $999	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
1000 OR MORE.	3	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	(B)
NCOME NOT REPORTED.	11	3	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS. .	313	127	79	41	24	14	8	20	1	2.47
NDER $100	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
100 TO $199	140	91	33	10	1	1	-	3	-	1.58
200 TO $299	80	20	26	16	8	5	2	3	1	2.71
300 TO $399	33	5	7	5	5	1	-	10	-	(B)
400 TO $499	16	2	2	1	4	4	2	2	-	(B)
500 TO $599	20	5	4	1	3	2	3	1	-	(B)
600 TO $749	7	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
750 TO $999	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
1000 OR MORE.	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	7	-	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OR OVER . . .	405	241	90	30	9	3	9	8	7	1.79
UNDER $100	16	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	(B)
$100 TO $199	240	198	28	6	3	-	1	-	5	1.23
$200 TO $299	103	22	53	16	5	1	-	4	2	2.47
$300 TO $399	22	2	11	3	-	1	4	2	-	(B)
$400 TO $499	8	-	-	5	-	1	2	-	-	(B)
$500 TO $599	6	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE.	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED.	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)

- REPRESENTS ZERO. B BASE LESS THAN 75,000.

[1] THE HEAOING "AIO TO FAMILIES WITH OEPENOENT CHILOREN OR GENERAL ASSISTANCE" INCLUOES A SMALL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLOS REPORTING THE RECEIPT OF ASSISTANCE FROM BOTH PROGRAMS. HOUSEHOLOS RECEIVING AFOC ANO/OR GA ANO SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME ARE SHOWN SEPARATELY UNOER THE APPROPRIATE HEAOING.

Table 9. HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN JULY 1975 BY MONTHLY MONEY INCOME AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD IN JULY 1975, BY TYPE OF ASSISTANCE, PURCHASE OF FOOD STAMPS, AND AGE OF HEAD

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of August 1975)

MONTHLY MONEY INCOME	SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD									
	TOTAL	1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS OR MORE	SIZE NOT REPORTED	AVERAGE SIZE
AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN OR GENERAL ASSISTANCE[1]										
TOTAL										
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	2 919	257	516	647	497	364	213	400	24	4.02
UNDER $100	90	27	23	16	9	5	3	7	-	2.81
$100 TO $199	476	146	98	107	60	28	13	22	2	2.78
$200 TO $299	785	65	240	228	104	59	34	50	6	3.29
$300 TO $399	619	6	85	167	162	83	51	61	4	4.14
$400 TO $499	338	7	28	45	68	73	40	76	1	5.03
$500 TO $599	195	2	8	29	30	39	26	63	-	5.49
$600 TO $749	141	-	11	18	17	27	17	47	5	5.55
$750 TO $999	99	1	3	18	17	17	14	29	-	5.61
$1000 OR MORE	79	-	6	8	9	14	6	32	3	5.98
INCOME NOT REPORTED	97	2	16	11	20	21	10	14	4	4.53
PURCHASED FOOD STAMPS										
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	2 064	204	405	499	323	220	155	236	23	3.81
UNDER $100	71	23	18	11	7	3	3	5	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	363	102	75	86	53	13	13	18	3	2.84
$200 TO $299	622	46	189	198	73	44	26	40	5	3.26
$300 TO $399	488	14	62	146	114	65	44	36	9	4.00
$400 TO $499	234	5	22	22	48	52	31	51	3	5.05
$500 TO $599	127	-	10	21	11	22	22	41	-	5.45
$600 TO $749	60	-	10	4	2	6	6	30	2	(B)
$750 TO $999	31	8	5	6	3	3	2	5	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	18	5	3	2	2	-	2	5	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	51	-	11	5	10	10	7	6	1	(B)
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME[1]										
TOTAL										
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	2 346	969	667	262	169	100	56	100	24	2.33
UNDER $100	55	29	18	3	1	2	-	2	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	752	588	111	23	9	5	2	7	8	1.35
$200 TO $299	629	287	220	54	28	17	7	14	3	1.97
$300 TO $399	260	37	119	54	19	8	7	14	2	2.75
$400 TO $499	163	12	75	23	16	18	10	7	2	3.09
$500 TO $599	115	4	39	24	20	11	7	10	-	3.65
$600 TO $749	98	-	30	27	16	6	6	10	2	3.70
$750 TO $999	86	-	9	18	29	10	6	12	2	4.31
$1000 OR MORE	110	-	17	23	22	21	9	15	1	4.41
INCOME NOT REPORTED	78	13	28	13	7	3	1	9	4	3.36
HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS	1 036	280	254	155	124	82	46	85	10	3.05
UNDER $100	21	5	10	3	-	2	-	2	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	236	157	45	12	7	5	2	7	2	1.70
$200 TO $299	235	95	66	30	18	9	3	12	-	2.37
$300 TO $399	121	12	50	24	14	6	5	8	2	3.07
$400 TO $499	84	7	23	16	11	12	7	7	2	3.59
$500 TO $599	76	2	17	14	16	11	7	9	-	4.18
$600 TO $749	65	-	17	17	13	3	6	7	2	(B)
$750 TO $999	68	-	8	10	22	10	6	10	2	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	98	-	11	22	19	21	9	14	1	4.56
INCOME NOT REPORTED	33	3	6	8	4	3	-	9	-	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OR OVER	1 310	690	412	107	45	18	10	16	13	1.76
UNDER $100	34	25	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	516	431	66	11	3	-	-	-	6	1.19
$200 TO $299	395	192	154	24	10	7	4	1	3	1.74
$300 TO $399	140	26	69	30	5	2	2	6	-	2.47
$400 TO $499	78	5	52	7	6	6	3	-	-	2.56
$500 TO $599	39	2	22	10	4	-	-	2	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	33	-	13	10	4	3	-	3	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	18	-	2	8	6	-	-	2	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	12	-	6	2	3	-	-	2	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	45	10	22	5	3	-	1	-	4	(B)

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

Table 9. HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN JULY 1975 BY MONTHLY MONEY INCOME AND SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD IN JULY 1975, BY TYPE OF ASSISTANCE, PURCHASE OF FOOD STAMPS, AND AGE OF HEAD—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Households as of August 1975)

MONTHLY MONEY INCOME	SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD									
	TOTAL	1 PERSON	2 PERSONS	3 PERSONS	4 PERSONS	5 PERSONS	6 PERSONS	7 PERSONS OR MORE	SIZE NOT REPORTED	AVERAGE SIZE
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME[1]-CONTINUED										
PURCHASED FOOD STAMPS										
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	806	419	172	66	41	25	22	46	15	2.21
UNDER $100	25	16	6	-	2	-	-	2	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	383	316	41	10	3	2	-	7	5	1.32
$200 TO $299	223	54	86	32	14	13	5	12	5	2.65
$300 TO $399	62	11	17	14	6	4	3	6	2	(B)
$400 TO $499	39	9	3	3	7	6	7	3	-	(B)
$500 TO $599	27	2	4	4	7	-	4	7	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	12	3	4	-	-	-	3	3	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	10	2	5	-	-	-	-	2	2	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	8	2	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	17	6	6	-	2	-	-	2	1	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD UNDER 65 YEARS	365	141	68	42	37	20	13	40	4	2.91
UNDER $100	10	2	5	-	2	-	-	2	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	134	98	19	5	3	2	-	7	-	1.67
$200 TO $299	93	20	20	20	10	10	2	11	-	3.29
$300 TO $399	37	6	8	6	6	4	1	3	2	(B)
$400 TO $499	30	6	2	3	7	5	4	3	-	(B)
$500 TO $599	22	-	2	4	7	-	4	5	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	11	2	4	-	-	-	3	3	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	10	2	5	-	-	-	-	2	2	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	8	2	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	11	4	3	-	2	-	-	2	-	(B)
HOUSEHOLDS WITH HEAD 65 YEARS OR OVER	442	278	104	24	4	5	9	6	11	1.63
UNDER $100	15	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$100 TO $199	249	217	22	5	-	-	-	-	5	1.13
$200 TO $299	130	34	66	12	4	4	4	1	5	2.17
$300 TO $399	25	4	8	7	-	-	2	3	-	(B)
$400 TO $499	9	3	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	(B)
$500 TO $599	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	(B)
$600 TO $749	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$750 TO $999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
$1000 OR MORE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
INCOME NOT REPORTED	6	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	(B)

- REPRESENTS ZERO. B BASE LESS THAN 75,000.

[1] THE HEADING "AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN OR GENERAL ASSISTANCE" INCLUDES A SMALL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING THE RECEIPT OF ASSISTANCE FROM BOTH PROGRAMS. HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING AFDC AND/OR GA AND SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME ARE SHOWN SEPARATELY UNDER THE APPROPRIATE HEADING.

Table 10. NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME BELOW THE LOW-INCOME LEVEL IN 1974 AND PERCENT PARTICIPATING IN THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM IN 1974

(Numbers in thousands)

Selected characteristics	All races		White		Black	
	Number below the low-income level	Percent purchasing food stamps in 1974	Number below the low-income level	Percent purchasing food stamps in 1974	Number below the low-income level	Percent purchasing food stamps in 1974
FAMILIES						
Total	5,109	40.4	3,482	33.3	1,530	57.2
Sex and Age of Head						
Male, total	2,757	26.2	2,185	22.8	506	41.5
Under 35 years	784	29.1	637	28.7	126	(B)
35 to 54 years	940	28.7	727	24.4	189	42.9
55 to 64 years	416	22.3	327	16.9	83	(B)
65 years and over	616	22.0	493	18.2	108	(B)
Female, total	2,351	58.0	1,297	52.5	1,024	64.7
Under 35 years	1,230	63.1	703	59.1	517	68.4
35 to 54 years	812	58.2	428	50.0	370	66.0
55 to 64 years	165	46.8	93	(B)	67	(B)
65 years and over	144	24.7	74	(B)	69	(B)
Size of Family						
Two persons	1,705	27.4	1,315	23.3	373	44.8
Three persons	971	37.6	672	31.1	281	53.4
Four persons	844	49.2	562	43.2	258	61.7
Five persons	616	48.7	391	43.5	207	60.9
Six persons	412	52.0	234	40.4	168	64.8
Seven persons or more	560	54.1	308	45.6	243	66.0
Employment Status of Head[1]						
Employed	2,048	23.8	1,508	19.9	502	35.5
Unemployed	449	52.9	305	50.6	137	57.1
Not in civilian labor force	2,611	51.5	1,669	42.8	891	69.0
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS[2]						
Total	4,820	20.4	3,773	16.2	961	36.6
Age and Sex						
Male, total	1,607	16.5	1,200	13.4	351	30.5
Under 35 years	681	9.4	555	10.2	85	(B)
35 to 54 years	298	18.6	179	(B)	115	(B)
55 to 64 years	238	33.7	174	(B)	65	(B)
65 years and over	390	12.1	292	8.6	86	(B)
Female, total	3,212	21.3	2,573	17.2	611	38.5
Under 35 years	635	15.5	530	(B)	95	(B)
35 to 54 years	370	26.4	237	23.1	123	(B)
55 to 64 years	533	23.5	401	19.4	131	(B)
65 years and over	1,675	20.4	1,405	16.5	262	41.6

B Base less than 75,000.

[1] Employment status refers to employment status during the week prior to the March 1975 CPS interview.

[2] The percentages shown are actually for primary individuals living alone.

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage. The data from the current population surveys used here are for the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Households headed by Armed Forces members living in the household, both on or off post, have been excluded.

Geographic regions. The four major regions of the United States, for which data are presented in this report, represent groups of States, as follows:

Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

West: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii,

Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence. The population residing in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) constitutes the metropolitan population. Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, SMSA's consist of towns and cities rather than counties. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1970 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

Central cities. Each SMSA must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities. If only one central city is designated, then it must have 50,000 inhabitants or more. The area title may include, in addition to the largest city, up to two city names on the basis and in the order of the following criteria: (1) The additional city has at least 250,000 inhabitants or (2) the additional city has a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000. An exception occurs where two cities have contiguous boundaries and constitute, for economic and social purposes, a single community of at least 50,000, the smaller of which must have a population of at least 15,000.

Farm population. In the Current Population Survey and the 1960 and 1970 Censuses of Population the farm population consists of all persons living in rural territory on places of 10 acres or more if as much as $50 worth of agricultural products were sold from the place in the reporting year. It also includes those living on places of under 10 acres if as much as $250 worth of agricultural products were sold from the place in the reporting year. Persons in institutions, summer camps, motels, and tourist camps, and those living on rented places where no land is used for farming are classified as nonfarm.

Marital status. Marital status classifications refer to the status at the time of enumeration. The classification "married, husband absent" includes households where the husband is (1) absent in the Armed Forces, (2) separated, or (3) absent for any other reason. In March 1974, 81 percent of all households headed by women reporting their marital status as "married, husband absent" were separated.

Labor force and employment status. The definitions of labor force and employment status in this report relate to the population 14 years old and over.

Employed. Employed persons comprise (1) all civilians who, during the specified week, did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the family and (2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs. Excluded from the employed group are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework and painting or repairing own home) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons are those civilians who, during the survey week, had no employment but were available for work and (1) had engaged in any specific jobseeking activity within the past 4 weeks, such as registering at a public or private employment office, meeting with prospective employers, checking with friends or relatives, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of application, or being on a union or professional register; (2) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (3) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Labor force. Persons are classified as in the labor force if they were employed as civilians, unemployed, or in the Armed Forces during the survey week. The "civilian labor force" is comprised of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed.

Not in the labor force. All civilians who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group who are neither employed nor seeking work includes persons engaged only in own home housework, attending school, or unable to work because of long-term physical or mental-illness; persons who are retired or too old to work; seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an off season; and the voluntarily idle. Persons doing only unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the labor force.

Primary families and individuals. The term "primary family" refers to the head of a household and all other persons in the household related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. If nobody in the household is related to the head, then the head himself constitutes a "primary individual." A household can contain one and only one primary family or primary individual. The number of "primary" families and individuals is identical with the number of households.

Households. With the exception of persons living in group quarters (inmates of institutions and persons in living arrangements with a total of five unrelated individuals or more), the entire population lives in households. A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants.

A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of less than five unrelated persons sharing a housing unit is also counted as a household.

Due to several factors, estimates of numbers of households shown in this report are not consistent with the annual estimates of numbers of households published from the March Current Population Survey. These factors include (1) exclusion of all households headed by Armed Forces members living in the household both off post or on post with their families and (2) differences in weighting procedures which, in all months but March, do not include provisions for equalizing the weight for the husband and wife within a given family.

Food stamp households. In this report, a food stamp household constitutes all members of a household, as defined above, who participated in the food stamp program during the specified month. For this report the specified month was the month immediately preceding the month in which the interview was conducted.

Size of household. In this report the term size of household refers to either the total number of household members (for sections labeled "All households") or the number of household members for which food stamps were issued (for sections labeled "Households purchasing food stamps"). Data from the CPS indicate that about 15 percent of households containing persons participating in the food stamp program also contain persons for whom food stamps were not issued. For sections labeled "All households," food stamp households containing members not participating in the program appear under the size category based on all members (participating and nonparticipating). For sections labeled "Households purchasing food stamps," these households appear under the size category based only on the number of members participating. No data on size of household is shown for November 1974 and March 1975 since data on the number of household members for whom food stamps were issued were not collected.

Household income. The income data in this report include both annual household money income and monthly household money income. Both the annual and monthly income data actually refer to the income of either the primary family or primary individual within the household.

Money income as defined in this report includes wages or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, net farm self-employment income, Social Security or railroad retirement benefits, public assistance or welfare, public or private pensions, interest, net rent or royalties, dividends, periodically received estates or trusts, alimony or child support, contributions from persons not living in the household, or any other periodically received income. All income data were collected before taxes or other applicable deductions such as union dues FICA taxes, and health care premiums.

The annual household money income relates to the income received during the 12-month period prior to a household entering or re-entering the CPS sample. The income data are collected by asking a single question ased on fixed income intervals covering the total inome of the primary family or primary individual in the ousehold. (The "flashcard" used to collect the annual ncome data is shown in appendix B, figure 5.)

Each household selected for the CPS sample is kept in he sample for 4 consecutive months, released for 8 nonths, and returned to the sample for a final 4-month period. Each month, one-fourth of the households are new or re-entrants to the survey and, at this time, inome data for the previous 12-month period are colected. Therefore, income for one-fourth of the households relates to the 12-month period ending with the nonth for which the food stamp data were collected. For the other three-fourths of the households, the ncome data relate to the 12-month period ending 1, 2, or 3 months prior to the food stamp reference month. The income data for one-fourth of the households shown for May 1973 relate to income in calendar year 1972 since these households were also present in March 1973 CPS sample and were, therefore, asked income questions from the annual demographic supplement.

Annual household money income in this report may be somewhat understated when compared to income data collected in the March CPS. Studies have shown that the use of detail income questions, such as the 11 questions on the March CPS supplement which are asked for each household member 14 years old or over, yields higher incomes than a single question covering total household income.

The monthly household income which is available for the months of July 1974 and July 1975 refers to the total monthly money income for the primary family or the primary individual in the household. This information was collected using fixed income intervals ranging from "Under $100" to "$1500 or more." (The "flashcard" used to collect the monthly income data is shown in appendix B, figure 6.)

A separate category is given in each table of this report for households for which no income information was available. In most Current Population Reports showing income, the missing income data have been allocated.

It is important to note that in cases where not all members of the household were covered under food stamps the income shown may not be the income of the food stamp household since the household income shown includes the income of members not covered.

Since annual money income information collected for a household is not updated if the household composition changes, the annual money income data shown for some households will not be representative of the composition of the household at the time of the interview in which the food stamp information was collected.

Public assistance income. The term public assistance used in this report represents Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Old-Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled, General Assistance, and for July 1974 and July 1975, Supplemental Security Income (replaced Old-Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled as of January 1, 1974). A household was considered a public assistance household if any member received public assistance.

Purchase price. Purchase price refers to the amount paid by a household for food stamps purchased in the specified month. The purchased price is based on monthly income and household size. In most areas, households may choose to purchase a fraction (1/4, 1/2, or 3/4) of their total monthly allotment.

Coupon allotment. Coupon allotment refers to the face value of a monthly allotment of food stamps. The monthly coupon allotment is based only on household size.

Bonus value. Bonus value is the dollar difference between the price paid for the food stamps and the face value of the stamps.

Average **purchase price,** average **bonus value,** and average **bonus value per household member.** The tables showing these three summary measures were derived using data based on food stamp households reporting on size, purchase price, and total value. Food stamp households which did not report on one of these items or more were excluded from these calculations.

Rounding of estimates. Individual numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals—which are independently rounded. Derived measures are based on rounded numbers, as shown.

Data collection. The data contained in this report were collected by the Bureau of the Census under the sponsorship of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Supplementary questions covering household purchases of food stamps were added to the monthly Current Population Survey questionnaire. Portions of the June 1973, August 1974, December 1974 CPS, April 1975 CPS, and August 1975 CPS questionnaires showing the questions pertaining to purchases of food stamps are included in appendix B.

COMPARABILITY OF CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY FOOD STAMP AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DATA WITH ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Number of food stamp households and number of persons in food stamp households. A comparison of USDA administrative data and CPS estimates of the number of food stamp households and number of persons in food stamp households is shown in table A-1.

The CPS estimates for both the number of households and persons in households are consistently below USDA administrative figures. The CPS and USDA rates of change in these numbers between monthly observations also differ but show no consistent pattern.

Many factors contribute to the differences between these two sources. The most important of these factors include sampling and nonsampling errors in the CPS including misreporting and nonreporting and errors associated with collection of the USDA administrative figures from the more than 3,000 project areas.

Size of food stamp households. Shown in table A-2 is a comparison of CPS and USDA estimates of food stamp households by size for July 1974. As mentioned earlier, the data indicate that although the CPS estimated number of food stamp households is below USDA figures, the distribution of households by size are similar.

Food stamp bonus value. The aggregate food stamp bonus values for July 1974 and July 1975 as published by the USDA were $288.3 million and $395.9 million, respectively (figures exclude Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam). The corresponding estimates from the CPS were $213.7 million for July 1974 (74 percent of the USDA figure) and $305.2 million for July 1975 (75 percent of the USDA figure).

The average bonus values per participant for July 1974 and July 1975 as published by the USDA were $20.74 and $23.10, respectively. The corresponding estimates from the CPS were $18.44 for July 1974 (89 percent of the USDA figure) and $20.13 for July 1975 (87 percent of the USDA figure).

Number of households receiving public assistance. Published administrative figures of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) for July 1974 show that 3,190,000 families received Aid to Families and Dependent Children (AFDC) and 518,000 "cases" received General Assistance (GA) in July 1974. For the same number, the CPS estimate of the number of households which were receiving either AFDC and/or GA was 2,844,000—77 percent of the administrative total for these two programs. The CPS estimate for July 1975 was 70 percent of the HEW administrative figures.

The differences between the CPS estimates of AFDC and/or GA recipients and HEW administrative figures result mainly from CPS sampling and nonsampling errors and errors in the administrative data collection system.

The number of persons receiving federally administered Supplemental Security Income (SSI) was 3,653,466 in July 1974 and 4,204,830 in July 1975 according to HEW administrative figures. The CPS estimates of the number of households containing one person or more receiving SSI were 1,978,000 in July 1974 and 2,346,000 in July 1975 (both about 55 percent of the HEW figures).

The difference between the CPS estimate of persons receiving SSI and HEW administrative figures lies both in sampling and nonsampling errors in the CPS, errors in the administrative data collection system, and conceptual differences between these sources. Two conceptual problems which partially account for the wide difference between these independently derived estimates are (1) the CPS is restricted to the noninstitutional population while the administrative data include persons in institutions and (2) the CPS estimate is an estimate of households rather than persons. No adequate information is available which can be used to adjust for these conceptual differences. If adjustments could be made, the CPS estimates would represent higher proportions of the comparable HEW estimates.

Table A-1. Comparison of the Number of Food Stamp Households and Number of Persons in Food Stamp Households: CPS Data and USDA Administrative Data

(Numbers in thousands)

Month and year	Households					Persons in households				
	CPS		USDA		CPS/USDA (1)÷(3)	CPS		USDA		CPS/USDA (5)÷(7)
	Number (1)	Percent change (2)	Number[1] (3)	Percent change (4)		Number[2] (5)	Percent change (6)	Number (7)	Percent change (8)	
May 1973...........	3,110	(X)	3,954	(X)	.787	9,921	(X)	12,416	(X)	.799
July 1974..........	3,519	+13.2	4,318	+9.2	.815	11,683	+17.8	13,905	+12.0	.840
November 1974......	3,971	+12.8	4,684	+8.5	(X)	13,184	+12.8	15,417	+10.9	.855
March 1975.........	4,142	+4.3	(NA)	(X)	(X)	14,290	+8.4	17,977	+16.6	.795
July 1975..........	4,423	+6.8	(NA)	(X)	(X)	15,259	+6.8	17,201	-4.3	.887

NA Not available. X Not applicable.

[1] Estimates derived from published USDA administrative statistics. These estimated numbers of households and persons in households exclude Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.

[2] November 1974 estimates derived assuming average size same as July 1974. March estimate derived assuming average size same as July 1975.

Table A-2. Comparison of Food Stamp Households by Size for July 1974: CPS Data and USDA Administrative Data

(Numbers in thousands)

Size	CPS for July 1974		USDA for July 1974[1]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total........	3,519	100.0	4,318	100.0
1 person...........	869	24.7	1,179	27.3
2 persons..........	738	21.0	911	21.1
3 persons..........	546	15.5	674	15.6
4 persons..........	432	12.3	527	12.2
5 persons..........	320	9.1	363	8.4
6 persons..........	224	6.4	246	5.7
7 persons or more..	338	9.6	418	9.7
Size not available.	52	1.5	(X)	(X)
Mean size..........	3.32	(X)	3.22	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1] Estimates derived from "The 1974 Total United States Profile of Food Stamp Program Participants for All Persons by Household Size, by Income Range for the Month of June" published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The estimated number of households excludes Puerto Rico.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of data. The estimates of households purchasing food stamps for any particular month are based on data obtained in a supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). A brief description of the CPS samples used for food stamp data is presented below.

Data collected by the CPS since August 1972 are based on a sample spread over 461 areas comprising 923 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 47,000 occupied households have been eligible for interview each month. Of this number, 2,000 occupied units, on the average, are visited but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 47,000, there are also about 8,000 sample units in an average month which are visited but are found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

The estimates in table 10 of this report were prepared by matching households in the March 1975 CPS with households in the April 1975 CPS. Thus, the estimates in table 9 are based on a sample size that is 3/4 the size of the CPS for any single month.

The estimating procedure used for the CPS data involves the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates are based on statistics from the 1970 Census of Population; statistics of births, deaths, immigration and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.

Reliability of the estimates. Since the CPS estimates in this report are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey—sampling and nonsampling. For estimates in this report, indications of the magnitude of sampling error are provided, but the extent of nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates.

Nonsampling variability. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and nonreporting in addition to sampling variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness to provide correct information on the part of respondents, inability to recall information, mistakes made in collection such as in recording or coding the data, mistakes made in processing the data, and mistakes made in estimating values for missing data. Because of the matching of households mentioned above, the estimates in table 10 of this report may contain an additional source of nonsampling variability due to mismatches or migration occurring between March 1975 and April 1975. To date, emphasis has been placed on identification and control of nonsampling errors and not on providing estimates of magnitude of such errors in the data. For more information about sources of nonsampling errors, see the sections on "Definitions and

Explanations" as well as "Comparability of Current Population Survey Food Stamp and Public Assistance Data with Administrative Data."

Sampling variability. The standard errors given in the tables are primarily measures of sampling variability—that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population was surveyed. As calculated, the standard error also partially measures the effect of certain response and enumeration errors, but it does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the survey differs from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 90 out of 100 that this difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error, and chances are 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

All statements of comparison appearing in the text are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, and most are significant at a level of more than 2.0 standard errors. Thus, for most differences cited in the text, the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Statements of comparison qualified in some way (e.g., by use of the phrase "some evidence") have a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

Standard erorr tables and their use. Instead of providing individual standard error tables for each characteristic of interest, generalized standard error tables for estimated numbers and estimated percentages, by race, are provided in tables A-3 through A-6 to conserve space. Table A-8 provides factors which must be used to calculate standard errors for each characteristic. These factors must be applied to the generalized standard errors in order to adjust for the combined effect of the sample design and the estimating procedure on the value of the characteristic. For example, to produce approximate standard errors for total or White estimates for regional data, multiply the appropriate figures in table A-3 or A-5 by the factor 1.43. The determination of the proper factor for a percentage depends upon the subject matter of the numerator of the percentage, not the denominator. For example, if a percent referred to the percentage of food stamp households located in the South, then the factor for residence would be used.

The figures presented in tables A-3 through A-6 provide approximations to standard errors of various estimates shown in this report. In all the standard error tables, standard errors for intermediate values not shown may be approximated by interpolation. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. In addition, where two items or more have nearly equal standard errors, such as total population and White population, one table is used to represent them. As a result, the tables of standard errors (along with the factors) provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

Two sets of parameters (denoted as "a" and "b") were used to calculate the standard errors for households shown in tables A-3 through A-6; they are presented in table A-7. The use of these parameters will be explained in later sections.

Standard errors of estimated numbers. There are two ways to obtain the approximate standard error of an estimated number shown in this report.

(1) Use the formula

$$\sigma_x = f\sigma \qquad (1)$$

where f is the appropriate factor from table A-8 and where σ is the standard error for total or White households in table A-3 or the standard error for Black and other races households in table A-4. Linear interpolation in tables A-3 and A-4 may be used to obtain standard errors for intermediate values not shown there.

(2) More accurate results can be obtained by computing the estimated standard error of an estimated number using the following formula:

$$\sigma_x = f\sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \qquad (2)$$

Here, x is the size of the estimate (not in thousands), a and b are the parameters from table A-7 associated with the particular characteristic, and f is the appropriate factor found in table A-8.

Table A-3. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Households

Total or White

(68 chances out of 100. Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
100........	10	10,000....	99
250........	16	25,000....	147
500........	23	50,000....	182
1,000......	32	60,000....	187
2,500......	51	80,000....	184
5,000......	72		

Note: To obtain approximate standard errors of estimates of characteristics, multiply these standard errors by the appropriate factors from table A-8.

Table A-4. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Households

Black and Other Races

(68 chances out of 100. Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
100........	10	2,500.....	44
250........	15	5,000.....	55
500........	21	6,000.....	57
1,000......	29	10,000....	53

Note: To obtain approximate standard errors of estimates of characteristics, multiply these standard errors by the appropriate factors from table A-8.

Standard errors of estimated percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends on both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which this percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. There are two ways to obtain the approximate standard error of an estimated percentage.

(1) Use the formula

$$\sigma_{x,p} = f\sigma \qquad (3)$$

where f is the appropriate factor from table A-8 and where σ is the standard error for total or White households in table A-5 or the standard error for Black and other races households in table A-6. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the table and factor indicated by the numerator. Linear interpolation in tables A-5 and A-6 may be used to obtain standard errors for intermediate values not shown there.

(2) More accurate results can be obtained by computing the estimated standard error of an estimated percentage using the following formula:

$$\sigma_{x,p} = f\sqrt{\frac{b}{x} \cdot p(100\text{-}p)} \qquad (4)$$

Here, x is the size (not in thousands) of the subclass of the population which is the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ($0 \leq p \leq 100$), b is the parameter in table A-7 associated with the particular type of characteristic in the numerator of the percentage, and f is the appropriate factor from table A-8. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the table and factor indicated by the numerator.

Table A-5. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Households

Total or White

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
100............................	1.4	2.2	3.1	4.5	5.2
250............................	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.8	3.3
500............................	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3
1,000..........................	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.6
2,500..........................	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
5,000..........................	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
10,000.........................	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
25,000.........................	0.09	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.3
50,000.........................	0.06	0.10	0.14	0.2	0.2
80,000.........................	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.16	0.18

Note: To obtain approximate standard errors of estimates of characteristics, multiply these standard errors by the appropriate factors from table A-8.

Table A-6. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Households

Black and Other Races

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
100	1.3	2.1	2.9	4.2	4.8
250	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.6	3.0
500	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.1
1,000	0.43	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.5
2,500	0.27	0.42	0.6	0.8	1.0
5,000	0.19	0.30	0.41	0.6	0.7
10,000	0.13	0.21	0.29	0.42	0.48

Note: To obtain approximate standard errors of estimates of characteristics, multiply these standard errors by the appropriate factors from table A-8.

Note when using small estimates. Percentage distributions are shown in this report only when the base of the percentage is greater than 75,000. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that percentages would reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. However, estimated totals are shown even though the relative standard errors of these totals are larger than those for the corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit such combinations of the categories as serve each user's needs.

Illustrations of the use of standard error tables. The data in table A-1 show that in July 1975, 4,423,000 households purchased food stamps. The factor in table A-8 for food stamps characteristics is 1.00. Thus, formula (1) and formula (2) show the standard error of an estimate of this size to be approximately 67,000. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 67,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have differed from a complete census figure by less than 134,000 (twice the standard error).

Of the total number of households purchasing food stamps in July 1975, 13.7 percent were four-person households. Interpolation in table A-5 shows that the standard error of 13.7 percent on a base of 4,423,000 is approximately 0.5. The factor in table A-8 for size of household, total or White, is 1.14. Thus, the standard error of this estimate is approximately 0.6 = 1.14 x 0.5. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have differed from a complete census figure by less than 0.6 percentage points and the chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have differed from a complete census figure by less than 1.2 percentage points, i.e., the 95-percent confidence interval would be from 12.5 to 14.9 percent.

Table A-7. Parameters for Estimated Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers and Percentages of Households

Population	a	b
Total or White	-0.0000080	1063.1809
Black and other races	-0.0000640	922.0689

Standard error of a difference. The formula for the approximate standard error of the difference between two estimates is given by

$$\sigma_{x-y} = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2 - 2\rho\,\sigma_x\,\sigma_y} \qquad (5)$$

where σ_x and σ_y are the standard errors found by method (1) or (2), above, for estimated numbers or percentages. The correlation coefficient ρ can be assumed to equal zero except when one compares estimates 12 months apart for income or food stamp statistics. In that case, use ρ = 0.4. This special case occurs because about one-half the CPS sample households of August 1974 are also in sample in August 1975. Similar statements can be made for income or food stamps characteristics for any other pair of months one year apart. For other comparisons, the use of the assumption ρ = 0 will result in accurate estimates of the standard error of the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas or of the difference between separate uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. However, if there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overstate the true standard error.

Table A-8. Factors to Be Applied to Tables A-3 Through A-6 to Approximate Standard Errors

Type of characteristic	Approximate factor	
	Total or White (table A-3 or A-5)	Black and other races (table A-4 or A-6)
ncome or food stamps	1.00	1.00
egion or residence	1.43	1.67
ize of household, marital status of head, or total households	1.14	1.17
ousehold head employed or not in labor force	1.00	1.00
ousehold head unemployed	1.00	1.00
stimates in table 9	1.15	1.15

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a difference in estimated numbers. Table A-1 of this eport shows that in March 1975 4,142,000 households purchased food stamps. The apparent difference be- ween the number of households purchasing food stamps in July 1975 and March 1975 is 281,000. The standard error of the 4,142,000 households purchasing food stamps in July 1975 is 67,000, as shown previously. Table A-3, along with a factor of 1.00 from able A-8, shows the standard error of an estimate of 4,142,000 households purchasing food stamps in March 1975 to be approximately 65,000. Therefore, the standard error of the estimated difference of 281,000 using formula (5) and $\rho = 0$ is about

$$93{,}000 \doteq \sqrt{(67{,}000)^2 + (65{,}000)^2}$$

This means the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated difference based on the sample would vary from the difference derived using complete census figures by less than 93,000. The 68-percent confidence nterval around the 281,000 difference is from 188,000 to 374,000, i.e., 281,000 ± 93,000. A conclusion that the average estimate of the difference derived from all possible samples of the same size and design lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. The 95-percent confidence interval is 95,000 to 467,000; we can conclude with 95-percent confidence that the number of households purchasing food stamps in July 1975 was greater than the number purchasing food stamps in March 1975.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a difference between percentages. The data in table A-1 show that in July 1975, 13.7 percent of the 4,423,000 food stamp households were four-person households. In July 1974, 12.3 percent of the 3,519,000 food stamp households were four-person households. Thus the apparent difference between the percentage of food stamp households with four members is 1.4 percentage points. By formula (4), the standard error of 13.7 percent on a base of 4,423,000 with a factor of 1.14 is 0.6 and the standard error of 12.3 percent on a base of 3,519,000 with a factor of 1.14 is 0.7. The standard error of the estimated difference of 1.4 percentage points, using formula (3) and $\rho = 0$, is about 0.9 percentage points, i.e.,

$$0.9 \doteq \sqrt{(0.6)^2 + (0.7)^2}$$

The 95-percent confidence interval around the estimated 1.4-percentage-point difference is from -0.4 to 3.2 percent. Hence, we cannot conclude with 95-percent confidence that in July 1975 the proportion of food stamp households with four members was greater than the proportion in July 1974; i.e., the difference could be zero.

Computation of the standard error of a ratio. All mean or average values for persons in families shown in the tables of this report were calculated as the ratio of two numbers. For example, the estimate of the average number of persons per household is calculated by

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{\text{total number of persons in households}}{\text{total number of households}}$$

Standard errors on these averages may be approximated by using the following formula:

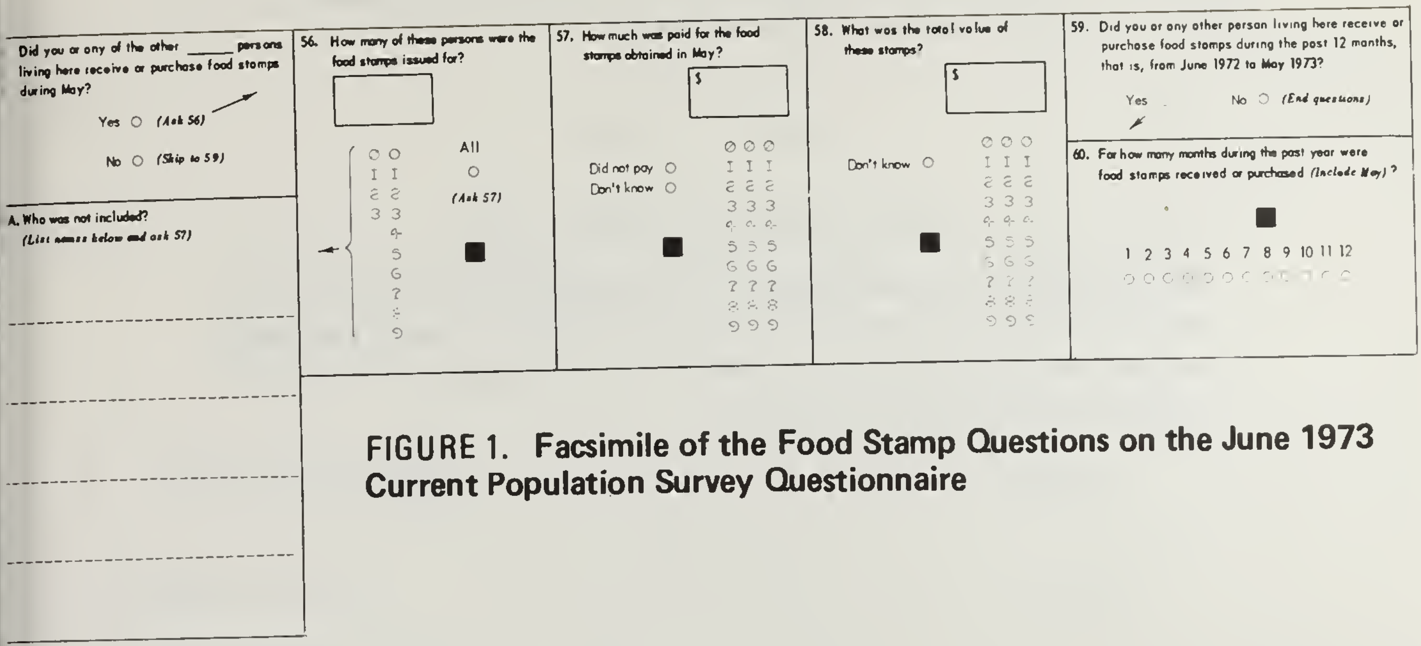
$$\sigma_{\frac{x}{y}} = \frac{\sigma_x}{y} \qquad (6)$$

The standard error of the estimated number of persons in households, σ_x, may be obtained from formula (1) or formula (2).

Note on the standard errors of estimates in tables 6 and 7. The standard errors of the means in tables 5 and 6 of this report cannot be calculated by the above method since the $^{\sigma}x$'s are not currently available for total dollar estimates. The calculation of standard errors of these means requires special tabulations of the raw data which are too voluminous for this report. Upon request, the Census Bureau can provide these tabulations as well as detailed instructions for estimating approximate standard errors of estimated means in tables 5 and 6.

Sampling variability of a median. From the distributions contained in this report, estimates of median income can be calculated. The sampling variability of an estimated median depends on the form as well as on the size of the distribution from which the median is determined. The method for calculating standard errors of estimated medians can be made available upon request.

APPENDIX B



Did you or any of the other ______ persons living here receive or purchase food stamps during May?

Yes ○ *(Ask 56)*

No ○ *(Skip to 59)*

A. Who was not included?
(List names below and ask 57)

56. How many of these persons were the food stamps issued for?

0 0
1 1
2 2
3 3
4
5
6
7
8
9

All ○ *(Ask 57)*

57. How much was paid for the food stamps obtained in May?

$

Did not pay ○
Don't know ○

0 0 0
1 1 1
2 2 2
3 3 3
4 4 4
5 5 5
6 6 6
7 7 7
8 8 8
9 9 9

58. What was the total value of these stamps?

$

Don't know ○

0 0 0
1 1 1
2 2 2
3 3 3
4 4 4
5 5 5
6 6 6
7 7 7
8 8 8
9 9 9

59. Did you or any other person living here receive or purchase food stamps during the past 12 months, that is, from June 1972 to May 1973?

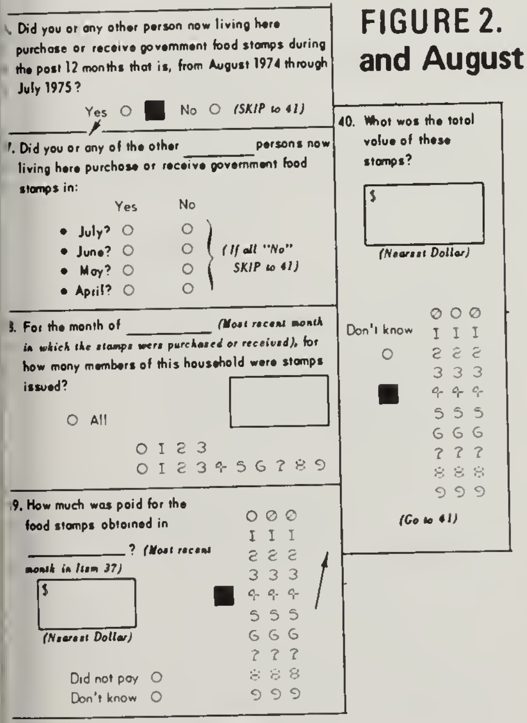
Yes No ○ *(End questions)*

60. For how many months during the past year were food stamps received or purchased *(Include May)*?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

FIGURE 1. Facsimile of the Food Stamp Questions on the June 1973 Current Population Survey Questionnaire

FIGURE 2. Facsimile of the Food Stamp Questions on the August 1974 and August 1975 Current Population Survey Questionnaires



Did you or any other person now living here purchase or receive government food stamps during the past 12 months that is, from August 1974 through July 1975?

Yes ○ No ○ *(SKIP to 41)*

Did you or any of the other ______ persons now living here purchase or receive government food stamps in:

	Yes	No
• July?	○	○
• June?	○	○
• May?	○	○
• April?	○	○

(If all "No" SKIP to 41)

For the month of ______ *(Most recent month in which the stamps were purchased or received)*, for how many members of this household were stamps issued?

○ All

0 1 2 3
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

How much was paid for the food stamps obtained in ______? *(Most recent month in Item 37)*

$
(Nearest Dollar)

Did not pay ○
Don't know ○

0 0 0
1 1 1
2 2 2
3 3 3
4 4 4
5 5 5
6 6 6
7 7 7
8 8 8
9 9 9

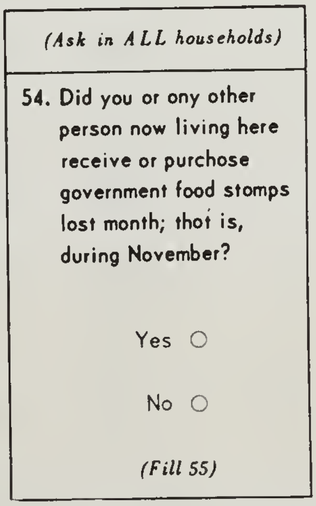
40. What was the total value of these stamps?

$
(Nearest Dollar)

Don't know ○

0 0 0
1 1 1
2 2 2
3 3 3
4 4 4
5 5 5
6 6 6
7 7 7
8 8 8
9 9 9

(Go to 41)



(Ask in ALL households)

54. Did you or any other person now living here receive or purchase government food stamps last month; that is, during November?

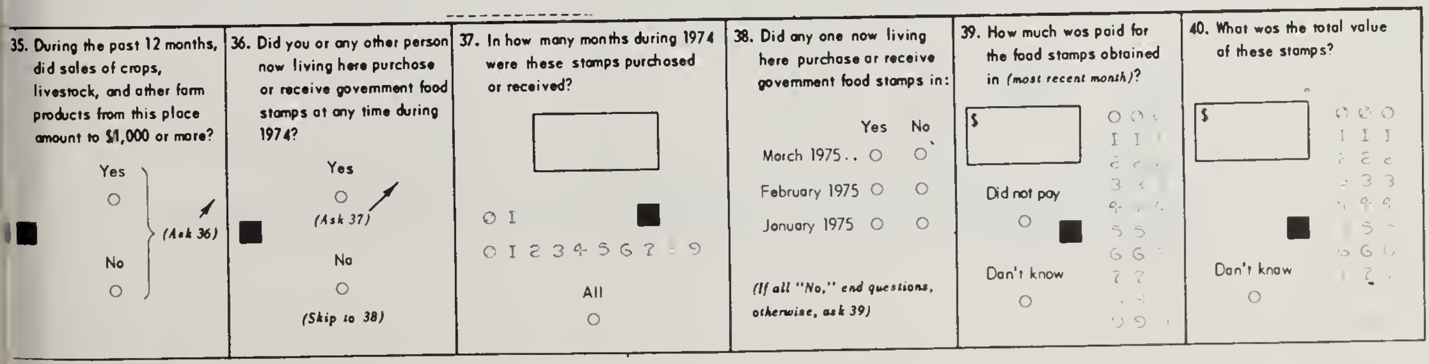
Yes ○

No ○

(Fill 55)

FIGURE 3. Facsimile of the Food Stamp Question on the December 1974 Current Population Survey Questionnaire

FIGURE 4. Facsimile of the Food Stamp Questions on the April 1975 Current Population Survey Questionnaire



35. During the past 12 months, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to $1,000 or more?

Yes ○
No ○
(Ask 36)

36. Did you or any other person now living here purchase or receive government food stamps at any time during 1974?

Yes ○ *(Ask 37)*

No ○ *(Skip to 38)*

37. In how many months during 1974 were these stamps purchased or received?

0 1
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

All ○

38. Did any one now living here purchase or receive government food stamps in:

	Yes	No
March 1975 . .	○	○
February 1975	○	○
January 1975	○	○

(If all "No," end questions, otherwise, ask 39)

39. How much was paid for the food stamps obtained in *(most recent month)*?

$

Did not pay ○

Don't know ○

40. What was the total value of these stamps?

$

Don't know ○

FIGURE 5. Facsimile of "FLASHCARD" Used to Obtain Household Income During Previous 12 Month Period

FAMILY INCOME

What was the total income of this family during the past 12 months? This includes wages and salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, dividends, interest, rent, Social Security payments and any other money income received by the members of this family who are 14 years of age or older.

A. Under $1,000
B. $1,000 – $1,999
C. 2,000 – 2,999
D. 3,000 – 3,999
E. 4,000 – 4,999
F. 5,000 – 5,999
G. 6,000 – 7,499
H. 7,500 – 9,999
I. 10,000 – 11,999
J. 12,000 – 14,999
K. 15,000 – 19,999
L. 20,000 – 24,999
M. 25,000 – 49,999
N. 50,000 and over

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

FIGURE 6. Facsimile of "FLASHCARD" Used to Obtain Household Income For July 1974 and July 1975

TOTAL INCOME FOR JULY 1974

What was the total income from ALL sources for this family in the month of July?

INCOME SOURCES

- Wages or salary
- Own business or farm
- Interest, dividends or rent
- Pensions or annuities
- Alimony
- Social Security checks
- Supplemental Security Income from S.S.A.
- State Public Assistance programs
- Military Retirement
- Federal, State or Local government employee retirement
- Veterans payments
- Unemployment Insurance
- Workmen's Compensation
- Any other sources

INCOME

A.	Under $100
B.	$100 – 199
C.	200 – 299
D.	300 – 399
E.	400 – 499
F.	500 – 599
G.	600 – 749
H.	750 – 999
J.	1,000 – 1,249
K.	1,250 – 1,499
L.	1,500 and over

Table B-1. Maximum Allowable Net Monthly Income Standards by Household Size for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia: May 1973

Household size:	Maximum allowable monthly income standards
1	$178
2	233
3	307
4	373
5	440
6	507
7	573
8	640
Each additional member	+53

Table B-2. Monthly Coupon Allotments and Purchase Requirements by Net Monthly Income and Household Size for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia: May 1973

Monthly net income	For a household of--							
	1 Person	2 Persons	3 Persons	4 Persons	5 Persons	6 Persons	7 Persons	8 Persons
	The monthly coupon allotment is--							
	$36	$64	$92	$112	$132	$152	$172	$192
	And the monthly purchase requirement is--							
$0-$19.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$20-$29.99	$1	$1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$30-$39.99	4	4	$4	$4	$5	$5	$5	$5
$40-$49.99	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
$50-$59.99	8	10	10	10	11	11	12	12
$60-$69.99	10	12	13	13	14	14	15	16
$70-$79.99	12	15	16	16	17	17	18	19
$80-$89.99	14	18	19	19	20	21	21	22
$90-$99.99	16	21	21	22	23	24	25	26
$100-$109.99	18	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
$110-$119.99	20	26	27	28	29	31	32	33
$120-$129.99	22	29	30	31	33	34	35	36
$130-$139.99	24	31	33	34	36	37	38	39
$140-$149.99	26	34	36	37	39	40	41	42
$150-$169.99	26	36	40	41	42	43	44	45
$170-$189.99	26	42	46	47	48	49	50	51
$190-$209.99		44	52	53	54	55	56	57
$210-$229.99		44	58	59	60	61	62	63
$230-$249.99		44	64	65	66	67	68	69
$250-$269.99			70	71	72	73	74	75
$270-$289.99			74	77	78	79	80	81
$290-$309.99			74	82	84	85	86	87
$310-$329.99				86	90	91	92	93
$330-$359.99				86	94	97	98	99
$360-$389.99				88	93	104	107	108
$390-$419.99					102	108	116	117
$420-$449.99					104	112	122	126
$450-$479.99						116	126	130
$480-$509.99						120	130	134
$510-$539.99							134	138
$540-$569.99							136	142
$570-$599.99							136	146
$600-$629.99								150
$630-$659.99								152

Source: Tables taken from the Federal Register, Volume 37, No. 76, April 19, 1972, page 7724.

Table B-3. Maximum Allowable Net Monthly Income Standards by Household Size for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia: July 1974

Household size:	Maximum allowable monthly income standards
1	$194
2	273
3	393
4	500
5	593
6	680
7	767
8	853
Each additional member	+73

Table B-4. Monthly Coupon Allotments and Purchase Requirements by Net Monthly Income and Household Size for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia: July 1974

Monthly net income	For a Household of--							
	1 Person	2 Persons	3 Persons	4 Persons	5 Persons	6 Persons	7 Persons	8 Persons
	The monthly coupon allotment is--							
	$46	$82	$118	$150	$178	$204	$230	$256
	And the monthly purchase requirement is--							
$0 to $19.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$20 to $29.99	$1	$1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$30 to $39.99	4	4	$4	$4	$5	$5	$5	$5
$40 to $49.99	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
$50 to $59.99	8	10	10	10	11	11	12	12
$60 to $69.99	10	12	13	13	14	14	15	16
$70 to $79.99	12	15	16	16	17	17	18	19
$80 to $89.99	14	18	19	19	20	21	21	22
$90 to $99.99	16	21	21	22	23	24	25	26
$100 to $109.99	18	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
$110 to $119.99	21	26	27	28	29	31	32	33
$120 to $129.99	24	29	30	31	33	34	35	36
$130 to $139.99	27	32	33	34	36	37	38	39
$140 to $149.99	30	35	36	37	39	40	41	42
$150 to $169.99	33	38	40	41	42	43	44	45
$170 to $189.99	36	44	46	47	48	49	50	51
$190 to $209.99	36	50	52	53	54	55	56	57
$210 to $229.99		56	58	59	60	61	62	63
$230 to $249.99		62	64	65	66	67	68	69
$250 to $269.99		62	70	71	72	73	74	75
$270 to $289.99		62	76	77	78	79	80	81
$290 to $309.99			82	83	84	85	86	87
$310 to $329.99			88	89	90	91	92	93
$330 to $359.99			94	95	96	97	98	99
$360 to $389.99			100	104	105	106	107	108
$390 to $419.99			100	113	114	115	116	117
$420 to $449.99				122	123	124	125	126
$450 to $479.99				126	132	133	134	135
$480 to $509.99				126	141	142	143	144
$510 to $539.99					150	151	152	153
$540 to $569.99					150	160	161	162
$570 to $599.99					150	169	170	171
$600 to $629.99						172	179	180
$630 to $659.99						172	188	189
$660 to $689.99						172	194	198
$690 to $719.99							194	207
$720 to $749.99							194	216
$750 to $779.99							194	216
$780 to $809.99								216
$810 to $839.99								216
$840 to $869.99								216

Source: Tables taken from the Federal Register, Vol. 39, No. 71, April 11, 1974, page 13185.

Table B-5. Maximum Allowable Net Monthly Income Standards by Household Size for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia: July 1975

Household size:	Maximum allowable monthly income standards
1	$215
2	300
3	427
4	540
5	640
6	740
7	833
8	926
Each additional member	+73

Table B-6. Monthly Coupon Allotments and Purchase Requirements by Net Monthly Income and Household Size for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia: July 1975

Monthly net income	For a household of--							
	1 Person	2 Persons	3 Persons	4 Persons	5 Persons	6 Persons	7 Persons	8 Persons
	The monthly coupon allotment is--							
	$48	$90	$428	$162	$192	$222	$250	$278
	And the monthly purchase requirements is--							
$0 to $19.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$20 to $29.99	$1	$1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$30 to $39.99	4	4	$4	$4	$5	$5	$6	$5
$40 to $49.99	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
$50 to $59.99	8	10	10	10	11	11	12	12
$60 to $69.99	10	12	13	13	14	14	15	16
$70 to $79.99	12	15	16	16	17	17	18	19
$80 to $89.99	14	18	19	19	20	21	21	22
$90 to $99.99	16	21	21	22	23	24	25	26
$100 to $109.99	18	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
$110 to $119.99	21	26	27	28	29	31	32	33
$120 to $129.99	24	29	30	31	33	34	35	36
$130 to $139.99	27	32	33	34	36	37	38	39
$140 to $149.99	30	35	36	37	39	40	41	42
$150 to $169.99	33	38	40	41	42	43	44	45
$170 to $189.99	36	44	46	47	48	49	50	51
$190 to $209.99	36	50	52	53	54	55	56	57
$210 to $229.99	38	56	58	59	60	61	62	63
$230 to $249.99		62	64	65	66	67	68	69
$250 to $269.99		68	70	71	72	73	74	75
$270 to $289.99		70	76	77	78	79	80	81
$290 to $309.99		70	82	83	84	85	86	87
$310 to $329.99			88	89	90	91	92	93
$330 to $359.99			94	95	96	97	98	99
$360 to $389.99			100	104	105	106	107	108
$390 to $419.99			109	113	114	115	116	117
$420 to $449.99			110	122	123	124	125	126
$450 to $479.99				131	132	133	134	135
$480 to $509.99				138	141	142	143	144
$510 to $539.99				138	150	151	152	153
$540 to $569.99				138	159	160	161	162
$570 to $599.99					164	169	170	171
$600 to $629.99					164	178	179	180
$630 to $659.99					164	187	188	189
$660 to $689.99						190	197	198
$690 to $719.99						190	206	207
$720 to $749.99						190	214	216
$750 to $779.99							214	225
$780 to $809.99							214	234
$810 to $839.99							214	238
$840 to $869.99								238
$870 to $899.99								238
$900 to $929.99								238

Source: Tables taken from the Federal Register, Vol. 40, No. 89, May 7, 1975, page 19856.

Table B-7. Weighted Average Thresholds at the Low-Income Level in 1974 by Size of Family and Sex of Head, by Farm-Nonfarm Residence

Size of family unit	Total	Nonfarm			Farm		
		Total	Male head[1]	Female head[1]	Total	Male head[1]	Female head[1]
1 person (unrelated individual)....	$2,487	$2,495	$2,610	$2,413	$2,092	$2,158	$2,029
14 to 64 years..................	2,557	2,562	2,658	2,458	2,197	2,258	2,089
65 years and over...............	2,352	2,364	2,387	2,357	2,013	2,030	2,002
2 persons........................	3,191	3,211	3,220	3,167	2,707	2,711	2,632
Head 14 to 64 years.............	3,294	3,312	3,329	3,230	2,819	2,824	2,706
Head 65 years and over..........	2,958	2,982	2,984	2,966	2,535	2,535	2,533
3 persons........................	3,910	3,936	3,957	3,822	3,331	3,345	3,133
4 persons........................	5,008	5,038	5,040	5,014	4,302	4,303	4,262
5 persons........................	5,912	5,950	5,957	5,882	5,057	5,057	5,072
6 persons........................	6,651	6,699	6,706	6,642	5,700	5,700	5,702
7 persons or more................	8,165	8,253	8,278	8,079	7,018	7,017	7,066

[1] For one person (i.e., unrelated individual), sex of the individual.

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BLS Report No. 463
Series P-23, No. 62
Issued October 1976

CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

Special Studies

CONCEPTS AND METHODS USED IN LABOR FORCE STATISTICS DERIVED FROM THE CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
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U.S. Department of Labor

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CONCEPTS AND METHODS USED IN LABOR FORCE STATISTICS DERIVED FROM THE CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

This report describes the concepts and methods used the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey which conducted each month with a scientifically selected mple representing the noninstitutional civilian popu-:ion of the United States. This survey provides onthly statistics on employment, unemployment, and lated subjects which are analyzed and published by e Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department Labor.[1]

These monthly statistics are first issued in a summary ess release within 2 weeks after completion of the rvey. More detailed information is published in the abor Department's **Employment and Earnings**. Both ublications also incorporate data from surveys of usiness establishments.

ata Collected and Published

The Current Population Survey (CPS) provides a large nount of detail not otherwise available on the eco-omic status and activities of the population of the nited States. In general, it is not possible to develop ne or two overall figures, such as the number of nemployed, that will be adequate to describe the hole complex of labor market phenomena. Conse-uently, the Current Population Survey is designed to rovide a large amount of detailed and supplementary ata which are available for use in interpreting and djusting the broad totals to meet a wide variety of eeds on the part of users of labor market information. : is the only source of monthly estimates of total mployment, both farm and nonfarm; of nonfarm elf-employed persons, domestics, and unpaid helpers in onfarm family enterprises as well as wage and salaried mployees; and of total unemployment, whether or not overed by unemployment insurance. It is the only comprehensive source of information on the personal characteristics of the total population (both in and out of the labor force), such as age and sex, race, marital and family status, veteran status, educational background, and ethnic origin.

It provides the only available distributions of workers by the numbers of hours worked (as distinguished from aggregate or average hours for an industry), permitting separate analyses of part-time workers, workers on overtime, etc. The survey is also the only comprehensive current source of information on the occupation of workers. It also provides statistics on the industries in which they work.

Information is available from the survey not only for persons currently in the labor force but also for those who are outside the labor force. The characteristics of such persons—whether married women with or without young children, disabled persons, students, older retired workers, etc.—can be determined. Information on their current desire for work, their past work experience, and their intentions as to jobseeking are available from a subsample consisting of the outgoing rotation groups. (See page 6)

Monthly publication. Each month, a significant amount of information about the labor force is published by the Labor Department in **Employment and Earnings**. The following major categories of data are provided:

1. **Unemployment**

a. Number of unemployed persons and rates of unemployment by sex, age, race, marital status, and relationship to the household head.

b. Rates of unemployment by industry and occupation.

c. Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment, including a distribution of the long-term unemployed by sex, age, race, marital status, and major industry and occupational group.

d. Unemployed persons by whether seeking full-time or part-time work, by sex, age, and major occupational group.

---

[1] In addition to the collection of labor force data, the Current opulation Survey is used by the Bureau of the Census to collect atistics on education, migration, family size and composition, ncome, fertility, and housing vacancies. On an increasing scale, it as also been used to collect information for many other iovernment agencies on a wide range of subjects which are best pproached through household interviews.

NOTE: This report supersedes **BLS Report No. 313** and **Current Population Reports**, Series P-23, No. 22, issued jointly by the Bureau f Labor Statistics and the Bureau of the Census in June 1967. It incorporates changes instituted in the program since that date.

e. Unemployed persons by their status at the time they became unemployed (their reason for unemployment), sex, age, race, and duration of unemployment.

f. Unemployed persons according to the job search methods used, by age, sex, race, and reason for unemployment.

g. A measure of labor force time lost through unemployment and involuntary part-time employment.

2. Employment

a. Persons employed in agriculture and in nonagricultural industries by sex, age, class of worker, occupational group, race, and number of hours worked during the survey week.

b. Total and nonagricultural employed persons by full- or part-time status and reasons for working part time.

c. For persons at work in nonagricultural industries, distribution by full- or part-time status and number of hours worked, by major industry group (wage and salary workers only), major occupational group, sex and age, marital status, and race. In these distributions, part-time workers (reporting less than 35 hours) are further divided into those working limited hours because of economic factors and those on part time by choice or for other noneconomic reasons.

d. Persons with a job but not at work during the survey week by reason for not working and whether paid for time off.

3. Labor force. Total and civilian labor force by sex, age, and race; and labor force participation rates.

4. Not in labor force. Persons not in the labor force by sex, age, and race, by main activity during survey week (keeping house, going to school, unable to work, and other).

5. **Seasonally adjusted data.** Adjusted data are provided for many series, including unemployment rates for all civilian workers, adult men, adult women, teenagers, household heads, and experienced wage and salary workers. A short description of the method of seasonal adjustment for labor force data is published each year in the February issue of **Employment and Earnings.**

Other data published. This regular labor force survey is supplemented by a program of additional inquiries, coordinated with the monthly enumerations, designed to provide more detailed statistics on special aspects of economic activity. The results of these studies are usually published by the Department of Labor in a series of Special Labor Force Reports after appearing as articles in the **Monthly Labor Review.**[2] Some examp of these are:

1. **Work Experience of the Population.** Number a characteristics of persons who worked at all during course of a calendar year, including number of we worked, time lost because of unemployment and ot reasons, characteristics of longest job held during year, and related facts.

2. **Multiple Jobholders.** Number and characteris of persons who held two jobs or more during the sur week.

3. **Students, Graduates, and Dropouts in the Lal Market.** Employment status of students, high sch graduates, and dropouts, 15 to 24 years of age.

4. **Marital and Family Characteristics of Work** Labor force trends among married women and family characteristics of workers.

5. **Educational Attainment of Workers.** Char teristics of labor force participants by years of sch completed.

6. **Income of Families and Persons in the Uni States.** Annual personal and family income cr classified by numerous personal and economic char teristics (issued by the Bureau of the Census in **Curr Population Reports,** Series P-60).

7. **Usual Weekly Earnings of Workers.** Data collec in May of each year covering such subjects as hourly a weekly earnings, work schedules, and union status.

8. **Poverty Areas of Our Major Cities.** Comparisons f the employment situation of white and black (a other) workers in the poverty and nonpoverty sectic of all metropolitan areas (combined) and for the Nati as a whole, all metropolitan areas combined, and nonmetropolitan areas combined.

9. **Persons of Spanish Origin or Descent.** Empl ment and unemployment levels and rates published r persons of Spanish origin or descent—quarterly a annual averages.

10. **Sub-National Labor Force Data.** Employm and unemployment levels and rates are published on annual average basis for large States, the largest SMSA, and selected central cities.

11. Ocassional special reports on various topics su as the characteristics of black and other minority rac, detailed studies of hours worked and of duration f unemployment, job seeking methods used by

---

[2] Earlier reports on these topics were issued by the Bureau f the Census in **Current Population Reports,** Series P-50.

ɜmployed, job experience and characteristics of those t in the labor force, job mobility, job tenure, ɜrtime hours and premium pay, and detailed findings selected characteristics of women workers.

12. Special technical reports on seasonal adjustment, ɔor force projections, concepts, and similar topics.

THE SURVEY DESIGN

ncepts

Concepts of the labor force, employment, and employment similar to those now in use were roduced in the latter stages of the depression of the 30's, chiefly in the interest of deriving more objective ɜasurements of unemployment and employment than ɜre previously available. These concepts have been ɔdified but not substantially altered since the inɔtion of the survey in 1940.

Prior to the 1930's, and aside from attempts in some the decennial censuses, there were no direct measureɜnts of the number of jobless persons. Because of the velopment of mass unemployment in the early irties, the need for statistics became urgent, and dely conflicting estimates based on a variety of direct techniques began to make their appearance.

Dissatisfied with these methods, many research oups, as well as State and municipal governments, ɜgan experimenting with direct surveys of the population or samples of the population. In these surveys, an tempt was made to classify the population as in or out the labor force, or as employed or unemployed, by eans of a varied series of questions addressed to each dividual. In most of the surveys, the unemployed were ɜfined as those who were not working but were willing and able to work." This concept, however, did ɔt meet the standards of objectivity that many chnicians felt were necessary in order to measure not ıly the level of unemployment at a point in time but ıanges over periods of time. The criterion "willing and ɔle to work," when applied in specific situations, ɔpeared to be too intangible and too dependent upon ıe interpretation and attitude of the person being ıterviewed.

Out of this experimentation, a new set of concepts 'as developed in the late 1930's which sought to meet ıese criticisms. According to these concepts, the assification of an individual was to be dependent rincipally upon his actual activity within a designated me period, i.e., whether working or looking for work, r doing something else. These concepts were adopted ɔr the national sample survey initiated by the Works rogress Administration in 1940. Although there have een improvements in measurement techniques, these oncepts have been used in substantially unchanged ɔrm since that date, both in the Current Population urvey and in the decennial censuses.

In measuring activity and status, the time period selected for the monthly survey was a calendar week. Several considerations led to adopting a calendar week as the survey reference period. First, the period used must be short enough so that the data obtained would be "current," and the time reference would not tax the memory of the person giving the information. Second, it must not be so short that the occurrence of holidays or other accidental events would cause extremely erratic fluctuations in the information obtained. A calendar week seemed to fulfill these conditions as well as being a convenient and easily defined period of time. Also, most employers pay on a weekly basis so that this is a natural unit of time for collecting data from establishments, which are frequently studied in conjunction with these data. Since July 1955 the calendar week, Sunday through Saturday, which includes the 12th day of the month has been the reference week. The actual survey is conducted during the following week which is the week containing the 19th day of the month.

The official measures relate to persons 16 years old and over, although separate data are collected for 14 and 15 year-olds. In the United States most children under 16 are prevented from working because of child labor laws, compulsory school attendance, and general social custom.

The criteria used in classifying persons on the basis of their activity are described below:

Employed persons. Employed persons comprise (1) all civilians who, during the specified week, did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the family, and (2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or various personal reasons whether or not they were paid for the time off and whether or not they were seeking other jobs. Excluded from the employed group are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework, painting or repairing own home, etc.,) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons are those civilians who had no employment during the survey week, were available for work, and

1. Had engaged in any specific jobseeking activity within the past 4 weeks. Principal activities include: registering at a public or private employment office; meeting with prospective employers; checking with friends or relatives; placing or answering advertisements; writing letters of application; or being on a union or professional register,

2. Were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or

3. Were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days.

Labor force. The civilian labor force consists of the total of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above. These data are otained from the monthly survey, which is confined to the civilian noninstitutional population. The published report also contains estimates of the total labor force, which includes members of the Armed Forces stationed either in the United States or abroad. Information on the size of the Armed Forces is obtained from the official records of the Department of Defense.

Not in labor force. All persons who are not classified as employed, unemployed, or in the Armed Forces are defined as "not in labor force." These persons are further classified as "engaged in own home housework," "in school," "unable to work" (because of long-term physical or mental illness), "retired," and "other." The "other" group includes individuals reported as too old or temporarily unable to work, the voluntarily idle, seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an "off" season and who were not reported as looking for work, and persons who did not look for work because they believed that no jobs were available in the area, or that no jobs were available for which they could qualify. Persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours in the specified week) are also classified as not in labor force. Inmates of institutions (such as penal institutions, homes for the aged, tuberculosis sanitoriums, etc.) were also sampled annually until 1970 for purposes of special tabulations and comparisons with previous decennial census data. The inmate population, when covered, was classified as not in the labor force. This annual sample of inmates was dropped from the survey after 1970 because of its small size and resultant high sampling variability.

For persons not in the labor force, detailed questions are asked about previous work experience, intentions to seek work, desire for a job at the time of interview, and reasons for not looking for work. The questions for persons not in the labor force are asked only in those households that are leaving the sample after their first or second four-month interviewing period. Prior to 1970, these questions were asked in those households entering the sample for the first time and those returning for the second 4 months of interviewing.

The classification scheme. As discussed earlier, the basis of the labor force classification used in the CPS is the activity and status of an individual during a particular calendar week each month. Obviously, a person could have engaged in more than one activity during the period. Thus, in classifying persons, it is necessary to assign a priority to the various activities for which information was obtained. In this way, an individual is classified in only one group, and unduplicated totals of the employed, the unemployed, and persons outside the labor force can be obtained.

In this classification system, the highest priority i assigned to the activity "working." Thus, if a person did any work—as defined in the concepts—during the survey week (that is, 1 hour or more for pay or profit, or 15 hours or more without pay in a family-operated enterprise), he is classified as "at work" and is included with the employed, even though he may also have looked for work, gone to school, or done something else.

Second priority is assigned to the remaining employed—those who during the survey week had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent Although this requires some modification of the "activity" concept, it is recognized that, if activity alone during a calendar week is considered, large numbers o persons who have definite job attachments but are temporarily absent from work in the survey week fo reasons such as illness, vacation, or bad weather would be excluded from the labor force count. Because, in most cases, their absence would not exceed a week o two, it is believed that their exclusion from the labo force would result in an unrealistic count of the economically active population. Moreover, they mos logically belong with the employed because they have jobs reserved for them in the economy. Therefore, a second category is set up consisting of persons who are not working but who have jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness vacation, bad weather, or some other such reason during the survey week. This group, "persons with jobs but no at work," is measured separately but is added to the "at work" group to derive estimates of the total number o employed persons.

The activity "looking for work" is given third priority in the classification scheme. If a person did not work a all or did not have a job during the survey week but had engaged in some specific jobseeking activity within the past 4 weeks and was currently available for work, he is regarded as being in the market for a job and is classified as "unemployed." In defining this group, a slight departure is again made from the strict "activity" concept for some cases. Under certain circumstances some persons, although unemployed in a realistic sense might not be looking for work continously. Thus the definition of unemployed persons was expanded to include those waiting to be recalled from layoff, as wel as those waiting to start a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

The classification of persons at work in the survey week as employed regardless of the number of hours they worked has been the subject of much discussion. It has been suggested that when hours of work fall below a certain level (less than 35 hours, for example) these persons are more properly classified as partially employed. Although the official definition continues count all part-time workers as employed, very tailed information is provided in the published reports ch month on hours worked by employed persons, so at the changes in the extent of full-time or part-time ork and the characteristics of full-time and part-time orkers can be readily observed. Furthermore, the estions asked each month of part-time workers show w many are working short hours because of economic ctors and how many are doing so because they want, are available for, only part-time employment.

The reference period. The use of a fairly short period reference (1 week each month) imposes certain nitations on the interpretation of the data, particu- rly in trend analysis. Although the effects of factors ich as adverse weather conditions, strikes, holidays, c., are less marked in a 1-week period than they would if the time reference were shorter, say 1 day, they ay nevertheless significantly influence the figures hen they occur during the survey week. For example, nfavorable weather in some parts of the country may sult in an apparent decline in farm employment in a ven week as compared with the same period in the receding year although no significant change in the nderlying economic situation has actually taken place. legal holiday during the survey week is not likely to ffect employment levels appreciably, but reported ours of work will decline. Consequently, such factors ust be taken into account in any interpretation and valuation of the published figures.

ample Selection

The CPS sample is located in 461 sample areas omprising 923 counties and independent cities with overage in every State and the District of Columbia. In l, some 55,000 housing units or other living quarters re assigned for interview each month; about 47,000 f them, containing about 100,000 persons 16 years and ver, are occupied by households eligible for interview. he remainder are units found to be vacant, converted nonresidential use, containing persons with residence lsewhere, and others for which no interview is required. f the occupied units eligible for enumeration, about 3 5 percent are not interviewed in a given month ecause the residents are not found at home after epeated calls, are temporarily absent, or are unavailable or other reasons.[3]

Selection of sample areas. In the process of selecting the sample following the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, the entire area of the United States, consisting of 3,146 counties and independent cities, was divided into 1,931 primary sampling units. With some minor exceptions, a primary sampling unit (PSU) consists of a county or a number of contiguous counties. Each of the 238 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through OMB Transmittal memorandum No. 13, dated February 21, 1971, constituted a separate PSU. Outside SMSA's, counties normally were combined, except where the geographic area of the single county was excessive. In combining counties to form PSU's, each PSU was defined so as to be as heterogeneous as possible. Greater heterogeneity could be accomplished by including more counties. Moreover, another important consideration was to have the PSU sufficiently compact in area so that a small sample spread throughout it could be efficiently canvassed by one interviewer without undue travel cost. A typical PSU, for example, included both urban and rural residents of both high and low economic levels and encompassed, to the extent feasible, diverse occupations and industries.

The PSU's were then grouped into 376 strata. Among these PSU's, 146 of the largest SMSA's (including all those with more than 250,000 inhabitants) and 10 other areas (not SMSA's) were strata by themselves. In general, however, a stratum consisted of a set of PSU's as much alike as possible in various characteristics such as geographic region, rate of growth in the 1960-1970 decade, proportion of blacks and other minorities, principal industry, percent of population living in urban areas, and so on. Except for the 156 areas mentioned above, each of which is a complete stratum, the strata were established so that their sizes in terms of 1970 population were approximately equal. Where a PSU was a stratum by itself, it automatically fell in the sample. The other 220 strata were divided into two random halves. From each strata falling in one half, one PSU was selected in a random manner for inclusion in the sample, the selection having been made in such a way that the probability of selection of any one unit was proportionate to its 1970 population. For example, within a stratum the chance that a PSU with a population of 50,000 would be selected was twice that of a unit with a population of 25,000.

In each of the other 110 strata, two PSU's were selected independently for inclusion in the sample, again in such a way that the probability of selection of each PSU was proportionate to its 1970 population. Since within each such stratum the two PSU's were selected with replacement, it sometimes happened that the same PSU was selected both times. This occurred in 25 cases; in the other 85 strata two separate PSU's were selected, giving a total of 170.

The resulting 461 areas are those in which the survey is being conducted. For the most part, these areas would remain in the sample until the results of the next decennial census (1980) become available.

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[3] The detailed description of the sample design and other echnical phases of the program in U.S. Bureau of the Census, echnical Paper No. 7, in "The Current Population Survey—A eport on Methodology," Washington, D.C., 1963, is still largely pplicable to the present survey.

Selection of sample households. The overall sampling ratio used at the present time (1975) in the 461-area design is about 1 in 1,490. The sampling ratio is reduced slightly each month in order to keep the sample relatively constant despite the overall growth of the population. The within-PSU sampling ratio is determined in such a way that the overall sampling rate for each household included in the survey is equal.

Within each of the 461 PSU'S, the number of households to be enumerated each month is determined by the application of the within-PSU sampling ratio rather than through the assignment of a fixed quota. This procedure makes it possible for the sample to reflect any shifts in population. For example, if on the basis of the 1970 census a sample ratio of 1 in every 150 is used in a sample area, the number of households found in the sample will be larger than that obtained by a fixed quota in areas where the number of households has increased since the census. In areas where the number of households has declined, the number of sample households selected will be smaller. In this way, the sample properly reflects the changing distribution of the population and avoids the distortion which would result from the application of fixed quotas of households, or persons, based on the population at an earlier date.

Within each designated PSU, several stages of sampling may be used in selecting the units to be enumerated. The first step is the selection of a sample of census enumeration districts (ED's), which are administrative units used in the 1970 census and contain, on the average, about 350 households. These are selected systematically from a geographically arranged listing, so that the sample ED's are spread over the entire PSU. The probability of selection of any one ED is proportionate to its 1970 population.

The next step is to select a cluster of approximately four households to be enumerated within each designated ED. This is done, wherever possible, from the list of addresses for the ED compiled during the 1970 census or, if the addresses are incomplete or inadequate, by area sampling methods. The address lists are used in about two-thirds of the cases, primarily in urban areas, whereas area sampling is applied in the remainder. In using the census lists, small multiunit addresses (2-4 units) are almost always kept intact within a single cluster. This improves the ability of the interviewer to cover all households designated for the sample. Subject to this restriction, clusters consist of addresses as geographically contiguous as possible.

The list sample is supplemented by a selection of the appropriate proportion of units newly constructed in the PSU since the census date, which is obtained mainly from records of building permits maintained by the offices responsible for issuing permits in that area. A special procedure is also followed to include units in the CPS sample that had been missed in the census.

In those ED's where area sampling methods are used—mainly rural areas—they are subdivided into small land areas with well-defined boundaries having in general an expected "size" of about 7 to 20 housing units or other living quarters. For each subdivided ED, one land area is designated for the sample, with the probability of selection proportionate to the estimated "size" of the land area. Where available, advance information indicates that a selected segment contains about four households, all units within the land area are included in the sample. In cases where the advance information indicates the "size" of a land area is several times four units, a field listing is made of all living quarters in the area, and a systematic sample drawn so as to achieve the equivalent of a four-household cluster which is canvassed completely.

Rotation of sample. Part of the sample is changed each month. A primary reason for rotating the sample is to avoid the problems of lack of cooperation which arise when a constant panel is interviewed indefinitely Another reason for replacing households is to reduce the cumulative effect of biases in response, which are somtimes observed when the same persons are interviewed indefinitely. For each sample, eight systematic subsamples (rotation groups) of segments are identified A given rotation group is interviewed for a total of 8 months, divided into two equal periods. It is in the sample for 4 consecutive months one year, leaves the sample during the following 8 months, and then returns for the same 4 calendar months of the next year. In any 1 month, one-eighth of the sample segments are in their first month of enumeration, another eighth are in their second month, and so on, with the last eighth in the eighth time (the fourth month of the second period of enumeration). Under this system, 75 percent of the sample is common from month to month and 50 percent from year to year. This procedure provides a substantial amount of month-to-month and year-to-year overlap in the panel (reducing discontinuities in the series of data) without burdening any specific group of households with an unduly long period of inquiry.

Measuring the accuracy of results. Modern sampling theory provides methods for measuring the range o errors due to sampling, where, as in the case of the CPS sample, the probability of selection of each member o the population is known. Methods are also available fo measuring the effect of response variability in the CPS A measure of sampling variability indicates the range of difference that may be expected because only a sample of the population is surveyed. A measure of respons variability indicates the range of difference that may b expected as a result of compensating types of error arising from practices of different interviewers and th replies of respondents. In practice, these two sources o error—sampling and response variability, as defined ve—are estimated jointly from the results of the ey. The computations do not, however, incorporate effect of response bias as would occur, for example, espondents, by and large, tended to overstate hours ked. Response biases occur in the same way in a plete census as in a sample, and, in fact, they may smaller in a well-conducted sample survey because e it is feasible to pay the price necessary to collect information more skillfully.

stimates of sampling and response variability com- ed are provided in **Employment and Earnings** and in er reports based on the CPS, thus permitting the user ake this factor into account in interpreting the data. eneral, smaller figures and small differences between res are subject to relatively large variation and uld be interpreted with caution.

DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING

d Procedures

he field organization of the Census Bureau consists 12 Regional Offices, each staffed by a regional ector and a staff of program assistants. During CPS meration week each month and all or part of the ceding and following week, the majority of the ervisory staff members devote their time to prepara- s for control and supervision of this survey. During er periods, the staff collects statistics concerning iness and various other subjects. They supervise, in al, a staff of about 1,500 part-time interviewers, of om about 1,000 are CPS interviewers.

he interview. During the calendar week containing 19th day of each month, these interviewers contact e responsible person in each of the sample house- ds in the CPS. At the time of the first enumeration a household, the interviewer visits the household and pares a roster of the household members, including ir personal characteristics (date of birth, sex, race, rital status, educational attainment, veteran status, gin or descent, etc.) and their relationship to the usehold head. This roster is brought up to date at h subsequent interview to take account of new or arted residents, changes in marital status, and similar ns. The information on personal characteristics is s available each month for identification purposes l for cross-classification with economic characteristics the sample population.

ersonal visits are required in the first, second, and h month that the household is in the sample. In er months, the interview may be conducted by ephone if the respondent agrees to this procedure. o, if no one is at home when the interviewer visits, household may be contacted by telephone after the st month. Approximately 50 percent of the house- lds in any given month are interviewed by telephone.

At each monthly visit, the interviewer asks a series of standard questions on economic activity during the preceding week (the calendar week containing the 12th day of the month, called the "survey week") for each household member of working age. The primary purpose of these questions is to classify the sample population into three basic economic groups—the employed, the unemployed, and those not in the labor force. (See Facsimile of The CPS Standard Questionnaire on page 15.)

Questions are asked in depth each month to help clarify the information on labor force status. For the employed, information is obtained on hours worked during the survey week, together with a description of the current job. If these persons worked less than 35 hours during the survey week, information is obtained on the reasons they were working part time, primarily to distinguish between those whose hours are restricted because of slack work conditions or other economic factors and those working part time by choice or for personal or noneconomic reasons. For those temporarily away from their jobs, the reason for not working during the survey week is obtained as well as information on whether they were paid for the time off and whether they usually work 35 hours or more at their job.

For the unemployed, information is obtained on what method they used during the last 4 weeks to find work, why they started looking for work, the length of time they have been looking for work, whether they are seeking full- or part-time work, when they last worked at a full-time job or business lasting 2 consecutive weeks or more, and a description of their last full-time civilian job.

For those outside the labor force, their principal activity during the survey week—whether keeping house, going to school, or doing something else—is recorded and information obtained on when they last worked, reasons for leaving their last job, a description of that job, whether they want to work at the present time and, if so, the reason they are not seeking work currently; and, finally, intentions to seek work in the next 12 months.

Quality Control Program

Classification errors in labor force surveys may be particularly large in the case of persons with marginal attachments to the labor force. These errors may be caused by interviewers, respondents, or both, or may arise from faulty questionnaire design. The CPS interviewers are chiefly part-time workers, although most of the staff at any time consists of persons who have had repeated experience on the survey for some years. They are given intensive training when first recruited and also have either direct or home study training each month prior to the survey. Moreover, through editing of their completed questionnaires, repeated observation during enumeration, and a systematic reinterview of part of their assignments by the field supervisory staff, the work of the interviewers is kept under control and errors or deficiencies are brought directly to their attention.

In spite of these controls, interviewers may not always ask the questions in the prescribed fashion. To the extent that varying the wording of the questions results in differences in response, this factor may result in some errors or lack of uniformity in the statistics.

Similarly, the data are limited by the adequacy of the information possessed by the respondent and the willingness to report accurately. Usually a single respondent, generally the wife, reports for the entire family. The respondent may not know all the facts about family members or may be unable to report adequately on their attitudes or intentions. For example, the wife will probably know that her husband is working, but she may not always know exactly how many hours he worked or the precise nature of his job.

Because of the crucial role of the interviewers in securing accurate and complete returns, a great deal of time and resources are devoted to maintaining the quality of their work. The major aspects of this program are described briefly below:

1. **Initial training.** New interviewers recruited for the survey are given special intensive training the first 3 months they are on the job. The program includes approximately 12½ hours of advance home study; 1-1/2 days of classroom lectures, discussions, and practice; at least 3 days of on-the-job training and observation; and, in subsequent months, special followup home-study and review materials.

2. **Refresher training.** Prior to each monthly enumeration, experienced interviewers are given 2 to 3 hours of home study, including review exercises and similar materials. Several times a year the interviewers are convened for day-long group training and review sessions.

3. **Observation.** At least once a year, each experienced interviewer is accompanied by a supervisor for about 1 day in the course of the actual survey, in order to determine how well he or she understands and applies the concepts and procedures. In addition to such corrective action and retraining as may be needed, a rating sheet is prepared in the course of observation which becomes part of the interviewer's record. Interviewers requiring additional attention are observed more frequently, at the option of the Regional Office.

4. **Reinterview.** On the average of twice a year, a subsample of the work of each interviewer is reinterviewed (through a second interview with the household) by a supervisor in order to determine whether the correct information was obtained. The interviewers do not know when their work will be checked or which units will be in the subsample, although they are aware of the general nature of the reinterview program. Where the information differs between the reinterview and the initial interview, the supervisor seeks to determine which answers were correct and (where the original information was incorrect) the reasons for the discrepancies. Errors attributable to the interviewers are brought to their attention and—where the discrepancies exceed certain prescribed limits—special training, observation, and further checking are provided. In addition to its value as a check on particular interviewers, this system provides some data on the quality of the survey in general.[4]

5. **Inspection of returns.** In addition to these other measures, the completed questionnaires are carefully inspected each month both in Regional Offices and in the processing center at Jeffersonville, Indiana. The results of this inspection, together with information from the observation and reinterview programs, serve as a basis for orienting training materials to the indicated needs of the interviewers. The results of these various checks may also lead to the replacement of interviewers who—in spite of special attention and training—are unable to meet the prescribed standards of quality.

Data Processing

Coding techniques. The questionnaires used in the survey are of the so-called "FOSDIC"[5] type, a process developed for and used in the 1960 census. For most items, the interviewer fills in a small circle representing the correct answer. The questionnaires are microfilmed and the film is "read" by the FOSDIC machine, which translates the information directly to computer tape without requiring the preparation of punchcards. The procedure reduces subsequent office coding to a minimum since the position of each circle on the form represents a code signal. Of the standard monthly questions, coding is required only for occupation and industry, for which the interviewers enter a description.

Although there is a quality control program on coding and a close control on all other phases of processing and tabulation of the returns, some errors are almost inevitable in a substantial statistical operation of this type. It is likely, however, that the net error arising from processing is fairly negligible.

Estimation procedures. The questionnaire forms containing the information obtained for each person in the sample are received in the Washington office by the end of the week after enumeration. The raw data has been transferred to computer tape and been checked for completeness and consistency. Estimates could be prepared by tabulating the data for each person with a fixed weight (the reciprocal of the sample ratio—1,490 at present) after accounting for households that were not interviewed. However, to increase the reliability of the labor force statistics derived from the sample, two stages of ratio estimates and a "composite estimate" are used. The principal steps involved are as given below.

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[4] See Bureau of the Census, **Technical Paper No. 19**, "The Current Population Survey Reinterview Program—Jan. 1961 through Dec. 1966," December 1968.

[5] These are the initials of a reading device developed by the Bureau of Standards for the Bureau of the Census (Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers).

1. **Adjustment for households not interviewed.** The weights for all interviewed households are adjusted to the extent needed to account for units occupied by persons eligible for interview but for which no interview was obtained because of absence, impassable roads, refusals, or unavailability for other reasons. This adjustment is made separately by groups of PSU's and, within these, for each race (White, black and other) residence (within SMSA's—central city, balance urban and balance rural; outside such areas—urban, rural nonfarm, rural farm) group of households. This adjustment is made separately within each rotation group. The proportion of sample households not interviewed for the above stated reasons ranges from 3 to 5 percent.[6]

Although an adjustment is made in weights for interviewed households to account for noninterviews, they still represent a possible source of bias. Similarly, for a relatively few households, some of the information is omitted because of lack of knowledge on the part of the respondent or because the interviewer forgot to ask certain questions or record the answers. In processing the completed questionnaires, entries are usually supplied for omitted items on the basis of the distributions in these items for persons of similar characteristics.

2. **Ratio estimates.** The distribution of the population selected for the sample may differ somewhat, by chance, from that of the Nation as a whole in such basic characteristics as race-sex-age and farm-nonfarm residence, among other things. These particular population characteristics are closely correlated with labor force participation and other principal measurements made from the sample. Therefore, some of the sample estimates can be improved substantially when, by appropriate weighting of the original returns, the sample population is brought as closely into agreement as possible with the known distribution of the entire population with respect to these characteristics. Such weighting is accomplished through two stages of ratio estimates as follows:

a. **First stage.** The first stage of ratio estimates taken into account differences in the distribution (at the time of the last census) by race and residence of the population estimated from the sample PSU's and that of the total population in each of the four major regions of the country. Independent distributions of the total population by residence, cross-classified by race, are not available on a current basis. Instead, using 1970 census data, estimated population totals by race and residence for a given region were computed by appropriately weighting the census counts for PSU's in the CPS sample. Ratios were then computed between these estimates (based on sample PSU's) and the actual population totals for the region as shown by the 1970 census. Such a ratio estimate does not imply that the ratio existing in 1970 would be unchanged at a current date. In deriving these ratios, PSU's that comprised entire strata and were automatically selected for the sample (usually referred to as "self-representing" PSU's) were excluded from the computations, since they represent only themselves. In tabulations of the monthly results from the CPS, the weights for all sample households from non-self-representing PSU's in a given region are multiplied by the population ratio for that region for the appropriate race residence group.

b. **Second stage.** The second stage of ratio estimates takes account of current differences between the population distributions of the sample and that of the Nation as a whole by age, race, and sex. Independent estimates of the entire population, by these characteristics, are prepared each month. Prior to January 1974, they were calculated by carrying forward the most recent census data (1970) taking account of subsequent aging of the population, mortality, and migration between the United States and other countries.[7] Beginning in 1974 the "inflation-deflation" method of deriving independent population controls was introduced. In this procedure, the most recent census population estimate adjusted to include estimated net census undercount by age, race, and sex (i.e., "inflated") is carried forward to each subsequent month and later aged by adding births, subtracting deaths, and adding net migration. These postcensal population estimates are then "deflated" to census level to reflect the pattern of net undercount in the most recent census. The actual percent change over time in the population in any age group is preserved, and the final controls used are consistent with official census figures unadjusted for undercount. The CPS sample returns (taking into account the weights determined after the first stage of ratio estimates) are, in effect, used to determine only the percentage distribution within a given age-race-sex group by employment status and various other characteristics. To estimate absolute numbers, these percentage distributions are multiplied by the independent population estimate for the appropriate age-race-sex group.

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[6] Although the survey is conducted on a strictly voluntary basis, refusals to cooperate have averaged less than 2 percent since its inception.

[7] See U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Current Population Reports,** Series P-25, No. 614, November 1975, for a description of the methods used in preparing these independent population estimates.

The independent population estimates used in the estimation procedure may also provide a source of error, although, on balance, their use substantially improves the statistical reliability of many of the important figures. Errors may arise in the independent population estimates because of underenumeration of certain population groups or errors in age reporting in the last census (which serves as the base for the estimates) or similar problems in the components of population change (mortality, immigration, etc.) since that date.

3. **Composite estimate.** The last stage in the preparation of estimates prior to seasonal adjustment for selected characteristics, which is discussed in the next section, makes use of a composite estimate. In this procedure, a weighted average is obtained of two estimates for the current month for any particular item. The first estimate is the result of the two stages of ratio estimates noted above. The second estimate consists of the composite estimate for the preceding month to which has been added an estimate of the change from the preceding month to the present month based upon the 75 percent of the sample which is common to both months. While the weights for the two components of such a composite estimate do not necessarily have to be equal, in this instance the weights used for combining these two estimates are each one-half. Equal weights in this case satisfy the condition that for most items there will be some gain in reliability over the estimation procedure after the first two stages of ratio estimates.

This composite estimate results in a reduction in the sampling error for most important statistics from the survey beyond that achieved after the two stages of ratio estimates described above; for some items the reduction is substantial. The gains in reliability from use of the composite estimate are greatest for estimates of month-to-month change, although gains are also usually obtained for estimates of level in a given month, change from year to year, or change over other intervals of time.

Chronology of Major Changes Made in the Current Population Survey

The major changes made in the Current Population Survey since 1942 are described briefly below:

1. **Sample revision, 1943.** In late 1943, the sample as taken over from the Works Progress Administration (WPA) was modified to make it more representative of the Nation as a whole and was converted entirely to a probability basis. The revised sample was spread over 68 sample areas comprising 125 counties and independent cities. By mid-decade the sample consisted of about 25,000 total units each month.

2. **Revision of CPS schedule, July 1945.** In July 1945, the questionnaire was revised to introduce four basic employment status questions. Before that time, the schedule did not contain specific question wording. Special studies showed that this and other defects resulted in the exclusion from the labor force statistics of large numbers of part-time and intermittent workers, particularly unpaid family workers. The question wording of these four items has been modified slightly on one or two occasions since 1945, but their basic content has been unchanged.

3. **Revision in sample selection method, August 1947.** In August 1947 the method of selecting sample units within a sample area was changed so that each selected unit would have the same basic weight in the tabulations. This change simplified tabulation procedures and estimation methods.

4. **Introduction of special dwelling places, July 1949.** In July 1949, the sample coverage was extended to special dwelling places-hotels, motels, trailer camps, etc. This led to improvements in the statistics since residents of these places have somewhat different characteristics from the remainder of the population.

5. **Introduction of document sensing, February 1952.** In February 1952, the CPS schedule was converted to a document-sensing card. In this procedure (replaced more recently by the FOSDIC system), entries were made by drawing a line through the oval representing the correct answer, using a special pencil with electrographic lead. Punchcards were automatically prepared from the schedules via a special document-sensing machine.

6. **Shift to 1950 Population Census data for ratio estimates, January 1953.** Starting in January 1953, population data from the 1950 census were introduced into the computation of the ratio estimates used in the Current Population Survey estimation procedure. (See pages 8-10 for description of these ratio estimates.) Prior to that date, the ratio estimates had been based on 1940 census relationships for the first stage ratio estimate, and 1940 Population Census data brought forward to take account of births, deaths, etc., for the second stage ratio estimate. In September 1953, "color" was substituted for "veteran status" in the second stage ratio estimate, making it feasible to publish some separate absolute numbers for white and nonwhite persons, whereas only percent distributions had previously been provided.

7. **Change to 4-8-4 rotation system, July 1953.** In July 1953, the present sample rotation system was adopted whereby households are interviewed for 4 consecutive months one year, leave the sample for 8 months, and return for the same period of 4 months of the following year. Prior to that time, households were interviewed for 6 consecutive months and then replaced. The new system provided some year-to-year overlap in the sample, thus improving the measurement of the statistics over time. (See page 6 for further details.)

8. Conversion of tabulations to high-speed electronic quipment, September 1953. In September 1953, the PS tabulations were first transferred to high-speed lectronic computers. This change speeded up the abulations considerably and made possible improvements in estimation methods and a substantial expansion in the scope and content of the tabulations for asic data and computation of sampling variability. A ift to more modern computers was made in 1959 and is process will continue as equipment is updated and eplaced.

9. Changeover to 230-area sample, February 1954. In ebruary 1954, the CPS sample was expanded from 68 230 sample areas, although retaining the overall ample size of 25,000 total units. The 230 areas omprised 453 counties and independent cities. At the ame time, a substantially improved estimation procedure (composite estimate) was introduced which took dvantage of the large overlap in the sample from month month. These two changes improved the reliability of ost of the major statistics by an amount equivalent to at of doubling the sample size.

10. Addition of monthly questions on part-time orkers, May 1955. In May 1955, monthly questions on e reasons for part-time work were added to the tandard set of employment status items. This information had been collected quarterly or less frequently in e past and was found to be highly valuable in studying urrent labor market trends.

11. Changes in survey week, July 1955. In July 955, the CPS survey week was changed to the calendar eek containing the 12th day of the month for greater onsistency with the time reference of other statistics in e employment field. Previously, the survey week had een the calendar week containing the eighth day of the onth.

12. Expansion to 330-area sample, May 1956. In ay 1956, the CPS was expanded from a 230-area to a 30-area sample. The overall sample size was increased y roughly two-thirds to a total of about 40,000 units 35,000 occupied units). The expanded sample was cated in 638 counties and independent cities with at ast some households in every State. All of the former 30 areas were continued in the expanded sample. The xpansion increased the reliability of the major statistics y around 20 percent and made possible publication of eater detail.

13. Change in employment status definition, January 957. Starting in 1957, two relatively small groups of ersons formerly classified as employed, under "with a b but not at work," were assigned to different assifications, as a result of a comprehensive interagency review of the Government's employment and nemployment data. These groups were persons on yoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of the layoff date and persons waiting to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days of interview. Most of the persons in these two groups were shifted to the unemployed classification. The only exception was the small subgroup in school during the survey week and waiting to start new jobs which was transferred to "not in labor force." The changes in definition did not affect the basic questions or enumeration procedures.

14. Seasonal adjustment, June 1957. Limited seasonally adjusted data on unemployment were introduced in "The Monthly Report on the Labor Force" early in 1955. Some extension of the data—using more refined seasonal adjustment methods programmed on electronic computers—was instituted in June 1957, including a seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment and charting of seasonally adjusted total employment and unemployment. Significant improvements in methodology grew out of research conducted at the BLS and Census Bureau in the ensuing years. The BLS began to publish seasonally adjusted data in much greater detail in the February 1963 issue of the **Monthly Report on the Labor Force.** At the present time, extensive use is made of seasonally adjusted data in the textual analyses and charts of the monthly press release of these statistics, **The Employment Situation**, the monthly statistical compendum, now known as **Employment and Earnings**, and in special analyses in other BLS publications. Since 1973, the Census Bureau's X-11 method has been used to seasonally adjust labor force data. For a detailed description of the X-11 method, see Technical Paper No. 15, The X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program, Bureau of the Census, 1967.

15. Transfer of functions, July 1959. In July 1959, responsibility for analysis and publication of the labor force statistics from the Current Population Survey was transferred to the Bureau of Labor Statistics as part of a major exchange of statistical functions between the Commerce and Labor Departments. The Bureau of the Census continues to collect and tabulate these statistics as an agent of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

16. Addition of Alaska and Hawaii to the population estimates and the CPS sample, January 1960. Upon achieving statehood, Alaska and Hawaii were introduced into the independent estimates of the population, and into the sample survey, thereby increasing the number of areas in the sample from 330 to 333. The addition of these two States affected the comparability of population and labor force data with previous years. This inclusion resulted in an increase of about half a million in the noninstitutional population of working age and about 300,000 in the labor force, four-fifths of this in nonagricultural employment. The levels of other labor force categories were not appreciably changed.

17. **Conversion to FOSDIC system, October 1961.** In October 1961, the CPS questionnaire was converted to the FOSDIC type used in the 1960 census, whereby entries are made by filing small circles with an ordinary lead pencil. Microfilms of these questionnaires are scanned by a special mechanical reading device which transfers the information directly to computer tape. This system permits a larger-sized form and a more flexible arrangement of items than the previous document-sensing procedure and does not require the preparation of punchcards.

18. **Updating of sample and population data used in ratio estimates, December 1961 - March 1963.** During this period, the CPS sample was revised gradually to reflect the changes in population size and distribution revealed by the 1960 census. The overall sample size was unchanged (40,000 total units and 35,000 households eligible for interview), but the number of sample areas was increased slightly to 357 PSU's to provide for greater coverage in fast-growing sections. Also, in a major part of the sample, selection of units from census lists was introduced to replace area sampling (see page 6 for an explanation). These changes resulted in a further gain in reliability, of about 5 percent, for most statistics. The use of updated population information from the census was introduced in April 1962 into the first and second stage ratio estimates used in the CPS (see pages 8 and 9).

19. **New descriptive information, January 1963.** In January 1963, in response to recommendations of a special review committee,[8] two new items were added to the monthly questionnaire. The first was an item, formerly carried only intermittently, on whether the unemployed were seeking full- or part-time work. The second was an expanded item on household relationship, formerly included only annually, to provide more detail on the level of household responsibility of unemployed persons.

20. **Expansion to 449-area sample, January 1967.** In January 1967, the CPS was expanded from a 357-area to a 449-area sample. The overall sample size was increased by roughly 50 percent to a total of about 60,000 housing units (50,000 occupied units). The expanded sample had households in 863 counties and independent cities with at least some coverage in every State. This expansion increased the reliability of the major statistics by about 20 percent and made possible the publication of greater detail.

21. **Change in the concepts of employment and unemployment, January 1967.** In line with the basic recommendations of the President's Committee to Appraise Employment and Unemployment Statistics (the Gordon Committee), an experimental program was conducted for several years to develop and test proposed changes in the concepts. The principal improvements resulting from this research which were put into effect in the household survey in January 1967, are as follows:

a. A specific jobseeking activity within the past 4 weeks must be reported in order to have a person counted as unemployed. Previously, the household interview questionnaire was ambiguous as to the time period for jobseeking, and there was no specific question concerning methods of seeking work.

b. A person must be currently available for work in order to be counted as unemployed. This revision in concept primarily affects the classification of students, who, for example, begin to look for work in the spring when they may not be available until June. They were previously counted as unemployed but are now classified as not in the labor force.

c. Persons with a job are classified as employed, even though they were absent from their jobs in the survey week and were looking for other jobs. Previously, persons absent from their jobs because of strikes, bad weather, etc., who were looking for other jobs were classified as unemployed.

d. The new definition of unemployment excludes those who would have been looking for work except for the belief that no work was available (theoretically counted in the past, but without explicit questions).

Historical data could not be revised to take account of these changes because there were no data available with which to effect an adjustment, in any case, the differences between the old and the new series are relatively small. For most analytical purposes, the data may be regarded as reasonably comparable. Tables comparing the published figures for 1966 on an annual average basis with the estimates derived from the new definitions and procedures appeared in the February 1967 **Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report on the Labor Force.** Reprints are available from BLS on request.

22. **Change in the age coverage of the labor force, January 1967.** The lower age limit on employment, unemployment, and other labor force concepts was raised to 16 years of age from 14 years. This change reflects the fact that youngsters 14 and 15 years of age are barred from most occupations under the Child Labor Laws. Further, unemployment in this age group has little economic or social significance. Historical data

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[8] For these and other recommendations and a thorough review and appraisal of the household survey system, see **Measuring Employment and Unemployment**, Report of the President's Committee to Appraise Employment and Unemployment Statistics, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., September 1962.

or most major series have been revised monthly hrough January 1948 to provide consistent information ased on the population 16 years of age and over.

23. **Addition of selected monthly questions, January 967.** Beginning in January 1967, the questionnaire was evised to include new "probing" questions in order to ncrease the reliability of information on hours of work, uration of unemployment, and self employed. Re-earch indicated that significant improvements in reorting were obtained by the addition of these quesions, and, therefore, they have been incorporated as egular monthly items.

24. **New information on persons not in the labor orce, January 1967.** Additional substantive questions n the potential availability for work of persons not in he labor force were also introduced beginning in anuary 1967. The questions were asked monthly but or only 2 of the 8 rotation groups; namely those ntering for the first time and those returning for the econd 4 months of interviewing. Beginning in January 970, these questions were asked for those rotation roups leaving the sample after their first 4 months of nterviewing and those leaving after their second 4 nonths.

25. **Separate "Negro" and "Other Nonwhite" race-ex-age cells, March 1968.** Beginning in March 1968, econd stage ratio estimate factors were calculated eparately for "Negro" and the "Other Nonwhite." After these factors were applied, a second set of factors pplicable to all nonwhites was applied. This set of actors used a larger number of age cells than the first. The previously used procedure did not apply factors for he two groups separately. This change amounts esentially to an increase in ratio estimate cells from 64 o 96.

26. **Updating of sample and population data used in atio estimates, December 1971 - March 1973.** During this period, the CPS sample was revised gradually to eflect the changes in population size and distribution evealed by the 1970 census. The overall sample size was educed slightly (55,000 assigned units and 47,000 units, eligible for interview), but the number of sample areas was increased to 461 PSU's. Also, a change was made from clusters of 6 nearby (but not contiguous) households to 4 households that are usually contiguous. This change was instituted after Census Bureau studies ndicated that a smaller cluster size would result in a more efficient sample. Thus, even with the reduction in sample size there was a small gain in reliability for most characteristics due to this change. In addition, the esidence categories used in the noninterview adjustment and first stage ratio estimate adjustment were changed slightly to improve the reliability of estimates for central cities and the balance of SMSA's. The change n residence categories was introduced in December 1971 for the noninterview adjustment procedure and in March 1972 for the first stage ratio estimate.

The independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, race, and sex used for the second stage ratio estimation procedure were changed over to 1970 census base in January 1972.

27. **Introduction of 1970 census occupational classification January 1971 and January 1972.** The 1970 census classification of occupation increased the number of specific occupations identified from 297 to 441, and the number of major occupational groups from 11 to 12. In December 1971, the questions on occupation were made more comparable to those used in the 1970 census by adding a question on major activities or duties on that job. The new classification was introduced into the CPS coding procedures in January 1971. The tabulations were produced in the revised version beginning in January 1972. The classification change and its implications are described in detail in an article, "Revision in Occupational Classifications for 1971," which appeared in **Employment and Earnings**, February 1971.

28. **Use of "inflation-deflation" method for deriving independent estimates of population; January 1974.** The derivation of independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population by race, sex, and age used in the final (second stage) step in preparing the monthly labor force estimates was changed over to the inflation-deflation method beginning in January 1974 (see page 9).

29. **Expansion of sample to provide State data on annual basis - July 1975.** Beginning in July 1975, the CPS sample was augmented by the addition of about 10,000 interviewed households to provide data on unemployment by State on an annual basis to meet the requirements of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973. While many of these households were located in existing PSU's, approximately 160 new PSU's were added to the sample. This addition to the sample did not materially change the reliability of the national estimates.

About half of the major changes listed above relate to improved methods of sample selection, estimation, or processing of the data. Only three of these involved an expansion in the number of households in the sample—the May 1956 expansion to the 330-area sample, the January 1967 expansion to the 449-area sample, and the 1975 addition for State data. However, many of the other changes increased the precision of the survey results and thus had the same effect as enlarging the sample, at a much smaller cost. If the same sampling and estimation methods were used in 1975 as in 1943 when the probability sampling methods were first introduced in the CPS, a sample from 1-1/2 to 3 times the current size would be necessary to produce estimates with the present level of reliability. The increase in efficiency varies somewhat from item to item. Among major labor force categories, the gain has been greatest for estimates of agricultural employment, for which the current reliability is equivalent to that of a sample 2-1/2 times as large, using the methods employed in 1943. For nonagriculatuual employment and unemployment, the gains are equivalent to 80- and 70-percent increases in sample size, respectively.

Comparability with Related Data

Household and establishment employment statistics. Employment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) are obtained by household interview and differ in some basic respects from related series based on reports from business establishments and farms. First, the household approach provides information on the work status of the entire population 16 years of age and over, without duplication, since each person is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Payroll data from nonagricultural establishments count all employees regardless of their age and, consequently, may include some persons under 16 years of age. Excluded from this source, however, are such groups as self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants, who would not appear as payroll employees. Persons who worked at more than one job during the survey week and appear on more than one payroll are counted more than once in the establishment series. Such persons are counted only once in the CPS and are classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours.

Second, only part of the "with a job but not at work" group, included in the CPS employment total, is counted in establishment reports. Persons on paid vacation or sick leave are included in both series. But workers absent without pay, such as those on strike or on unpaid vacation or unpaid sick leave are not on payrolls and would therefore not be counted in establishment statistics.

Finally, the CPS and the current establishment statistics series are each subject to sampling variability and response errors which may result in differences in both trends and levels.[9]

Household unemployment series and unemployment insurance data. For a number of reasons, the unemployment estimates from the Current Population Survey are not directly comparable with figure on unemployment insurance claims although the two series usually show similar general trends.

The CPS series includes all persons who did not have a job during the survey week and were looking for work or were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, regardless of whether or not they were eligible for unemployment insurance. Figures on unemployment insurance claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, persons who were employed for less than a minimum amount of time in some States, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (agriculture, some State and local government, domestic service, self employment, unpaid family work, and nonprofit organizations).

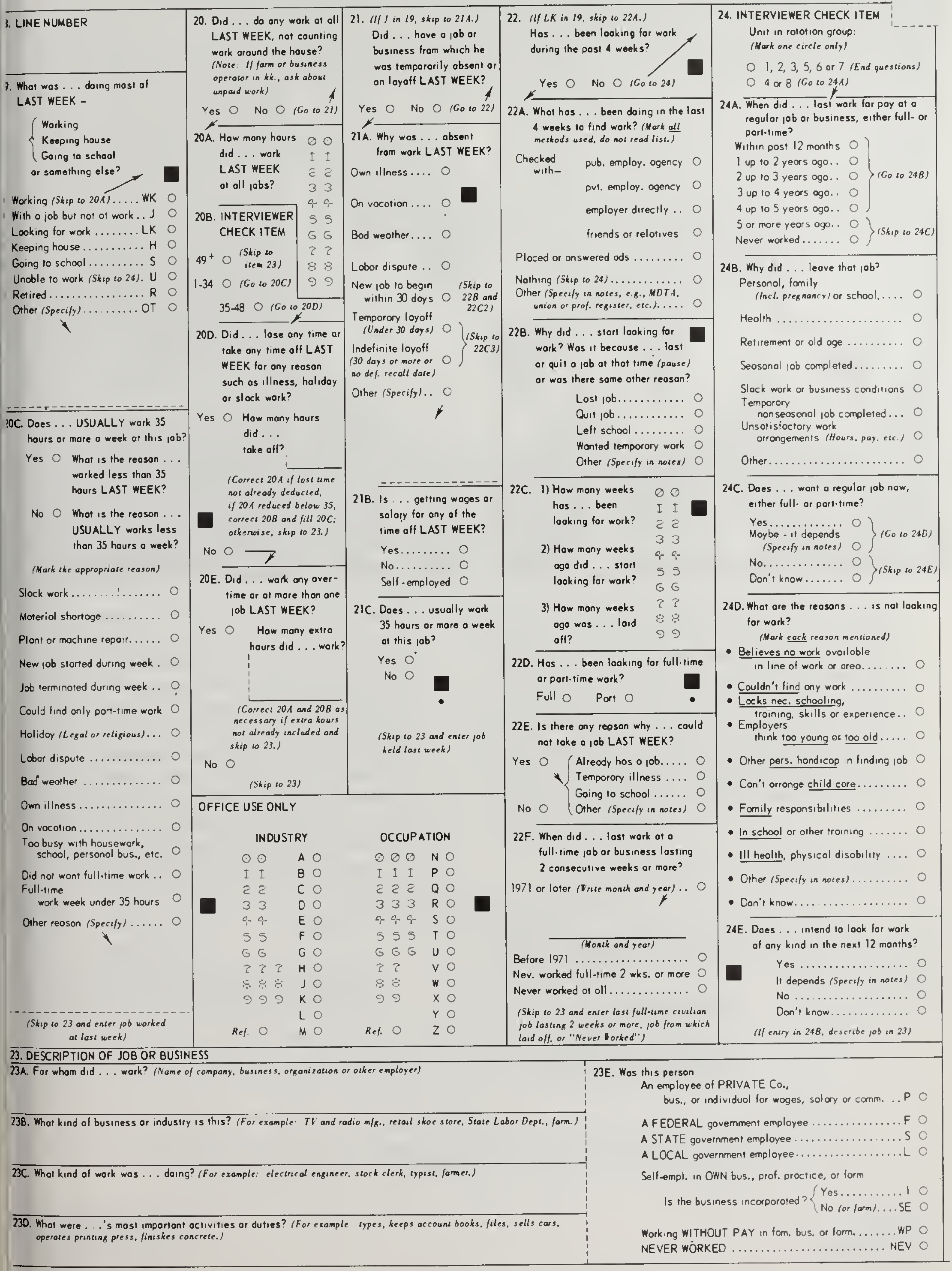
In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used in the household survey. For example, persons with a job but not at work, and persons working only a few hours during the week, are somtimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as employed rather than unemployed in the household survey.[10]

---

[9] For a comprehensive discussion of the differences between household and establishment survey employment data, see "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys" in the December 1969 **Monthly Labor Review.**

[10] For an examination of the similarities and differences between State insured unemployment and total unemployment, see "Measuring Total and State Insured Unemployment" in the June 1971 **Monthly Labor Review.**

FACSIMILE OF THE CPS STANDARD QUESTIONNAIRE



3. LINE NUMBER

9. What was . . . doing most of LAST WEEK –
{ Working / Keeping house / Going to school } or something else?

- Working (Skip to 20A) . . . . . WK ○
- With a job but not at work . . J ○
- Looking for work . . . . LK ○
- Keeping house . . . . H ○
- Going to school . . . . S ○
- Unable to work (Skip to 24) . U ○
- Retired . . . . R ○
- Other (Specify) . . . . OT ○

0C. Does . . . USUALLY work 35 hours or more a week at this job?

Yes ○ What is the reason . . . worked less than 35 hours LAST WEEK?

No ○ What is the reason . . . USUALLY works less than 35 hours a week?

(Mark the appropriate reason)

- Slack work . . . . ○
- Material shortage . . . . ○
- Plant or machine repair . . . . . . ○
- New job started during week . ○
- Job terminated during week . . ○
- Could find only part-time work ○
- Holiday (Legal or religious) . . . ○
- Labor dispute . . . . ○
- Bad weather . . . . ○
- Own illness . . . . ○
- On vacation . . . . ○
- Too busy with housework, school, personal bus., etc. ○
- Did not want full-time work . . ○
- Full-time work week under 35 hours ○
- Other reason (Specify) . . . . . . ○

(Skip to 23 and enter job worked at last week)

20. Did . . . do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house? (Note: If farm or business operator in hh., ask about unpaid work)

Yes ○ No ○ (Go to 21)

20A. How many hours did . . . work LAST WEEK at all jobs?

0 0 / 1 1 / 2 2 / 3 3 / 4 4 / 5 5 / 6 6 / 7 7 / 8 8 / 9 9

20B. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

- 49+ ○ (Skip to item 23)
- 1-34 ○ (Go to 20C)
- 35-48 ○ (Go to 20D)

20D. Did . . . lose any time or take any time off LAST WEEK for any reason such as illness, holiday or slack work?

Yes ○ How many hours did . . . take off?

(Correct 20A if lost time not already deducted, if 20A reduced below 35, correct 20B and fill 20C; otherwise, skip to 23.)

No ○

20E. Did . . . work any overtime or at more than one job LAST WEEK?

Yes ○ How many extra hours did . . . work?

(Correct 20A and 20B as necessary if extra hours not already included and skip to 23.)

No ○

(Skip to 23)

21. (If J in 19, skip to 21A.) Did . . . have a job or business from which he was temporarily absent or on layoff LAST WEEK?

Yes ○ No ○ (Go to 22)

21A. Why was . . . absent from work LAST WEEK?

- Own illness . . . . ○
- On vacation . . . . ○
- Bad weather . . . . ○
- Labor dispute . . ○
- New job to begin within 30 days ○ (Skip to 22B and 22C2)
- Temporary layoff (Under 30 days) ○ } (Skip to 22C3)
- Indefinite layoff (30 days or more or no def. recall date) ○ } (Skip to 22C3)
- Other (Specify) . . ○

21B. Is . . . getting wages or salary for any of the time off LAST WEEK?

- Yes . . . . ○
- No . . . . ○
- Self-employed ○

21C. Does . . . usually work 35 hours or more a week at this job?

Yes ○

No ○

(Skip to 23 and enter job held last week)

OFFICE USE ONLY

INDUSTRY		OCCUPATION	
0 0	A ○	0 0 0	N ○
1 1	B ○	1 1 1	P ○
2 2	C ○	2 2 2	Q ○
3 3	D ○	3 3 3	R ○
4 4	E ○	4 4 4	S ○
5 5	F ○	5 5 5	T ○
6 6	G ○	6 6 6	U ○
7 7 7	H ○	7 7	V ○
8 8 8	J ○	8 8	W ○
9 9 9	K ○	9 9	X ○
	L ○		Y ○
Ref. ○	M ○	Ref. ○	Z ○

22. (If LK in 19, skip to 22A.) Has . . . been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?

Yes ○ No ○ (Go to 24)

22A. What has . . . been doing in the last 4 weeks to find work? (Mark all methods used, do not read list.)

Checked with–

- pub. employ. agency ○
- pvt. employ. agency ○
- employer directly . . ○
- friends or relatives ○

- Placed or answered ads . . . . ○
- Nothing (Skip to 24) . . . . ○
- Other (Specify in notes, e.g., MDTA, union or prof. register, etc.) . . . . . ○

22B. Why did . . . start looking for work? Was it because . . . lost or quit a job at that time (pause) or was there some other reason?

- Lost job . . . . ○
- Quit job . . . . ○
- Left school . . . . ○
- Wanted temporary work ○
- Other (Specify in notes) ○

22C. 1) How many weeks has . . . been looking for work?

2) How many weeks ago did . . . start looking for work?

3) How many weeks ago was . . . laid off?

0 0 / 1 1 / 2 2 / 3 3 / 4 4 / 5 5 / 6 6 / 7 7 / 8 8 / 9 9

22D. Has . . . been looking for full-time or part-time work?

Full ○ Part ○

22E. Is there any reason why . . . could not take a job LAST WEEK?

Yes ○

- Already has a job . . . . . ○
- Temporary illness . . . . ○
- Going to school . . . . . . ○
- Other (Specify in notes) ○

No ○

22F. When did . . . last work at a full-time job or business lasting 2 consecutive weeks or more?

1971 or later (Write month and year) . . ○

(Month and year)

- Before 1971 . . . . ○
- Nev. worked full-time 2 wks. or more ○
- Never worked at all . . . . ○

(Skip to 23 and enter last full-time civilian job lasting 2 weeks or more, job from which laid off, or "Never Worked")

24. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM

Unit in rotation group: (Mark one circle only)

○ 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 or 7 (End questions)
○ 4 or 8 (Go to 24A)

24A. When did . . . last work for pay at a regular job or business, either full- or part-time?

- Within past 12 months ○ } (Go to 24B)
- 1 up to 2 years ago . . ○ } (Go to 24B)
- 2 up to 3 years ago . . ○ } (Go to 24B)
- 3 up to 4 years ago . . ○ } (Go to 24B)
- 4 up to 5 years ago . . ○ } (Go to 24B)
- 5 or more years ago . . ○ } (Skip to 24C)
- Never worked . . . . ○ } (Skip to 24C)

24B. Why did . . . leave that job?

- Personal, family (Incl. pregnancy) or school . . . . . ○
- Health . . . . ○
- Retirement or old age . . . . ○
- Seasonal job completed . . . . ○
- Slack work or business conditions ○
- Temporary nonseasonal job completed . . . ○
- Unsatisfactory work arrangements (Hours, pay, etc.) ○
- Other . . . . ○

24C. Does . . . want a regular job now, either full- or part-time?

- Yes . . . . ○ } (Go to 24D)
- Maybe - it depends (Specify in notes) ○ } (Go to 24D)
- No . . . . ○ } (Skip to 24E)
- Don't know . . . . ○ } (Skip to 24E)

24D. What are the reasons . . . is not looking for work?

(Mark each reason mentioned)

- Believes no work available in line of work or area . . . . ○
- Couldn't find any work . . . . ○
- Lacks nec. schooling, training, skills or experience . . ○
- Employers think too young or too old . . . . . ○
- Other pers. handicap in finding job ○
- Can't arrange child care . . . . ○
- Family responsibilities . . . . ○
- In school or other training . . . . ○
- Ill health, physical disability . . . . ○
- Other (Specify in notes) . . . . ○
- Don't know . . . . ○

24E. Does . . . intend to look for work of any kind in the next 12 months?

- Yes . . . . ○
- It depends (Specify in notes) ○
- No . . . . ○
- Don't know . . . . ○

(If entry in 24B, describe job in 23)

23. DESCRIPTION OF JOB OR BUSINESS

23A. For whom did . . . work? (Name of company, business, organization or other employer)

23B. What kind of business or industry is this? (For example: TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Dept., farm.)

23C. What kind of work was . . . doing? (For example: electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer.)

23D. What were . . .'s most important activities or duties? (For example: types, keeps account books, files, sells cars, operates printing press, finishes concrete.)

23E. Was this person

- An employee of PRIVATE Co., bus., or individual for wages, salary or comm. . . P ○
- A FEDERAL government employee . . . . F ○
- A STATE government employee . . . . S ○
- A LOCAL government employee . . . . L ○
- Self-empl. in OWN bus., prof. practice, or farm
  - Is the business incorporated? Yes . . . . I ○
  - Is the business incorporated? No (or farm) . . . . SE ○
- Working WITHOUT PAY in fam. bus. or farm . . . . WP ○
- NEVER WORKED . . . . NEV ○

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by Wilson H. Grabill

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Bell 36·34

PREMARITAL FERTILITY

INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of this report is to present selected highlights and findings from the 1970 census on the fertility of single women and of women who married while pregnant. Topics covered include the proportion of women who had children while single, the extent to which these women subsequently married, and their age at marriage. Also featured are data on women who had a first child at an interval soon enough after marriage to imply a premarital conception and data for the great majority of women who had their first child at an interval long enough after marriage that did not imply a premarital conception. The findings include comparisons by characteristics such as race, educational attainment, the current (1970) life style as indicated by the occupation of the woman and her husband (if any), family income in 1969, and poverty status. Some information is also presented on the proportion of unmarried mothers who eventually married and on the stability of the marriages of women who married after a premarital conception. An appendix discusses how fertility histories were derived from census questionnaire items and indicates the extent of nonreporting and other limitations of the data.

The source notes shown with the tables in this report indicate where the data originated, but in most cases some manipulation of information was involved to obtain differences between figures, derivations of percentages, etc. Hence, the reader should not expect to find exactly the same detail in the source tables.

AN OVERVIEW

Table 1 presents data on the timing of the first child for women who were born in 1930 to 1934. The purpose of the table is to indicate some of the many points of view from which a given set of cross-classifications can be examined. All of the parts of table 1 were derived from the much briefer table 2. The birth cohort of 1930 to 1934 was essentially nearing the end of its lifetime childbearing at the time of the census in 1970. It had participated in the Nation's pre-1957 trend (since reversed) toward early marriage and childbearing. Among the highlights shown by the data in table 1 are:

1. In general, 94 of each 100 women in the cohort had ever married, indicating that marriage was nearly universal.

2. Even the few women who remained single were mothers in some instances. That happened for 18.8 percent of the women who remained single. By race, the proportions were 10.3 percent for Whites and 55.5 percent for Blacks.

Single

3. Overall, 6.7 percent of the women in the cohort of 1930 to 1934 had become mothers while single. That occurred for 4.5 percent of the Whites and 23.1 percent of the Blacks.

4. A large majority of the women who became mothers while single subsequently married. That occurred with 83.2 percent of women of all races, 87.6 percent of Whites and 76.6 percent of Blacks who were single at the time their first child was born.

5. Although some women became mothers while single, they were outnumbered among Whites by women who were pregnant at marriage but married before the child was born. Among Whites, 62.9 percent of the women with a premaritally conceived first child married before the child was born. Among Blacks, however, only 31.6 percent married before the child was born; the rest married later or remained single.

6. As has been customary for many generations in this country, motherhood continued to follow marriage in most cases. Including the women with a child born shortly after marriage as well as those who waited for a longer time, 94.8 percent of the White mothers and 73.5 percent of the Black mothers had their first child after marriage.

7. The differences between Whites and Blacks in marriage customs and the timing of births are thought to reflect many factors such as attitudes and job opportunities or economic considerations as well as knowledge of and the efficient use of family planning practices. Whatever the causes, the results show that 9.2 percent of Whites and 16.7 percent of Blacks became mothers 0 to 2 calendar quarters after marriage rather than the more usual 3 or more quarters (9 months or more) after marriage.

Table 1 (and also other tables in this report) show spacing intervals in terms of the number of calendar quarters that elapsed between two or more events because events recorded in the 1970 census were dated in terms of calendar quarter (January to March, April to June, July to September, November to December) and year. Day and/or month was not obtained.

Table 1. TIMING OF FIRST MARRIAGE AND FIRST BIRTH, FOR WOMEN BORN IN 1930 TO 1934, BY RACE

Subject	All races	White	Black
Women born in 1930 to 1934	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ever married by age 37	94.0	94.5	90.3
Still single at age 37	6.0	5.5	9.7
Women born in 1930 to 1934	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mother by 1970	88.3	88.6	86.9
While single	6.7	4.5	23.1
While ever married	81.6	84.0	63.8
Childless in 1970	11.7	11.4	13.1
Women childless in 1970	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ever married by age 37	58.5	57.2	66.9
Still single at age 37	41.5	42.8	33.1
Mothers by 1970	100.0	100.0	100.0
First child born 3 or more calendar quarters after marriage of mother	83.3	86.1	61.2
First child born 0 to 2 calendar quarters after marriage of mother	9.1	8.7	12.3
Mother married after birth of first child	6.3	4.5	20.4
Mother still single at age 37	1.3	0.6	6.2
Mothers while ever married	100.0	100.0	100.0
First child born 0 to 2 calendar quarters after marriage	9.9	9.2	16.7
First child born 3 or more calendar quarters after marriage	90.1	90.8	83.3
Mothers with first child conceived before marriage	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child born 0 to 2 calendar quarters after marriage	54.6	62.9	31.6
Mother married after birth of child	37.8	32.5	52.4
Mother still single at age 37	7.6	4.6	16.0
Mothers while single	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mother married after birth of child	83.2	87.6	76.6
Mother still single at age 37	16.8	12.4	23.4
Women still single at age 37	100.0	100.0	100.0
Childless in 1970	81.2	89.7	44.5
Mother by 1970	18.8	10.3	55.5

Source: Table 2, infra.

Table 2. FIRST BIRTHS BEFORE AND AFTER FIRST MARRIAGES, FOR WOMEN BORN IN 1930 TO 1934, BY RACE

Subject	All races		White		Black	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Women born in 1930 to 1934...........	5,740,168	100.0	4,992,997	100.0	653,986	100.0
First child born while mother was single...	384,044	6.7	227,148	4.5	150,976	23.1
Mother subsequently married by age 37....	319,551	5.6	198,992	4.0	115,633	17.7
Mother still single at age 37............	64,493	1.1	28,156	0.6	35,343	5.4
First child born after mother's marriage...	4,683,942	81.6	4,194,502	84.0	417,231	63.8
0 to 2 calendar quarters after marriage..	462,445	8.1	385,666	7.7	69,650	10.7
3 or more calendar quarters after marriage.	4,221,497	73.5	3,808,836	76.3	347,581	53.2
Childless in 1970........................	672,181	11.7	571,347	11.4	85,779	13.1
Ever married by age 37...................	393,170	6.8	326,943	6.5	57,421	8.8
Still single at age 37...................	279,011	4.9	244,404	4.9	28,358	4.3

Source: 1970 census report PC(2)-3B, tables 1, 27, and 88. Division by calendar quarters estimated from the experience of the 1950 to 1954 marriage cohort. Some of the detail for all races estimated by prorating the sum of data for Whites and Blacks to add to known totals for women of all races.

PROPORTIONS OF WOMEN WHO HAVE HAD CHILDREN WHILE SINGLE

Table 3 presents summary data from the 1970 census for birth cohorts of women (single and ever married combined). Among the women in the several birth cohorts of 1920-24 to 1940-44, the usual pattern was for about 5 percent of the White women to have had at least one child while single. Among White women who had children, the usual pattern was for almost 6 percent of he first births to have occurred while the mother was single. Much higher percentages appear in the data for the birth cohorts of 1945 to 1949 and 1950 to 1954 because many of their eventual lifetime first births within marriage were yet to come.

In contrast to the near-stability in the percentages ust cited for White women in the cohorts of 1920-24 to 1940-44, Black women had large increases in the proportions with a child born before marriage, from 14 percent n the cohort of 1920 to 1924 to 31 percent in the cohort of 1940 to 1944. Among Black mothers, the corresponding range by cohorts was from 18 to 38 percent.

The data in table 3 should be interpreted with awareness that the true incidence of births before marriage is likely to be even higher because of misreporting of some dates or events. Although most respondents probably reported the date of a legal marriage, the 1970 census did not ask about the legality of marriage, and some persons may have reported the approximate date when a consensual marriage or an informal arrangement began. n the preparation of the edited tape files used for tabulations, any woman whose relationship to the household head was "wife" was automatically coded as "now married," and a marriage date was allocated if none was given on the enumeration records.

Vital statistics of the United States can be used for a rough partial check on the figures from the 1970 census, although the data are not strictly comparable. For example, in the year 1962 some 34 States reported on the legitimacy of births by race and order of birth. (New ersey did not ask race in 1962; the other missing States did not ask about legitimacy when registering births.) In these 34 States, 6.3 percent of White first births and 4.8 percent of the other first births (mostly Black) were illegitimate. These figures correspond reasonably well to the data in table 1 for the 1940 to 1944 birth cohort of women, wherein 6.3 percent of the White first births and 38.3 percent of the Black first births were classified as occurring to mothers who were single at the time of birth. The 1940 to 1944 cohort of women was around age 20 (close to the median age of single women at the birth of their first child) shortly before and after the year 1962. It should be noted, however, that the vital statistics on illegitimate births include not only births to single mothers but also births to widowed and divorced women and perhaps to some women who were separated from their husband.

The 1970 census materials on first births before marriage can also be examined from a calendar period point of view instead of a cohort point of view. Consider the births that occurred in the calendar period 1965 to 1969. According to the data shown in table 68 of the 1970 census report PC(2)-3B, White women surviving to 1970 had 5,244,648 first births during the years 1965 to 1969, of which 8.5 percent occurred to mothers who were single at the time of the birth. Among Blacks, the corresponding figures were 903,279 first births of which 47.4 percent occurred to mothers who were single. In contrast, birth registration data from reports on **Vital Statistics of the United States** indicate that 5,303,088 White first births and 879,339 Black first births occurred in the years 1965 to 1969. The proportions of first births that were illegitimate were available from vital statistics for 1969 but not for earlier years. In 1969, 10.1 percent of first births among Whites and 52.6 percent among Blacks were reported to be illegitimate.

Some women who became mothers while single had more than one child. Table 4 shows what happened among the mothers who were still single at the time of the 1970 census. By 1970, 28.9 percent of the never-married White mothers 14 to 54 years old had 2 to 4 children and another 7.8 percent had 5 or more as compared with 63.3 percent who stopped at one live birth. Among Blacks, the corresponding figures were 37.3 percent with 2 to 4 children ever born, 8.7 percent with 5 or more, and 54.0 percent with only one live birth. The figures include both the many young recent mothers and the fewer older ones who have had more time in which to have more than one child. The largest numbers of never-married mothers occur in the 5-year age group 20 to 24 for Whites (123,417) and Blacks (164,862). Largely because of attrition to the single population as women eventually marry, table 4 shows that there were only a little over half as many mothers who were still single at ages 25 to 29 than at ages 20 to 24.

Table 3. PROPORTION OF WOMEN WHO WERE CHILDLESS AND PROPORTION WHO WERE MOTHERS WITH FIRST CHILD BORN BEFORE MARRIAGE, FOR WOMEN BORN IN 1920 TO 1954, BY RACE AND AGE

Race, birth cohort, and age in 1970		Number of women	Percent				Percent of first births occurring while single
			Total	Childless	With first birth		
					While single	After marriage	
ALL RACES							
Women born in--	Age in 1970:						
1950 to 1954.....	15 to 20.....	9,441,641	100.0	90.4	3.5	6.1	36.5
1945 to 1949.....	20 to 25.....	8,252,175	100.0	53.6	7.5	38.9	16.2
1940 to 1944.....	25 to 30.....	6,785,777	100.0	22.8	7.9	69.3	10.2
1935 to 1939.....	30 to 35.....	5,839,079	100.0	13.2	8.0	78.8	9.2
1930 to 1934.....	35 to 40.....	5,740,168	100.0	11.7	6.7	81.6	7.6
1925 to 1929.....	40 to 45.....	6,156,829	100.0	12.8	6.5	80.7	7.5
1920 to 1924.....	45 to 50.....	6,266,117	100.0	15.0	5.8	79.2	6.8
WHITE							
Women born in--	Age in 1970:						
1950 to 1954.....	15 to 20.....	8,105,867	100.0	92.3	1.7	6.0	22.1
1945 to 1949.....	20 to 25.....	7,197,461	100.0	55.8	4.4	39.8	10.0
1940 to 1944.....	25 to 30.....	5,916,673	100.0	23.2	4.9	71.9	6.4
1935 to 1939.....	30 to 35.....	5,059,874	100.0	13.2	5.1	81.7	5.9
1930 to 1934.....	35 to 40.....	4,992,997	100.0	11.4	4.6	84.0	5.2
1925 to 1929.....	40 to 45.....	5,415,876	100.0	12.5	5.0	82.5	5.7
1920 to 1924.....	45 to 50.....	5,599,009	100.0	14.4	4.9	80.7	5.7
BLACK							
Women born in--	Age in 1970:						
1950 to 1954.....	15 to 20.....	1,211,817	100.0	77.4	16.0	6.6	70.8
1945 to 1949.....	20 to 25.....	938,540	100.0	36.5	30.4	33.1	47.9
1940 to 1944.....	25 to 30.....	761,182	100.0	18.8	31.0	50.2	38.2
1935 to 1939.....	30 to 35.....	682,485	100.0	12.9	29.1	58.0	33.4
1930 to 1934.....	35 to 40.....	653,986	100.0	13.1	23.1	63.8	26.6
1925 to 1929.....	40 to 45.....	655,775	100.0	15.9	17.7	66.4	21.0
1920 to 1924.....	45 to 50.....	599,484	100.0	20.3	14.4	65.3	18.1

Source: 1970 census report PC(2)-3B, tables 1 and 93.

Table 4. MOTHERS 15 TO 54 YEARS OLD WHO WERE STILL SINGLE IN 1970 BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN, RACE, AND AGE

Race and age	Never-married mothers	Percent			
		Total	1 child	2 to 4 children	5 or more children
ALL RACES					
Total, 14 to 54 years....	1,001,832	100.0	58.0	33.7	8.2
14 to 17 years................	118,022	100.0	86.8	13.2	-
18 and 19 years...............	142,078	100.0	77.6	21.3	1.2
20 to 24 years................	296,283	100.0	64.6	32.2	3.2
25 to 29 years................	156,875	100.0	44.9	45.3	9.9
30 to 39 years................	158,982	100.0	34.9	44.8	20.3
40 to 54 years................	129,592	100.0	39.8	42.0	18.3
WHITE					
Total, 14 to 54 years....	414,704	100.0	63.3	28.9	7.8
14 to 17 years................	38,141	100.0	79.9	20.1	-
18 and 19 years...............	55,644	100.0	80.9	16.8	2.3
20 to 24 years................	123,417	100.0	73.7	21.7	4.7
25 to 29 years................	63,951	100.0	56.0	35.2	8.8
30 to 39 years................	66,665	100.0	45.3	40.6	14.1
40 to 54 years................	66,886	100.0	44.9	39.6	15.6
BLACK					
Total, 14 to 54 years....	561,141	100.0	54.0	37.3	8.7
14 to 17 years................	75,904	100.0	89.8	10.2	-
18 and 19 years...............	82,655	100.0	75.2	24.3	0.4
20 to 24 years................	164,842	100.0	57.7	40.0	2.2
25 to 29 years................	89,035	100.0	36.9	52.4	10.7
30 to 39 years................	88,697	100.0	27.1	47.7	25.2
40 to 54 years................	60,008	100.0	34.3	44.2	21.5

- Represents zero.
Source: Table 3 and 1970 census report PC(2)-3B, tables 104 and 107.

NEVER-MARRIED MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN PRESENT

Never-married mothers under age 25 less often than older mothers were recorded as having some or all of their children living with them. Evidently the young mothers more often than older mothers either gave up the children for adoption or placed them temporarily with relatives or in foster homes. In general, Black mothers of all ages were more likely to keep their children than were White mothers, perhaps because foster homes or adoption prospects may be harder to find. Differences are most marked when comparisons are made for mothers who have had several children, but they also exist for one-child mothers.

In 1970 the smallest proportions with children present occurred among White never-married mothers 14 to 17 years old. In that age group, 21.3 percent of the one-child mothers and only 3.3 percent of those with 2 to 4 children had at least one child living with them (table 5). Among Blacks the comparable figures for the age group 14 to 17 were 24.6 percent with a child present among women with one child ever born and 31.9 percent among those with 2 to 4 children ever born.

The proportions with children present increased through ages 18 and 19 and 20 to 24, reaching the highest level at ages 25 to 39. The proportions decline sharply after age 40 because many of the children have grown up and left home.

Among White women in the age group 25 to 29 where the proportion with children present was high, 48.4 percent of the one-child women and 57.2 percent of the women with 2 to 4 children ever born had at least one child present.

Among Black women, the peak proportions with at least one child present occurred in age group 30 to 39 years and involved 50.4 percent of the one-child mothers and 66.7 percent of the mothers with 2 to 4 children ever born.

Table 5 also contains data for the relatively few women never married who have had 5 children or more. The table shows that Black women with large families were keeping their children more often than were White women with large families.

Table 5. PRESENCE OF CHILDREN FOR MOTHERS 14 TO 54 YEARS OLD IN 1970 WHO WERE STILL SINGLE, BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN, RACE, AND AGE

Subject	Women, 14 to 54 years	Age of woman					
		14 to 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 54 years
WHITE							
Single women with 1 child ever born:							
Number	262,398	30,474	44,990	90,908	35,810	30,208	30,008
Percent with only child present	35.5	21.3	26.8	38.4	48.4	45.3	28.9
Percent with only child absent	64.5	78.7	73.2	61.6	51.6	54.7	71.1
Single women with 2 to 4 children:							
Number	119,817	7,667	9,358	26,747	22,490	27,087	26,468
Percent with all children present	22.6	2.6	12.8	24.8	34.7	29.4	12.5
Percent with some children present	10.2	0.8	3.9	8.6	12.5	11.0	13.9
Percent with all children absent	67.2	96.6	83.3	66.6	52.8	59.6	73.6
Single women with 5 or more children:							
Number	32,489	-	1,296	5,762	5,651	9,370	10,410
Percent with all children present	5.8	-	-	1.8	4.6	11.7	4.1
Percent with some or all children absent	94.2	-	100.0	98.2	95.4	88.3	95.9
BLACK							
Single women with 1 child ever born:							
Number	302,995	68,150	62,194	95,170	32,850	24,041	20,590
Percent with only child present	38.1	24.6	35.0	44.7	48.4	50.4	30.9
Percent with only child absent	61.9	75.4	65.0	55.3	51.6	49.6	69.1
Single women with 2 to 4 children:							
Number	209,356	7,754	20,104	65,998	46,687	42,294	26,519
Percent with all children present	42.4	20.7	34.1	46.1	51.7	49.1	18.9
Percent with some children present	15.8	11.2	8.5	12.5	15.5	17.6	28.9
Percent with all children absent	41.7	68.1	57.4	41.4	32.8	33.3	52.[illegible]
Single women with 5 or more children:							
Number	48,790	-	357	3,674	9,498	22,362	12,899
Percent with all children present	27.2	-	6.2	26.0	39.5	30.9	12.7
Percent with some or all children absent	72.8	-	93.8	74.0	60.5	69.1	87.[illegible]

- Represents zero.

Source: 1970 census report PC(2)-3B, tables 104 and 107.

MARRIAGE PROSPECTS OF WOMEN WHO HAD CHILDREN WHILE SINGLE AND OF OTHER WOMEN

The cohort of women born in 1930 to 1934 has been chosen for the purpose of illustrating marriage prospects. The cohort born in 1930 to 1934 comprises women who were 35 to 40 years old as of April 1, 1970; they were old enough for nearly all of the cohort's lifetime first marriages and first births to have already occurred. Younger cohorts would have less complete experience and older cohorts would have less recent experience. This group is especially significant because the women born in 1930 to 1934 were around age 20 (close to the median age at marriage) in 1950 to 1954, which was a period when women were marrying at the youngest age on record and when the Nation's annual birth rate was approaching the post-World War II peak (reached in 1957). Although a younger average age at first marriage might be thought to have the effect of reducing the number of women at risk of having a child before marriage, vital statistics also showed a trend toward a higher incidence of illegitimate births. The pill and the IUD were not on the market during the 1950's, and no State had yet liberalized its laws regarding induced abortion. Hence, the cohort of women born in 1930 to 1934 probably has included one of the largest numbers of women with at least one child born before marriage.

Among all women born in 1930 to 1934, 94.0 percent had married by age 37. By race, the proportions were 94.5 percent for Whites and 90.3 percent for Blacks. Among women in this birth cohort who had a child while single, 87.6 percent of the Whites and 77.6 percent of the Blacks subsequently married by the 1970 census date. Proportions cited for all women in the cohort involve marriage experience from age 14 to age 37, whereas proportions for women who had a child while single involve the shorter period of marriage prospects after, the age at which the woman became a mother. A more careful examination of data by age would show that single women who have had children are not necessarily at a serious disadvantage in prospects for marriage. This is demonstrated in the section on "Age of mothers at birth of their first child."

For the cohort of 1930 to 1934, the highest proportions ever married by age 37 occurred among the women who were mothers, including the many who became mothers after marriage as well as the few who were mothers before marriage. A combined proportion of 99 percent of the White mothers and 94 percent of the Black mothers had ever married as of 1970. Conversely, the lowest proportions occurred among the women who were still childless by age 37. As of 1970, only 58 percent of the childless White women and 69 percent of the childless Black women had ever married.

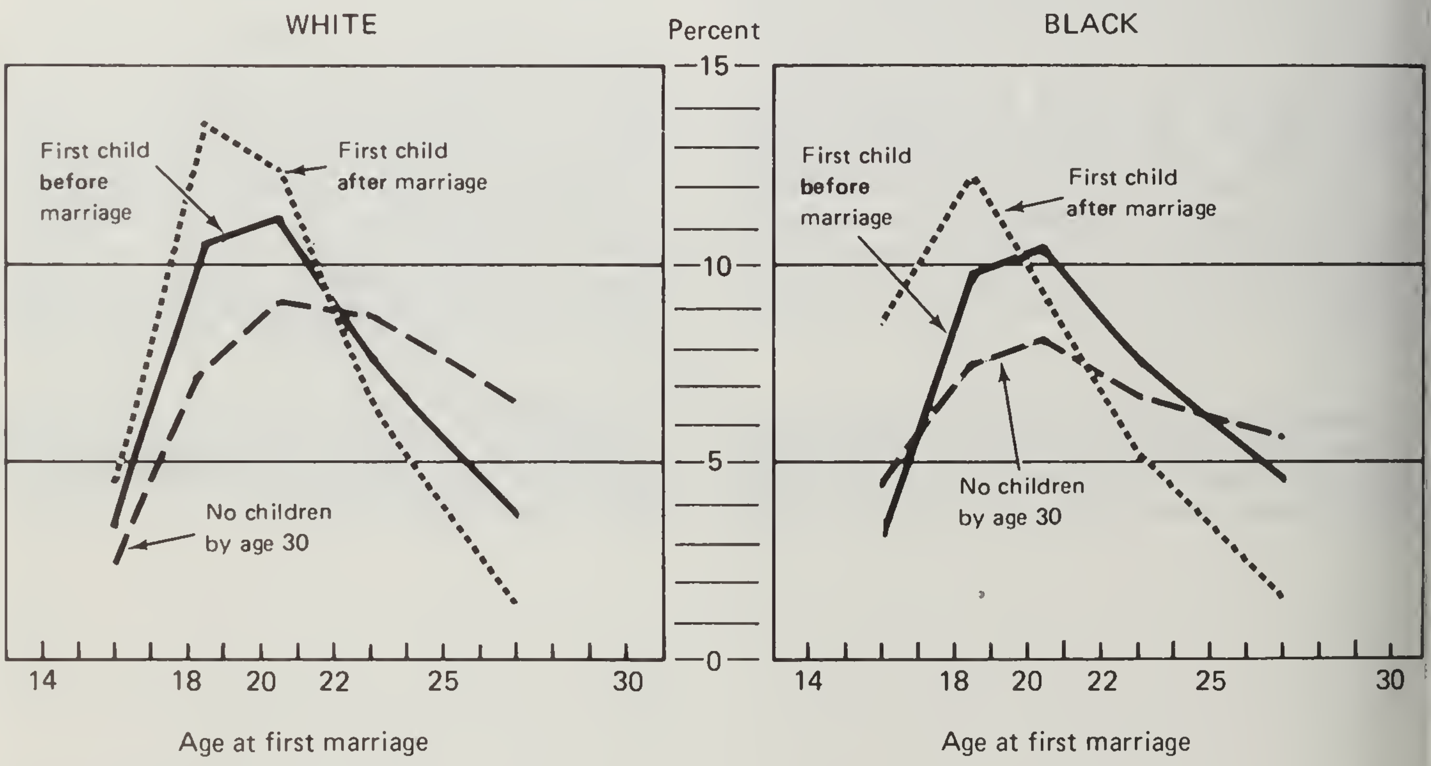
From the data just cited, it is clear that the lifetime probabilities of marriage were much greater among the women who had children while single than among the women who remained childless.

Age at first marriage is a topic that can be viewed from the standpoint of either birth cohorts of women or of marriage cohorts. The birth cohorts used here are old enough for most of the marriages that will ever happen in the lifetime of the cohort to have already occurred. Of course, many of the marriages will not have occurred recently. Nevertheless, a study of age at marriage for women who thereafter remained childless can best be made with marriages that are not recent. Data are presented in figure 1 for women 30 to 54 years old in 1970 who first married by age 30, with childbearing tallied (intentionally) only to age 30. Those were women in the birth cohorts of 1916 to 1940.

Figure 1 illustrates the general principle that women who have their first child after marriage tend to be selective of those who married at relatively young ages. Among women who had their first child after marriage, there was much concentration around their modal ages at marriage (18 and 19). Women who remained childless after marriage were more widely distributed by age at marriage, with considerable proportions married at ages much older than the modal age. The general pattern holds for Whites and Blacks alike, although the magnitudes differ.

Figure 1. Age at Marriage and Timing of the First Child

(For women 30 to 54 years old in 1970. Marriage and first births limited in this chart to events occurring by age 30)



Source: 1970 census report PC(2)-3B,

For marriage cohorts, data on premarital pregnancies are available from the 1970 census not only for women who had children before the first marriage began but also for women who conceived a child before marriage but married 0 to 2 calendar quarters before their first child was born.

Two selected marriage cohorts are shown in table 6. One consists of women who married for the first time in 1965 to 1969, regardless of any subsequent changes in marital status from separation, widowhood, divorce, or remarriage. The other marriage cohort consists of women who first married in 1950 to 1954. Both cohorts have had their full experience with premarital pregnancies, of course. Additional postmaritally conceived first births will occur in years after 1970; these additional births will somewhat alter the distributions by age at first marriage from those shown for women who were still childless at the time of the 1970 census. A rough idea of things to come might be that about 20 percent of White women first married in 1965 to 1969 will have their first child in the years after the 1970 census date as will 6 percent of the Black women. For the cohort of 1950 to 1954, comparable estimates are that 2 percent of the White and 3 percent of the Black women will have their first child after the 1970 census date. These projections are based on computations which assume that 7 percent of the White women in the two marriage cohorts and 9 percent of the Black women will remain childless in their lifetime. (The assumptions are based on data from tables 6 and 7 of the 1970 census report PC(2)-3A which show that ever-married women age 35 to 39 had those levels of childlessness.)

The data on marriage cohorts in table 6, like those above on birth cohorts of women, show that the women who had their first child after marriage usually married at a relatively young age. The marriage data in table 6 show further that women who had their first child 0 to 2 calendar quarters after the marriage began included a larger proportion who married at age 14 to 17 than that for women who waited at least 3 calendar quarters to have their first child. Among Whites and Blacks alike and in both the more recent and older marriage cohorts of women, young brides (14 to 19 years old) comprised substantially more than half of all women who married 0 to 2 calendar quarters before their first child was born. This did not necessarily mean, however, that most young brides were premaritally pregnant. For example, among White brides who first married at ages 14 to 17 in 1965 to 1969, only 32 percent had a premaritally conceived first child; the other 68 percent were still childless as of 1970. But, among those brides who were ever premaritally pregnant, 89 percent married before the child was born. Among Black brides at ages 14 to 17, 54 percent were ever premaritally pregnant, and among those premaritally pregnant, 67 percent married before the child was born.

Among the relatively few brides who married for the first time at ages 30 and over in 1965 to 1969, 31 percent of the Whites and 58 percent of the Blacks had a premaritally conceived first birth; among those who were premaritally pregnant, 26 percent of the Whites and 50 percent of the Blacks had that first child before marriage—some of them long before. It is not known how many of these older brides were legally marrying the fathers of their children after a long consensual relationship and how many were marrying another man.

Among White women who first married in 1965 to 1969, the median age at first marriage was highest (22.6 years) for those who had a child before marriage and lowest (19.3) for those who had their first child early (0 to 2 calendar quarters) after marriage. For those who had no premaritally conceived first child, the median age at first marriage was 20.7 years. These findings suggest that the median age of White women who had a child before marriage was generally about 2 years later than that for women with no premaritally conceived first child and about 3 years later than that for women who had their first child very early after marriage. The patterns of median age at first marriage for Black women are essentially similar, being respectively 21.9 years (premarital child), 19.3 years (first child 0 to 2 calendar quarters after marriage), and 20.7 years (no premaritally conceived first child). Blacks, however, had higher proportions than Whites with first marriages at ages 14 to 17, even when there was no first child recorded as being premaritally conceived.

The data in table 7 for women who first married in 1965 to 1969 typify patterns of birth rates which have prevailed among earlier cohorts and which will likely prevail in the future. Thus, the proportion of women with a first child born shortly after marriage is highest for brides who were 14 to 17 years old at marriage. Thereafter, the proportions decline among women of successively older marriage ages. Conversely, a pattern of lowest porportion with a first child born before marriage occurs among women who married at ages 14 to 17 and thereafter the proportions increase among women of successively older ages at marriage. When premaritally conceived first child birth rates are considered (adding together births occurring before marriage and those occurring shortly after marriage), a U-shaped pattern emerges: the premaritally conceived first child birth rates per 1,000 women decline from a relatively high level among women who first married at ages 14 to 17 to a low point just before marriage age 25. The trend then turns upwards, with the women who first married at ages 30 and over having about as high a rate as that for women who first married at ages 14 to 17.

Table 6. AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE OF WOMEN WITH AND WITHOUT PREMARITALLY CONCEIVED CHILDREN, FOR WHITE AND BLACK WOMEN WHO FIRST MARRIED IN 1965 TO 1969 AND IN 1950 TO 1954

Subject	Total women	With a premaritally conceived child		Without a premaritally conceived child	
		Child born before marriage	Child born 0 to 2 quarters after marriage	Still childless, 1970	First child born 3 or more quarters after marriage
WHITE					
Married in 1965 to 1969					
Women	6,371,631	378,360	956,542	1,695,577	3,341,152
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14 to 17 years	13.6	8.0	25.7	5.9	14.7
18 and 19 years	29.3	18.8	36.1	22.3	32.4
20 and 21 years	26.0	19.4	21.3	32.2	25.5
22 to 24 years	18.8	17.8	11.0	25.3	18.3
25 to 29 years	7.4	15.0	4.1	6.1	6.8
30 years and over	4.9	21.0	1.8	8.2	2.3
Median age (years)	20.5	22.6	19.3	21.4	20.2
Married in 1950 to 1954					
Women	5,383,822	179,597	432,655	498,672	4,272,898
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14 to 17 years	17.9	14.7	27.1	6.4	19.4
18 and 19 years	24.1	18.2	28.6	10.4	26.8
20 and 21 years	20.6	16.9	18.8	11.8	23.0
22 to 24 years	17.8	12.3	13.1	15.9	19.4
25 to 29 years	11.0	14.2	7.9	16.8	11.0
30 years and over	8.7	23.8	4.5	38.6	0.5
Median age (years)	20.8	22.0	19.6	26.6	20.3
BLACK					
Married in 1965 to 1969					
Women	780,295	228,771	174,306	119,969	257,249
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14 to 17 years	17.6	10.6	28.4	5.7	22.0
18 and 19 years	25.8	20.9	33.4	17.4	28.9
20 and 21 years	20.4	19.7	18.5	23.5	21.0
22 to 24 years	16.3	17.9	10.7	22.0	16.0
25 to 29 years	10.1	14.3	5.6	13.8	7.6
30 years and over	9.8	16.6	3.4	17.5	4.4
Median age (years)	20.6	21.9	19.3	22.5	19.9
Married in 1950 to 1954					
Women	639,655	98,182	113,452	76,946	351,075
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14 to 17 years	26.0	15.3	35.0	11.5	29.4
18 and 19 years	20.3	20.5	24.4	9.6	21.3
20 and 21 years	16.1	18.8	14.8	10.7	17.0
22 to 24 years	14.4	16.7	12.4	15.0	14.3
25 to 29 years	11.4	13.1	7.2	18.1	10.7
30 years and over	11.8	15.7	6.3	35.1	7.3
Median age (years)	20.5	21.5	19.2	25.9	19.9

Source: 1970 census report PC(2)-3B, tables 27 and 36.

Table 7. PREMARITALLY CONCEIVED FIRST BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN, WHO FIRST MARRIED IN 1965 TO 1969, BY RACE AND AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Race and age at first marriage	Women first married in 1965 to 1969	Premaritally conceived first births per 1,000 women			
		Total	Born before marriage	Born 0 to 2 calendar quarters after marriage	
				Rate	Percent of total
ALL RACES					
Total	7,276,343	244	85	159	65.2
14 to 17 years	1,012,427	350	55	295	84.3
18 and 19 years	2,089,812	254	58	196	77.2
20 and 21 years	1,839,916	196	65	131	66.8
22 to 24 years	1,355,878	176	82	94	53.4
25 to 29 years	579,340	248	158	90	36.3
30 years and over	398,970	362	301	61	16.9
WHITE					
Total	6,371,631	210	59	151	71.9
14 to 17 years	863,828	320	35	285	89.1
18 and 19 years	1,867,074	223	38	185	83.0
20 and 21 years	1,657,649	167	44	123	73.7
22 to 24 years	1,200,265	144	56	88	61.1
25 to 29 years	473,582	202	119	83	41.1
30 years and over	309,233	312	256	56	17.9
BLACK					
Total	780,295	517	293	224	43.3
14 to 17 years	137,309	538	177	361	67.1
18 and 19 years	201,172	527	238	289	54.8
20 and 21 years	159,532	484	282	202	41.7
22 to 24 years	127,240	468	321	147	31.4
25 to 29 years	78,897	540	416	124	23.0
30 years and over	76,145	575	498	77	13.4

Source: 1970 census report PC(2)-3B, table 36.

AGE OF MOTHERS AT BIRTH OF FIRST CHILD

As was pointed out above, women who marry after the birth of their first child are generally older at the time of marriage than women who marry before the birth of their first child. In terms of average age at childbirth, however, they comprise the youngest group. For example, among White mothers born in 1935 to 1939, the mean age at childbirth was 19.4 years for those who married after the child was born and 22.0 for those who married before the child was born (table 8). Oldest at childbirth among Whites were the minority of mothers who remained single, with a mean age at childbirth of 23.5 years. Among Blacks, the corresponding figures were 18.5 years at childbirth for the women who married after the child was born, 21.0 years for those who married before the first child was born, and 19.9 for the mothers who remained single.

Relatively few of the women who married after the birth of the first child had that child at ages over 25. In contrast, far more of the women who married before having a child had their first child at such ages. The mothers who remained single were even older, at least among the Whites.

The data in table 8 were manipulated to produce the left-hand part of the exhibit below which shows the approximate proportions of mothers who married after the birth of their first child, by age at childbirth. Of course, the older the age at childbirth, the less time the women had to marry by the 1970 census date. Still, the results shown in the left half of the exhibit may be a clue to the extent to which a late age at childbirth was adversely associated with the marriage prospects of the single mothers as compared with those who were young at childbirth.

Also shown in the right half of the exhibit, are the results from computations for women born in 1935 to 1939, regardless of motherhood, derived from table 1 of the 1970 census report PC(2)-3B. It should be kept in mind that data measured from the start of an age like 14 years rather than from an age group like 14 to 19 years gave the women more time in which to have married by the 1970 census date. Regardless, it appears by comparing the left half with the right half of the exhibit that age at birth of an illegitimate child may not much impair the marriage prospects of White unmarried mothers as compared with all White women of almost the same age. For Black women there is some impairment at ages under 25. It is not known why a relatively large proportion subsequently marrying (45.9 percent) appears for Black single women ages 30 to 34 at childbirth when only 27.1 percent of all Black women at the start of age 30 subsequently married. A similar pattern for ages 30 to 34 appears in data for Black women in the cohort of 1930 to 1934 (not shown here).

Women Born in 1935 to 1939

Mothers while single			All women		
Age at birth of first child	Percent of mothers who married by 1970		Single at start of age—	Percent of women (regardless of motherhood) who married by 1970	
	White	Black		White	Black
14 to 19.......	98.4	78.9	14............	93.9	88.1
20 to 24.......	83.3	69.9	20............	87.0	80.3
25 to 29.......	59.6	53.1	25............	64.8	56.7
30 to 34.......	27.4	45.9	30............	28.7	27.1

Table 8. AGE AT BIRTH OF FIRST CHILD FOR WHITE AND BLACK MOTHERS BORN IN 1930 TO 1939, BY WHETHER MOTHER MARRIED BEFORE THE CHILD WAS BORN

Subject	Number of mothers	Percent by age at birth of first child						Mean age at birth of child
		Total	14 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	
WHITE								
Mother born in 1935 to 1939....	4,392,503	100.0	30.3	50.9	15.9	3.0	...	21.9
Child born before marriage:								
Mother married later...............	220,490	100.0	55.3	36.3	7.6	0.8	...	19.4
Mother never married...............	37,739	100.0	19.6	43.0	28.1	9.3	...	23.5
Child born after marriage...........	4,134,274	100.0	29.0	51.7	16.2	3.1	...	22.0
Mother born in 1930 to 1934....	4,421,650	100.0	21.8	53.0	18.8	5.2	1.2	22.7
Child born before marriage:								
Mother married later...............	198,992	100.0	48.4	38.6	9.9	2.7	0.4	20.2
Mother never married...............	28,156	100.0	24.4	32.4	24.7	14.5	4.1	24.0
Child born after marriage...........	4,194,502	100.0	20.5	53.8	19.2	5.3	1.2	22.7
BLACK								
Mother born in 1935 to 1939....	594,131	100.0	48.9	36.4	11.8	2.9	...	20.2
Child born before marriage:								
Mother married later...............	147,011	100.0	67.2	27.0	5.0	0.7	...	18.5
Mother never married...............	51,381	100.0	51.3	33.2	12.8	2.7	...	19.9
Child born after marriage...........	395,739	100.0	41.8	40.4	14.1	3.8	...	21.0
Mother born in 1930 to 1934....	568,207	100.0	38.5	39.7	14.6	5.7	1.6	21.4
Child born before marriage:								
Mother married later...............	115,633	100.0	54.8	33.4	8.6	2.6	0.5	19.5
Mother never married...............	35,343	100.0	33.9	35.8	20.5	8.0	1.9	22.2
Child born after marriage...........	417,231	100.0	34.3	41.7	15.7	6.4	1.9	21.9

... Not applicable.

Source: 1970 census report PC(2)-3B, table 88.

STABILITY OF MARRIAGES

The relative stability of marriage for women with and without a premaritally conceived child can be inferred from data on the subsequent marital status of these women. Table 9 persents 1970 census data for women who first married in 1965 to 1969 and for women who first married in 1950 to 1954. The data for women married in 1965 to 1969 are useful for indicating that sizable changes in the marital status of women can and do occur very soon after the marriages began. The data for 1950 to 1954 yield clues to what happens over a longer period.

Most of the women married in 1965 to 1969 would be within a few years of age 23 as of 1970 and those married in 1950 to 1954 would be within a few years of age 38. Marital disruptions up to age 40 would normally have a near-maximum depressing effect on the lifetime fertility of women; consequently, there is little need from the viewpoint of fertility analysis to use data for a yet older cohort of women than the cohort of 1950 to 1954. Among the women who are still young (in the cohort of 1965 to 1969), the effect of a marital disruption on lifetime fertility would depend partly on the timing and incidence of subsequent remarriages. The data for the older cohort help to suggest what the incidence of remarriages may be in the future for the younger cohort.

Marriages of women who have had a child before marriage are much less stable than those of women who are not premaritally pregnant. Among the women (all races combined) who first married in 1965 to 1969, only 77.3 percent of those who had a child before marriage were still living with their first husband at the 1970 census date or were married but living apart from their husband for reasons other than a marital disruption. The remaining 22.8 percent of the recently married women with a child born before marriage already had a marital disruption by 1970. Among the recently married women who were not premaritally pregnant, about 91.4 percent were either living with their first husband in 1970 or had a husband absent for reasons other than separation, widowhood, or divorce. Thus, the incidence of marital disruptions in the short time between 1965 to 1969 and the 1970 census date was much greater among the women who had children before marriage than among the women who were not premaritally pregnant at marriage.

A third group of women in the 1965 to 1969 marriage cohort consists of women who were premaritally pregnant but who married before the first child was born. That group closely resembles the women without a premaritally conceived child in respect to stability of marriage, in sharp contrast with the group of women who had children before marriage. For example, 81.6 percent of the women in this third group were still living with their first husband in 1970 as compared with corresponding values of 85.5 percent for women not premaritally pregnant and 70.9 percent for those with children born before marriage. This third group, with a first child born 0 to 2 calendar quarters after the marriage began, is the group that contains any women who married in order to legitimize a premaritally conceived first child even if the couple may have had no intention of remaining married. But the proportion divorced by 1970 is only a little higher (3.6 percent) for the women who married while pregnant than for the women who were not premaritally pregnant (3.0 percent).

The general pattern of greater stability of marriage among women who were not premaritally pregnant and less stability among women who had children before marriage applies to data for Whites as well as for Blacks and to women married in 1965 to 1969 as well as to women married in 1950 to 1954. The pattern is likely to be applicable to other cohorts.

Among White women who first married in 1950 to 1954 and were not premaritally pregnant, 76.9 percent were still living with their first husband in 1970 and 11.1 percent were living with a subsequent husband. That is a total of 88.0 percent living with a husband. There was a corresponding proportion of 88.4 percent living with a husband in 1970 among women married in 1965 to 1969. Remarriages thus enabled the women in the older cohort to have as large a proportion with a husband present as occurred in the younger cohort. Among White women who had children before marriage, the total proportions with a husband present in 1970 were 79.1 percent for those first married in 1965 to 1969 and 76.7 percent for those married in 1950 to 1954.

Among Black women who were not premaritally pregnant at their first marriage in 1950 to 1954, 52.4 percent were still living with their first husband as of 1970 and 11.5 percent were living with a husband from a remarriage. That makes a total of 63.9 percent with a husband present, compared with a corresponding total of 75.7 percent for women not premaritally pregnant at their first marriage in 1965 to 1969. It would seem that Black women less often than White women remarry after their first marriage ends. The pattern applies also to women who had children before their first marriage. Among Black women who had children before a first marriage in 1950 to 1954, a total of 55.8 percent had a first or subsequent husband present in 1970 as compared with 70.1 percent for the 1965 to 1969 Black cohort and with the 76.7 percent cited above for White women with children born before their first marriage in 1950 to 1954.

Among White women who first married in 1965 to 1969, the highest rate of first births occurring shortly after marriage involved women classified in the 1970 census as "separated" (table 10). That group had 263 first births per 1,000 women 0 to 2 calendar quarters after the marriage began, compared with the next highest rate of 170 for White women who obtained a divorce soon after marriage and of 151 for the entire marriage cohort of White women. Among White women who first married in 1950 to 1954, the rates were much smaller, with "highest" rates of 119, 89, and 89 found among the separated, divorced, and remarried women, respectively. The lowest rates for first births occurring to White women soon after the marriage began involved women classified in 1970 as widows (the rates were 117 for the 1965 to 1969 cohort and 60 for the 1950 to 1954 cohort). Those reported as widows, however, were by far the most fertile group in terms of rates of first births occurring before the first marriage began; the rates were 252 for the 1965 to 1969 cohort and 105 for the 1950 to 1954 cohort. Table 10 does not show data by age of women, but the widows in 1970 surely were much older on the average than the other women in the same marriage cohort who also had marriage disruptions; thus, the widows surely had much more time before their first marriage in which to have had a child while single.

Among Black women first married in 1965 to 1969, the highest rate of first births 0 to 2 months after the marriage began was 250 per 1,000 women for those who were still married in 1970 but whose husband was absent in military service or for reasons other than marital discord. The rate was 230 for the women who were separated, 229 for divorced women, and 220 for women in intact first marriages. Among Blacks, far higher rates usually occurred for first births before the first marriage than for first births shortly after marriage. The highest rates of births before marriage for the 1965 to 1969 cohort of Black women were 415 for women in intact remarriages and 412 for widows.

Table 9. STABILITY OF MARRIAGE AS OF 1970, FOR WOMEN WHO FIRST MARRIED IN 1965 TO 1969 AND IN 1950 TO 1954, BY RACE AND WHETHER WOMAN HAD A PREMARITALLY CONCEIVED FIRST BIRTH

(Percent distribution. Bases can be derived from table 10)

Race and marital status	Total women	Without a premaritally conceived first child	With a premaritally conceived first child		
			Total	Born before first marriage	Born 0 to 2 calendar quarters after first marriage
ALL RACES					
First married in 1965 to 1969....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Husband present in 1970:					
Wife married once....................	83.7	85.5	77.8	70.9	81.6
Wife married more than once..........	2.3	2.0	3.2	5.3	2.1
Married, husband absent:					
Separated............................	3.6	2.6	6.7	8.6	5.7
Other................................	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.1
Widowed..............................	1.2	1.0	2.1	4.1	1.0
Divorced.............................	3.2	3.0	4.0	4.8	3.6
First married in 1950 to 1954....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Husband present in 1970:					
Wife married once....................	73.4	74.8	64.9	52.7	71.0
Wife married more than once..........	11.4	11.1	13.4	16.2	12.1
Married, husband absent:					
Separated............................	3.6	3.1	6.5	9.5	5.0
Other................................	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.2
Widowed..............................	3.8	3.5	5.9	11.2	3.2
Divorced.............................	5.8	5.6	7.0	7.9	6.5
WHITE					
First married in 1965 to 1969....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Husband present in 1970:					
Wife married once....................	85.1	86.4	80.3	72.1	83.4
Wife married more than once..........	2.4	2.0	3.6	7.0	2.3
Married, husband absent:					
Separated............................	2.7	2.1	4.9	5.3	4.7
Other................................	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.1
Widowed..............................	1.1	0.9	1.9	4.7	0.9
Divorced.............................	3.2	3.0	4.2	5.7	3.6
First married in 1950 to 1954....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Husband present in 1970:					
Wife married once....................	76.1	76.9	69.4	57.6	74.2
Wife married more than once..........	11.5	11.1	14.5	19.1	12.6
Married, husband absent:					
Separated............................	2.1	1.9	3.1	3.4	3.0
Other................................	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.9
Widowed..............................	3.3	3.1	4.8	10.6	2.5
Divorced.............................	5.3	5.2	6.2	6.9	5.8
BLACK					
First married in 1965 to 1969....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Husband present in 1970:					
Wife married once....................	71.6	74.2	69.1	67.7	70.9
Wife married more than once..........	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.4	1.2
Married, husband absent:					
Separated............................	11.5	9.2	13.7	15.1	11.8
Other................................	9.7	10.0	9.4	8.3	10.8
Widowed..............................	2.2	1.8	2.6	3.1	1.9
Divorced.............................	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4
First married in 1950 to 1954....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Husband present in 1970:					
Wife married once....................	51.5	52.4	49.8	44.8	54.1
Wife married more than once..........	11.1	11.5	10.1	11.0	9.4
Married, husband absent:					
Separated............................	16.7	15.8	18.7	19.5	18.1
Other................................	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.2
Widowed..............................	8.0	7.5	9.0	12.3	6.1
Divorced.............................	9.5	9.6	9.3	9.5	9.1

Source: 1970 census report PC(2)-3B, tables 27, 37, and 38.

Table 10. PREMARITALLY CONCEIVED FIRST BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN WHO FIRST MARRIED IN 1965 TO 1969 AND IN 1950 TO 1954, BY MARITAL STATUS IN 1970 AND RACE

Race and marital status	Number of women	Premaritally conceived first births per 1,000 women			
		Total	Born before marriage	Born 0 to 2 calendar quarters after marriage	
				Rate	Percent of total
ALL RACES					
First married in 1965 to 1969...	7,276,343	244	85	159	65.2
Husband present in 1970:					
Wife married once..................	6,087,132	227	72	155	68.3
Wife married more than once.........	165,627	342	196	146	42.7
Married, husband absent:					
Separated.........................	264,396	451	201	250	55.4
Other.............................	434,634	252	91	161	63.9
Widowed.............................	89,405	416	285	131	31.5
Divorced............................	235,149	302	126	176	58.3
First married in 1950 to 1954...	6,103,154	137	46	91	66.4
Husband present in 1970:					
Wife married once..................	4,482,405	121	33	88	72.7
Wife married more than once.........	697,997	161	65	96	59.6
Married, husband absent:					
Separated.........................	220,210	248	121	127	51.2
Other.............................	116,669	163	60	103	63.2
Widowed.............................	233,929	211	135	76	36.0
Divorced............................	351,944	166	63	103	62.0
WHITE					
First married in 1965 to 1969...	6,371,631	210	59	151	71.9
Husband present in 1970:					
Wife married once..................	5,423,531	198	50	148	74.7
Wife married more than once.........	150,381	321	176	145	45.2
Married, husband absent:					
Separated.........................	170,868	380	117	263	69.2
Other.............................	349,804	196	55	141	71.9
Widowed.............................	70,621	369	252	117	31.7
Divorced............................	206,426	273	103	170	62.3
First married in 1950 to 1954...	5,383,822	114	33	81	71.1
Husband present in 1970:					
Wife married once..................	4,095,316	104	25	79	76.0
Wife married more than once.........	618,205	144	55	89	61.8
Married, husband absent:					
Separated.........................	110,542	174	55	119	68.4
Other.............................	93,501	130	43	87	66.9
Widowed.............................	179,833	165	105	69	36.4
Divorced............................	286,425	132	43	89	67.4
BLACK					
First married in 1965 to 1969...	780,295	517	293	224	43.3
Husband present in 1970:					
Wife married once..................	558,548	497	277	220	44.3
Wife married more than once.........	13,320	571	415	156	27.3
Married, husband absent:					
Separated.........................	89,832	615	385	230	37.4
Other.............................	75,541	501	251	250	49.9
Widowed.............................	17,237	603	412	191	31.7
Divorced............................	25,817	527	298	229	43.5
First married in 1950 to 1954...	639,655	331	153	178	53.8
Husband present in 1970:					
Wife married once..................	329,462	320	133	187	58.4
Wife married more than once.........	70,863	303	152	151	49.8
Married, husband absent:					
Separated.........................	107,114	371	178	193	52.0
Other.............................	20,397	316	138	178	56.3
Widowed.............................	51,165	371	235	136	36.7
Divorced............................	60,654	325	154	171	52.6

Source: 1970 census PC(2)-3B, tables 27, 37, and 38.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Tables 11 and 12 present data on education in relation to the timing of first births. Table 11 shows age at first marriage for women who married in 1965 to 1969. Table 12 presents birth rates for the same marriage cohort. The general patterns in these two tables would apply also to other marriage cohorts although the magnitudes would vary somewhat.

The data in table 11 exhibit the well-documented tendency for the average age at first marriage to increase for women with successively higher levels of educational attainment. Also exhibited is the general exception to that tendency which occurs among White women who drop out of high school before graduation. These women had a younger average age at marriage than that among women with less education. Many of these women may have left school in order to contract a marriage before a child was born.

Within each educational group shown in the table, mothers who married before their first child was born had the lowest average (median) age at first marriage. The average for White women ranged from 18.6 years for those with 1 to 3 years of high school to 22.9 years for those with 5 years of college or more. The next higher average in each educational group involved women who married after the birth of their first child. Here, the average ranged from 20.3 years for White women with 1 to 3 years of high school to 23.7 years for those with 5 years of college or more.

At the time marriages occur, there is no way of foretelling from marriage or census records which brides will thereafter remain childless and which brides will become mothers and when. On a hindsight basis, however, the census materials indicate clearly that the women who remain childless after marriage are quite selective of those who married at an advanced age. In almost every educational and racial group of women, the women who were still childless at the time of the 1970 census had an older average age at marriage than the women who became mothers (table 11).

The highest rates of first births before marriage involve women who completed 0 to 8 years of elementary school (table 12). But the highest rates of births shortly after marriage involve the women who were high school dropouts (1 to 3 years of high school). White women who were high school dropouts had a slightly higher rate of first births 0 to 2 calendar quarters after marriage (rate of 243) than occurred among Blacks (rate of 236); this was one of the very rare exceptions to a general pattern of higher rates among Blacks than among Whites. That happened largely because White women who were premaritally pregnant more often married before the child was born than did Black women. But more of the Black women were premaritally pregnant. The total rate of premaritally conceived first births per 1,000 women who first married in 1965 to 1969 peaked at 346 for White high school dropouts and at 631 for Blacks. The lowest rates were for women with 5 years of college or more (61 for Whites and 189 for Blacks).

A point of special interest is the fact that women with five years of college or more had slightly higher rates of first births before marriage than the women who terminated their education with 4 years of college. In this respect, the women with 4 years of college were somewhat more responsive to social pressures to avoid premarital motherhood than were women with graduate school training.

Table 11. AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND WHETHER MARRIED BEFORE THE BIRTH OF FIRST CHILD, FOR WHITE AND BLACK WOMEN 30 TO 54 YEARS OLD WHO FIRST MARRIED BY AGE 30

(Childbearing data limited in this table to events prior to age 30)

Years of school completed, race, and timing of first birth	Women 30 to 54 years old	Percent by age at first marriage					Median age at first marriage
		Total	14 to 19	20 and 21	22 to 24	25 to 29	
ELEMENTARY, 0 TO 8 YEARS							
White							
Married before first birth	2,767,337	100.0	60.9	17.8	14.6	6.7	18.9
Married after first birth	204,028	100.0	40.2	19.4	20.5	19.9	21.0
Married, no child by age 29	593,072	100.0	33.3	16.3	20.8	29.6	22.1
Black							
Married before first birth	505,424	100.0	67.5	14.5	11.6	6.3	18.4
Married after first birth	121,380	100.0	36.1	20.1	20.8	23.1	21.4
Married, no child by age 29	178,575	100.0	42.4	20.8	17.7	24.1	21.0
HIGH SCHOOL, 1 TO 3 YEARS							
White							
Married before first birth	4,048,228	100.0	65.1	17.7	12.4	4.7	18.6
Married after first birth	241,043	100.0	46.9	19.3	17.6	16.2	20.3
Married, no child by age 29	737,867	100.0	34.6	18.4	21.1	25.9	21.7
Black							
Married before first birth	537,296	100.0	66.9	15.7	11.7	5.6	18.5
Married after first birth	152,018	100.0	36.7	20.3	21.7	21.2	21.3
Married, no child by age 29	146,216	100.0	37.5	16.5	19.2	26.7	21.5
HIGH SCHOOL, 4 YEARS							
White							
Married before first birth	8,247,098	100.0	43.5	28.2	21.0	7.3	20.5
Married after first birth	370,822	100.0	30.9	24.9	24.8	19.4	21.5
Married, no child by age 29	722,798	100.0	21.1	20.4	26.3	32.3	23.0
Black							
Married before first birth	450,389	100.0	51.0	24.1	17.3	7.6	19.9
Married after first birth	95,371	100.0	24.5	23.9	26.4	25.1	22.2
Married, no child by age 29	127,390	100.0	27.6	18.6	22.0	31.7	22.5
COLLEGE, 1 TO 3 YEARS							
White							
Married before first birth	2,081,447	100.0	27.8	34.6	27.9	9.7	21.3
Married after first birth	83,121	100.0	20.6	28.4	29.7	21.2	22.1
Married, no child by age 29	488,546	100.0	14.4	19.4	29.0	37.1	23.7
Black							
Married before first birth	111,790	100.0	39.7	26.8	23.2	10.3	20.8
Married after first birth	18,142	100.0	21.9	21.8	29.7	26.5	22.6
Married, no child by age 29	34,156	100.0	20.3	17.7	25.6	36.3	33.4
COLLEGE, 4 YEARS							
White							
Married before first birth	1,012,966	100.0	10.8	26.6	47.5	15.2	22.8
Married after first birth	35,162	100.0	7.9	19.8	44.5	27.9	23.5
Married, no child by age 29	279,945	100.0	7.1	12.8	34.4	45.7	24.6
Black							
Married before first birth	53,112	100.0	24.2	20.3	37.9	17.6	22.4
Married after first birth	5,147	100.0	13.0	18.6	33.9	34.5	23.6
Married, no child by age 29	21,201	100.0	14.5	12.6	28.7	44.1	24.4
COLLEGE, 5 YEARS OR MORE							
White							
Married before first birth	369,718	100.0	14.1	23.5	42.4	20.0	22.9
Married after first birth	13,564	100.0	11.2	15.9	41.1	31.8	23.7
Married, no child by age 29	162,830	100.0	7.6	12.3	30.0	50.1	25.0
Black							
Married before first birth	29,117	100.0	22.6	21.2	37.1	19.2	22.5
Married after first birth	2,853	100.0	16.0	22.3	29.5	32.2	23.2
Married, no child by age 29	16,912	100.0	12.1	10.8	30.0	47.2	24.7

Source: 1970 census report PC(2)-3B, table 92.

Table 12. PREMARITALLY CONCEIVED FIRST BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN WHO FIRST MARRIED IN 1965 TO 1969, BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND RACE

Race and years of school completed	Women first married in 1965 to 1969	Premaritally conceived first births per 1,000 women			
		Total	Born before marriage	Born 0 to 2 calendar quarters after marriage	
				Rate	Percent of total
ALL RACES					
Total	7,276,343	244	85	159	65.2
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	496,436	385	216	169	43.9
High school: 1 to 3 years	1,287,331	397	156	241	60.7
4 years	3,405,718	233	71	162	69.5
College: 1 to 3 years	1,208,268	170	42	128	75.3
4 years	674,153	86	24	62	72.1
5 years or more	204,437	69	26	43	62.3
WHITE					
Total	6,371,631	210	59	151	71.9
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	383,991	331	166	165	49.8
High school: 1 to 3 years	1,039,313	346	103	243	70.2
4 years	3,035,630	205	51	154	75.1
College: 1 to 3 years	1,104,480	151	32	119	78.8
4 years	623,197	76	20	56	73.7
5 years or more	185,020	61	23	38	62.3
BLACK					
Total	780,295	517	293	224	43.3
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	96,098	603	418	185	30.7
High school: 1 to 3 years	226,065	631	395	236	37.4
4 years	330,009	483	247	236	48.9
College: 1 to 3 years	84,101	400	167	233	58.3
4 years	35,591	219	86	133	60.7
5 years or more	8,431	189	100	89	47.1

Source: 1970 census report PC(2)-3B, table 29.

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF HUSBAND

White women whose husbands are nonfarm laborers and Black women whose husbands are farm workers typically have the highest rates of premaritally conceived first births. Those whose husbands are professional, technical, and kindred workers have the lowest rates. For example, among Whites who first married in 1965 to 1969 and were living with an employed civilian husband at the time of the 1970 census, the range was from a high of 274 premaritally conceived first births per 1,000 wives of nonfarm laborers to a low of 122 for wives of professional and kindred workers (table 13). Among Blacks, the range was from a high of 612 for wives of farm workers (569 for nonfarm laborers) to a low of 317 for wives of professional workers. Among Blacks, but not Whites, first births occurring before marriage of the mother were far more common than births shortly after marriage. For Whites and Blacks alike, the rates of premaritally conceived first births occurring 0 to 2 calendar quarters after marriage were lower among wives of farm workers than among wives of any other blue-collar occupational group of husbands, indicating that the wives of farm workers less often married "in time" to avoid a premarital birth.

Table 13. PREMARITALLY CONCEIVED FIRST BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN WHO FIRST MARRIED IN 1965 TO 1969, BY RACE OF WOMAN AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED HUSBAND

(Data limited to women living with an employed civilian husband in 1970)

Race of woman and occupation of husband	Women first married in 1965 to 1969	Premaritally conceived first births per 1,000 women			
		Total	Born before marriage	Born 0 to 2 calendar quarters after marriage	
				Rate	Percent of total
ALL RACES					
Total, husband employed	5,415,829	232	74	158	68.1
rofessional, technical, and kindred workers	1,052,557	129	32	97	75.2
anagers and administrators, except farm	428,273	176	56	120	68.2
lerical, sales, and kindred workers	815,314	198	55	143	72.2
rafts and kindred workers	1,120,622	254	77	177	69.7
peratives, including transport	1,203,427	300	102	198	66.0
aborers, except farm	349,339	333	122	211	63.4
arm workers	131,468	257	100	157	61.1
ervice workers, including private household	314,829	272	104	168	61.8
WHITE					
Total, husband employed	4,841,502	204	53	151	74.0
rofessional, technical, and kindred workers	989,114	122	28	94	77.0
anagers and administrators, except farm	409,497	170	51	119	70.0
lerical, sales, and kindred workers	743,563	178	41	137	77.0
rafts and kindred workers	1,029,740	234	61	173	73.9
peratives, including transport	1,022,793	261	70	191	73.2
aborers, except farm	276,799	274	70	204	74.5
arm workers	116,483	217	64	153	70.5
ervice workers, including private household	235,513	221	63	158	71.5
BLACK					
Total, husband employed	490,401	497	277	220	44.3
rofessional, technical, and kindred workers	38,085	317	132	185	58.4
anagers and administrators, except farm	13,235	360	204	156	43.3
lerical, sales, and kindred workers	61,094	432	219	213	49.3
rafts and kindred workers	76,769	502	286	216	43.0
peratives, including transport	167,212	530	295	235	44.3
aborers, except farm	67,217	569	331	238	41.8
arm workers	12,920	612	410	202	33.0
ervice workers, including private household	53,869	507	293	214	42.2

Source: 1970 census report PC(2)-3B, table 30.

RESIDENCE

Urban and rural areas seem to vary only slightly in respect to the proportion of women who have had a premaritally conceived first child, at least among Whites (table 14). Nationally, about one out of every five of the White women who first married in 1965 to 1969 had a premaritally conceived first child. For White women, the proportion varied from 19.6 percent in the suburbs (urban fringe) of cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more to 22.8 percent in rural-nonfarm areas. More than 70 percent of the premaritally conceived White children were born after the marriage.

Among Blacks, about half of the women who first married in 1965 to 1969 had a premaritally conceived first child. The proportion varied from 47.9 percent in the urban fringe areas to 56.2 percent in rural-nonfarm areas. About two-fifths of the premaritally conceived Black children were born after marriage.

Data for all races combined sometimes yield a very different pattern from that shown for each race separately in table 14. In terms of data for all races combined, it appears that women in central cities of urbanized areas were less successful in avoiding births before marriage and births shortly after marriage than were women in other urban areas, rural-nonfarm areas, and rural-farm areas. But in terms of data for each racial group separately the women in central cities were more successful than the women in these other areas. The different patterns converged because Blacks comprised a much higher proportion of the all races population of central cities of urbanized areas than they did of the population of these other areas.

Table 14 shows that the South had the lowest rate of any region in respect to premaritally conceived first births among Whites (181 per 1,000), and the North Central region had the highest rate (230 per 1,000). Both extremes were due to variations in births 0 to 2 calendar quarters after marriage rather than from variations in births before marriage.

Unlike the Whites, Blacks in the South had the highest rate of premaritally conceived first births (542 per 1,000), and Blacks in the Northeast region had the lowest rate (474 per 1,000).

Table 14. PREMARITALLY CONCEIVED FIRST BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN WHO FIRST MARRIED IN 1965 TO 1969, BY RESIDENCE AND RACE

Race and residence	Women first married in 1965 to 1969	Premaritally conceived first births per 1,000 women			
		Total	Born before marriage	Born 0 to 2 calendar quarters after marriag	
				Rate	Percent of total
ALL RACES					
United States	7,276,343	244	85	159	65.2
Central cities of urbanized areas	2,527,017	264	105	159	60.2
Urban fringe	1,945,688	210	62	148	70.5
Other urban	1,156,279	245	80	165	67.3
Rural nonfarm	1,517,042	253	86	167	66.0
Rural farm	130,317	242	79	163	67.4
Northeast	1,615,502	233	79	154	66.1
North Central	1,978,302	253	77	176	69.6
South	2,351,758	242	101	141	58.3
West	1,330,781	245	79	166	67.8
WHITE					
United States	6,371,631	210	59	151	71.9
Central cities of urbanized areas	1,971,144	202	60	142	70.3
Urban fringe	1,825,952	196	52	144	73.5
Other urban	1,057,653	221	61	160	72.4
Rural nonfarm	1,395,984	228	67	161	70.6
Rural farm	120,898	219	63	156	71.3
Northeast	1,440,866	208	58	150	72.1
North Central	1,794,830	230	57	173	75.2
South	1,938,031	181	58	123	68.0
West	1,197,904	228	67	161	70.6
BLACK					
United States	780,295	517	293	224	43.3
Central cities or urbanized areas	498,031	510	288	222	43.5
Urban fringe	90,020	479	265	214	44.7
Other urban	83,867	540	314	226	41.9
Rural nonfarm	100,233	562	326	236	42.0
Rural farm	8,144	544	302	242	44.5
Northeast	155,471	474	267	207	43.7
North Central	165,729	506	283	223	44.1
South	394,950	542	311	231	42.6
West	64,145	492	271	221	44.9

Source: 1970 census report PC(2)-3B, table 28.

AGE AT PREMARITAL CHILDBIRTH AND INTERVAL TO SUBSEQUENT MARRIAGE OF MOTHER

Table 15 presents 1970 census data based on first births to single women in 1955 to 1959. The first births occurred 11 to 15 years before the 1970 census date, so it is likely that most of the women who would ever marry after the birth of their first child had done so by 1970.

As shown by the table, the great majority of first births to single mothers occurred to mothers who were under age 25. However, roughly nine-tenths of the young White mothers and three-fourths of the young Black mothers subsequently married by 1970. The percentages of mothers subsequently marrying after the birth of their child steadily declined as the ages of the mothers increased, to an apparent low point of 41.7 percent among White women who first became mothers at ages 35 to 39 and 37.1 percent among Blacks of those ages. As the table shows, very few single women became mothers at ages 40 to 44.

Among women who married after the birth of their first child, only about a third of the Whites and a fourth of the Blacks did so within a year after the birth. The average (median) interval was 2.05 years for Whites and 2.61 years for Blacks. There was a tendency, more marked among Whites than among Blacks, for young mothers to have a shorter spacing interval between premarital first births and marriages than that for older mothers.

The table does not show median ages at childbirth, but by computation it can nonetheless be determined that women who remained single and those who had a waiting period of 5 or more years from birth of the first child to first marriage were generally older at childbirth than those who married sooner after childbirth. The pattern can be inferred from the following percentages of women who were 15 to 19 years of age at the birth of their first premarital child:

Timing of marriage after birth of the first child	Percentage of mothers while single who were age 15 to 19 when their first child was born		
	All races	White	Black
Total	51.3	46.6	57.9
Still single, 1970	37.4	23.3	47.9
Total married after child was born	55.0	50.7	61.9
Less than 1 year	54.4	52.4	60.6
1 and 2 years	58.9	55.3	63.3
3 and 4 years	60.6	53.8	65.3
5 years or more	47.9	41.2	59.3

Table 15. INTERVAL FROM BIRTH OF PREMARITAL FIRST CHILD TO SUBSEQUENT MARRIAGE OF MOTHER, FOR BIRTHS OCCURRING IN 1955 TO 1959, BY RACE AND AGE OF MOTHER AT CHILDBIRTH

Race and age of mother at childbirth	Premarital first births		Mothers ever married by 1970 by interval between birth of first child and marriage of the mother					
	Number[1]	Percent whose mother married by 1970	Total	Less than 1 year	1 or 2 years	3 or 4 years	5 years or more	Median interval (years)
ALL RACES								
Total................	510,100	78.8	100.0	30.9	29.2	14.5	25.4	2.31
15 to 19 years............	261,400	84.5	100.0	30.5	31.3	16.0	22.1	2.25
20 to 24 years............	151,800	81.4	100.0	33.3	27.1	12.5	27.1	2.23
25 to 29 years............	51,100	69.6	100.0	28.1	28.1	12.5	31.3	2.56
30 to 34 years............	25,300	53.2	100.0	24.0	24.0	16.0	36.0	3.25
35 to 39 years............	14,300	38.9	100.0	28.6	19.0	14.3	38.1	3.34
40 to 44 years............	6,200	46.6	100.0	19.5	17.1	7.3	56.1	5.00+
WHITE								
Total................	278,800	85.1	100.0	35.6	27.4	13.0	24.1	2.05
15 to 19 years............	129,900	92.6	100.0	36.8	29.9	13.8	19.5	1.88
20 to 24 years............	92,600	87.5	100.0	37.1	25.7	11.4	25.7	2.00
25 to 29 years............	29,800	76.7	100.0	30.4	26.1	13.0	30.4	2.50
30 to 34 years............	14,700	54.8	100.0	23.5	17.6	17.6	41.2	4.01
35 to 39 years............	8,300	41.7	100.0	26.7	20.0	13.3	40.0	3.50
40 to 44 years............	3,500	48.3	100.0	20.7	6.9	6.9	65.5	5.00+
BLACK								
Total................	223,100	71.4	100.0	24.2	32.0	17.2	26.6	2.61
15 to 19 years............	129,200	76.3	100.0	23.7	32.7	18.1	25.4	2.61
20 to 24 years............	56,000	73.2	100.0	25.7	31.1	15.8	27.3	2.56
25 to 29 years............	19,600	58.7	100.0	24.0	31.4	15.7	28.9	2.66
30 to 34 years............	10,300	48.9	100.0	23.3	32.2	13.3	31.1	2.66
35 to 39 years............	5,600	37.1	100.0	28.8	18.2	21.2	31.8	3.28
40 to 44 years............	2,600	42.9	100.0	12.8	32.9	9.6	44.7	3.90

[1] Numbers are approximate.

Source: 1970 census report PC(2)-3B, table 68.

FAMILY INCOME

Table 16 presents data by family income for wives of ousehold heads.[1] The findings confirm the expected endency for fewer women to have premaritally coneived children as family income increases.

The data by family income are shown separately for ives in the labor force and wives not in the labor force. he separate treatment makes possible the examination f variations by income without a bias that would otherise result from some concentration of working wives at ntermediate or high family-income levels, and of wives ot in the labor force at lower family-income levels.

The data in table 16 show that wives who are not in he labor force have had more premaritally conceived irst births than working wives. This holds true both for irths before marriage and for births shortly after mariage. Among Whites, a higher proportion of wives with ow family incomes than of wives with high family incomes had a marital resolution for a premartial pregnancy. For example, among working White women with a premarital conception and a 1969 family income of less than $4,000, some 76.0 percent had married before the birth of a premaritally conceived child as compared with 52.9 percent of those with a family income of $20,000 or more. It should be noted, however, that the proportions of wives who had premaritally conceived first births tended to vary inversely with family income.

Table 17 presents data on the ratio of family income to the poverty level. That ratio involves a comparison of the family income with a poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. The index provided a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" adjusted to such factors as family size, sex and age of the family head, and farm-nonfarm residence. For example, the average poverty threshold was $3,743 in 1969 for a nonfarm family of four persons and $2,383 for a nonfarm family of two. The rate of premaritally conceived first births turns out to be considerably higher for the women in a poverty status (ratio of less than 1.00) than is shown in the preceding table for women with low family income (less than $4,000). This finding reflects the fact that, other things being equal, the more children women have had, the more likely they are to be below the poverty level.

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[1] The family composition is as of April 1970, but the income is r the calendar year 1969. Family income in the 1970 census omprises the sum of the incomes of each family member 14 ears old and over.

Table 16. PREMARITALLY CONCEIVED FIRST BIRTHS PER 1,000 WIVES OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS, WIFE FIRST MARRIED IN 1965 TO 1969, BY LABOR FORCE STATUS, RACE OF WIFE, AND FAMILY INCOME

Race, labor force status, and family income	Wives first married in 1965 to 1969	Premaritally conceived first births per 1,000 womens			
		Total	Born before marriage	Born 0 to 2 calendar quarters after marriage	
				Rate	Percent of total
ALL RACES					
Wife in labor forces	2,802,394	172	61	111	64.5
Less than $4,000	202,996	231	84	147	63.6
$4,000 to $5,999	304,187	222	81	141	63.5
$6,000 to $7,999	430,691	207	70	137	66.2
$8,000 to $9,999	491,792	193	63	130	67.4
$10,000 to $11,999	453,794	166	58	108	65.1
$12,000 to $14,999	482,918	132	50	82	62.1
$15,000 to $19,999	314,451	104	41	63	60.6
$20,000 or more	121,565	102	49	53	52.0
Wife not in labor force	3,179,996	275	86	189	68.7
Less than $4,000	472,281	329	119	210	63.8
$4,000 to $5,999	534,648	323	102	221	68.4
$6,000 to $7,999	657,845	301	86	215	71.4
$8,000 to $9,999	589,785	268	75	193	72,0
$10,000 to $11,999	402,903	231	67	164	71.0
$12,000 to $14,999	281,842	194	62	132	68.0
$15,000 to $19,999	154,785	173	62	111	64.2
$20,000 or more	85,907	176	77	99	56.3
WHITE					
Wife in labor force	2,476,207	139	38	101	72.7
Less than $4,000	166,086	171	41	130	76.0
$4,000 to $5,999	257,152	165	40	125	75.8
$6,000 to $7,999	376,280	170	42	128	75.3
$8,000 to $9,999	437,133	160	41	119	74.4
$10,000 to $11,999	406,028	138	38	100	72.5
$12,000 to $14,999	435,536	109	35	74	67.9
$15,000 to $19,999	285,903	86	31	55	64.0
$20,000 or more	112,089	87	41	46	52.9
Wife not in labor force	2,884,293	252	66	186	73.8
Less than $4,000	394,552	287	81	206	71.8
$4,000 to $5,999	464,097	292	72	220	75.3
$6,000 to $7,999	598,313	280	67	213	76.1
$8,000 to $9,999	549,663	254	63	191	75.2
$10,000 to $11,999	380,837	222	59	163	73.4
$12,000 to $14,999	267,803	183	54	129	70.5
$15,000 to $19,999	146,595	164	56	108	65.9
$20,000 or more	82,433	171	74	97	56.7
BLACK					
Wife in labor force	284,244	458	261	197	43.0
Less than $4,000	33,060	532	301	231	43.4
$4,000 to $5,999	42,605	547	328	219	40.0
$6,000 to $7,999	49,044	494	288	206	41.7
$8,000 to $9,999	48,350	476	257	219	46.0
$10,000 to $11,999	42,161	421	243	178	42.3
$12,000 to $14,999	70,745	372	205	167	44.9
$15,000 to $19,999	22,183	318	178	140	44.0
$20,000 or more	6,096	319	182	137	42.9
Wife not in labor force	239,231	541	312	229	42.3
Less than $4,000	66,371	576	342	234	40.6
$4,000 to $5,999	58,949	564	327	237	42.0
$6,000 to $7,999	50,070	540	311	229	42.4
$8,000 to $9,999	31,595	515	287	228	44.3
$10,000 to $11,999	16,275	456	250	206	45.2
$12,000 to $14,999	9,631	455	253	202	44.4
$15,000 to $19,999	4,652	469	259	210	44.8
$20,000 or more	1,688	361	249	112	31.0

Source: 1970 census report PC(2)-3B, table 32 and 33.

Table 17. PREMARITALLY CONCEIVED FIRST BIRTHS PER 1,000 WIVES OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS, WIFE FIRST MARRIED IN 1965 TO 1969, BY RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL, BY LABOR FORCE STATUS OF WIFE AND RACE

Race, labor force status, and ratio of family income to poverty level	Wives first married in 1965 to 1969	Premaritally conceived first births per 1,000 women			
		Total	Born before marriage	Born 0 to 2 calendar quarters after marriage	
				Rate	Percent of total
ALL RACES					
Wife in labor force....	2,802,394	172	61	111	64.5
Less than 1.00..............	103,104	351	161	190	54.1
1.00 to 1.49................	148,757	328	135	193	58.8
1.50 to 1.99................	220,468	299	121	178	59.5
2.00 to 2.99................	591,620	246	82	164	66.7
3.00 or more................	1,738,445	107	35	72	67.3
Wife not in labor force	3,179,996	275	86	189	68.7
Less than 1.00..............	309,731	404	173	231	57.2
1.00 to 1.49................	366,067	385	143	242	62.9
1.50 to 1.99................	460,871	350	105	245	70.0
2.00 to 2.99................	974,699	280	74	206	73.6
3.00 or more................	1,068,628	163	44	119	73.0
WHITE					
Wife in labor force....	2,476,207	139	38	101	72.7
Less than 1.00..............	75,272	254	74	180	70.9
1.00 to 1.49................	117,214	243	65	178	73.3
1.50 to 1.99................	183,128	239	71	168	70.3
2.00 to 2.99................	512,722	209	54	155	74.2
3.00 or more................	1,587,871	91	26	65	71.4
Wife not in labor force	2,884,293	252	66	186	73.8
Less than 1.00..............	245,265	345	114	231	67.0
1.00 to 1.49................	309,152	345	102	243	70.4
1.50 to 1.99................	411,393	328	84	244	74.4
2.00 to 2.99................	902,989	268	62	206	76.9
3.00 or more................	1,015,494	157	40	117	74.5
BLACK					
Wife in labor force....	284,244	458	261	197	43.0
Less than 1.00..............	25,752	637	418	219	34.4
1.00 to 1.49................	28,603	673	417	256	38.0
1.50 to 1.99................	34,233	621	392	229	36.9
2.00 to 2.99................	70,993	504	277	227	45.0
3.00 or more................	124,663	300	147	153	51.0
Wife not in labor force	239,231	541	312	229	42.3
Less than 1.00..............	56,061	660	431	229	34.7
1.00 to 1.49................	48,442	637	392	245	38.5
1.50 to 1.99................	40,999	572	306	266	46.5
2.00 to 2.99................	57,874	458	242	216	47.2
3.00 or more................	35,855	321	141	180	56.1

Source: 1970 census report PC(2)-3B, tables 34 and 35.

MARRIAGE COHORTS

Tables 18 to 21 present several types of information for cohorts of women who first married in 5-year periods between 1950 and 1969. The tables show that the incidence of premaritally conceived births has ncreased among the successive cohorts. Confirmatory evidence of an increase appears in vital statistics. For example, the following average ratios of illegitimate live births per 1,000 total live births were derived from Vital Statistics of the United States, 1970, Vol. I, table I-29, National Center for Health Statistics, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

Year	White	All other races
1965 to 1969.	48.1	294.1
1960 to 1964.	28.0	229.8
1955 to 1959.	20.0	208.7
1950 to 1954.	17.0	187.1

As shown in table 18, not only the incidence of first births before marriage but also of births occurring hortly after marriage increased from cohort to cohort. Among Whites, the increase in total premaritally coneived first births was from 114 per 1,000 women in the 950 to 1954 marriage cohort to 210 in the 1965 to 969 cohort. For women of Spanish origin, the increase was from 182 to 305, and for Blacks it was from 331 to 517. Because the increases were in essentially similar proportions for children born before marriage and for those born after marriage, there generally was little change in the proportion of premaritally conceived first births that occurred after marriage. An exception to that stability exists among Black women and women of Spanish origin in the 1950 to 1954 cohort where the proportion of timely marital resolutions is higher than that for the following cohorts.

As shown in table 19, sizable proportions of every cohort of premarital mothers have had more than one child before marriage. This pattern was most pronounced among the younger cohorts.

The rates in table 20 on the incidence of premaritally conceived births of second and higher order fall short, and often far short, of the rates of premaritally conceived first births shown in table 18. For example, women (all races) who first married in 1965 to 1969 had 85 first births per 1,000 women before marriage but only 59 births of second and higher order.

The data in table 21 indicate that as the order of birth increases for premaritally conceived children, there is an increase in the percentage of unmarried mothers who have another child. That table also shows that after the birth of the first child, and especially after the birth of the second child before marriage, there no longer are anywhere near as large variations by race and Spanish origin in the proportions of mothers who have another child.

Table 18. PREMARITALLY CONCEIVED FIRST BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN WHO FIRST MARRIED IN 1950 TO 1969, BY YEAR OF FIRST MARRIAGE, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN

Spacing of first birth and year of first marriage	All races	White	Black	Spanish origin[1]
TOTAL PREMARITALLY CONCEIVED FIRST BIRTHS				
1965 to 1969	244	210	517	30
1960 to 1964	225	194	477	26
1955 to 1959	195	165	434	23
1950 to 1954	137	114	331	18
CHILD BORN BEFORE MARRIAGE				
1965 to 1969	85	59	293	12
1960 to 1964	76	51	271	10
1955 to 1959	68	47	236	9
1950 to 1954	46	33	153	6
CHILD BORN AFTER MOTHER'S MARRIAGE				
1965 to 1969	159	151	224	17
1960 to 1964	149	143	206	15
1955 to 1959	127	118	198	14
1950 to 1954	91	81	178	11
PERCENT BORN AFTER MARRIAGE				
1965 to 1969	65.2	71.9	43.3	58.
1960 to 1964	66.2	73.7	43.2	59.
1955 to 1959	65.1	71.5	45.6	59.
1950 to 1954	66.4	71.1	53.8	62.

[1] May be of any race.

Source: 1970 census report PC(2)-3B, table 27.

Table 19. PREMARITAL BIRTHS BY ORDER OF BIRTH, FOR BIRTHS TO WOMEN WHO SUBSEQUENTLY FIRST MARRIED IN 1950 TO 1969, BY RACE, SPANISH ORIGIN, AND YEAR OF FIRST MARRIAGE

Race, Spanish origin, and year of first marriage	Premarital births	Mean order of birth	Distribution by order of birth					
			Total	First child	Second child	Third child	Fourth child	Fifth and higher order
ALL RACES								
1965 to 1969	1,047,275	1.69	100.0	59.3	20.1	9.5	5.0	6.2
1960 to 1964	790,650	1.69	100.0	59.1	20.3	9.8	4.9	5.8
1955 to 1959	638,700	1.57	100.0	63.7	19.9	8.5	3.9	4.0
1950 to 1954	411,498	1.46	100.0	68.7	16.6	6.5	3.3	4.9
WHITE								
1965 to 1969	599,218	1.58	100.0	63.1	18.9	8.9	4.4	4.6
1960 to 1964	444,987	1.61	100.0	62.3	19.5	9.1	4.4	4.7
1955 to 1959	376,893	1.52	100.0	65.8	18.9	8.0	3.5	3.8
1950 to 1954	257,056	1.43	100.0	69.9	15.3	6.4	3.4	5.1
BLACK								
1965 to 1969	424,509	1.85	100.0	53.9	21.8	10.3	5.8	8.2
1960 to 1964	330,005	1.83	100.0	54.8	21.4	10.9	5.6	7.3
1955 to 1959	249,226	1.65	100.0	60.7	21.6	9.1	4.3	4.3
1950 to 1954	145,832	1.49	100.0	67.3	18.8	6.6	3.0	4.3
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]								
1965 to 1969	90,521	1.80	100.0	55.4	20.7	10.5	5.8	7.5
1960 to 1964	69,490	1.89	100.0	52.9	20.9	11.0	6.1	9.1
1955 to 1959	52,351	1.78	100.0	56.0	21.2	10.7	5.8	6.3
1950 to 1954	30,588	1.61	100.0	62.0	18.9	8.5	4.5	6.0

[1] May be of any race.

Source: 1970 census report PC(2)-3B, table 27.

Table 20. PREMARITALLY CONCEIVED BIRTHS OF SECOND AND HIGHER ORDER PER 1,000 WOMEN WHO FIRST MARRIED IN 1950 TO 1969, BY YEAR OF FIRST MARRIAGE, RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN

Spacing of premaritally conceived births of second and higher order and year of first marriage	All races	White	Black	Spanish origin[1]
TOTAL PREMARITALLY CONCEIVED BIRTHS OF SECOND AND HIGHER ORDER				
1965 to 1969	77	46	328	133
1960 to 1964	68	39	295	120
1955 to 1959	54	33	215	95
1950 to 1954	29	18	110	54
CHILD BORN BEFORE MARRIAGE				
1965 to 1969	59	35	251	102
1960 to 1964	53	32	223	97
1955 to 1959	39	25	153	75
1950 to 1954	21	15	75	42
CHILD BORN AFTER MOTHER'S MARRIAGE				
1965 to 1969	18	11	77	31
1960 to 1964	15	7	72	23
1955 to 1959	15	8	62	20
1950 to 1954	8	3	35	12
PERCENT BORN AFTER MARRIAGE				
1965 to 1969	24.1	24.7	23.4	23.0
1960 to 1964	22.8	21.5	24.2	18.9
1955 to 1959	27.0	25.2	29.2	21.3
1950 to 1954	25.8	21.1	32.6	22.9

[1] May be of any race.

Source: 1970 census report PC(2)-3B, table 27.

Table 21. PREMARITAL PARITY PROGRESSIONS OF WOMEN WHO SUBSEQUENTLY FIRST MARRIED IN 1950 TO 1969, BY RACE, SPANISH ORIGIN, AND YEAR OF FIRST MARRIAGE

Race, Spanish origin, and year of first marriage	Percent advancing from specified premarital parities			
	0 to 1 parity	1 to 2 parity	2 to 3 parity	3 to 4 parity
ALL RACES				
1965 to 1969	8.5	33.9	47.2	53.0
1960 to 1964	7.6	34.4	48.4	50.0
1955 to 1959	6.8	31.3	42.5	45.6
1950 to 1954	4.6	24.1	39.3	51.2
WHITE				
1965 to 1969	5.9	29.9	47.1	49.7
1960 to 1964	5.1	31.3	46.5	48.2
1955 to 1959	4.7	28.7	42.4	43.4
1950 to 1954	3.3	21.9	41.6	54.0
BLACK				
1965 to 1969	29.3	40.4	47.4	56.7
1960 to 1964	27.1	39.1	50.9	51.5
1955 to 1959	23.6	35.5	42.2	47.8
1950 to 1954	15.3	28.0	34.8	45.7
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]				
1965 to 1969	12.7	37.4	50.5	55.3
1960 to 1964	10.9	39.6	52.7	55.3
1955 to 1959	9.6	37.8	50.7	53.6
1950 to 1954	6.8	30.5	44.8	53.5

[1] May be of any race.

Source: 1970 census report PC(2)-3B, table 27.

OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN

Two types of data on the employment status and occupations of women are shown in tables 22 and 23. Table 22 presents data for a birth cohort of women born in 1930 to 1934, many of whom probably married around age 20 in 1950 to 1954. Only 5.7 percent of these women were still single by age 38. Table 23 presents data for a marriage cohort of women first married in 1965 to 1969. The members of the marriage cohort undoubtedly were much younger, on the average, than the members of the birth cohort, and they were much more likely to have young children to care for.

The birth cohort in table 22 shows first births per 1,000 women by age 38 and all births per 1,000 women while single. The final column presents an indicator which shows the approximate level of the proportion of first births that occurred while the mother was single. The indicator shows all births occurring to single mothers as a percentage of all first births, regardless of the mother's marital status. It is a maximum indicator because the numerator of the proportion may include second and higher order births. For example, it appears from the table that among White women, those who worked as nonfarm laborers had the highest percentage of first births while single (14.0 percent or less). White women who were professional, technical, and kindred workers had the lowest percentage of first births while single (only 6.0 percent or less). Among Blacks, 27.6 percent (or less) of the mothers who were professional, technical, and kindred workers had their first child while single, as did 79.0 percent (or less) of those who were farm workers.

The marriage cohort table shows considerably lower rates of first births before marriage per 1,000 women than are shown in the birth cohort table for all births while single per 1,000 women. For example, the rate is 293 for all Black women in the marriage cohort table but 506 in the birth cohort table. The fact that many women had more than one child while single and that many of these women never did marry undoubtedly accounts for a large part of the difference between the rates.

The occupational groups shown in tables 22 and 23 can be ranked from high to low in accordance with the magnitudes of the rates of births while single. Following is a list of the relative rankings that result when occupations are compared. The rankings differ between the two tables because they measure somewhat different types of behavior, but both tend to have similar patterns.

WHITE WOMEN	Table 22	Table 2
Laborers, except farm	1	3
Operatives, including transport	2	4
Service workers, including private household	3	5
Crafts and kindred workers	4	2
Managers and administrators, except farm	5	6
Farm workers	6	1
Sales workers	7	7
Clerical workers	8	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9	8
BLACK WOMEN		
Farm workers	1	1
Service workers, including private household	2	3
Laborers, except farm	3	5
Operatives, including transport	4	4
Crafts and kindred workers	5	2
Sales workers	6	7
Clerical workers	7	
Managers and administrators, except farm	8	6
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9	8

able 22. PROPORTION MARRIED BY AGE 38 AND BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN BEFORE MARRIAGE, FOR WOMEN BORN IN 1930 TO 1934, BY RACE, EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP

Race, employment status, and occupation group	Women born in 1930 to 1934 (a)	Percent ever married by age 38 (b)	Births per 1,000 women by age 38		Ratio column d/c (percent)
			First births (c)	All births while single (d)	
ALL RACES					
Total, all women	5,740,168	94.3	885	125	14.1
ployed women	2,676,986	91.2	838	127	15.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	451,175	86.2	775	69	8.9
Managers and administrators, except farm	99,585	88.5	791	93	11.8
Sales workers	167,178	95.0	889	88	9.9
Clerical and kindred workers	891,798	91.1	819	75	9.2
Crafts and kindred workers	53,606	92.0	842	138	16.4
Operatives, including transport	447,350	93.6	877	165	18.8
Laborers, except farm	29,313	91.9	867	204	23.5
Farm workers	23,007	92.5	901	220	24.4
Service workers, including private household	513,974	92.6	881	242	27.5
employed, Armed Forces, not in labor force	3,063,182	97.0	926	123	13.3
Wives of household heads, not in labor force	2,597,820	99.9	953	78	8.2
WHITE					
Total, all women	4,992,997	94.8	888	74	8.3
ployed women	2,255,466	91.3	836	74	8.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	386,419	85.6	770	46	6.0
Managers and administrators, except farm	91,854	88.3	786	80	10.2
Sales workers	156,020	95.2	892	74	8.3
Clercial and kindred workers	814,819	91.2	818	55	6.7
Crafts and kindred workers	46,786	92.1	843	99	11.7
Operatives, including transport	372,336	94.1	880	107	12.2
Laborers, except farm	22,978	92.4	864	121	14.0
Farm workers	17,787	93.9	898	78	8.7
Service workers, including private household	346,467	94.0	888	101	11.4
employed, Armed Forces, not in labor force	2,737,531	97.7	931	74	7.9
Wives of household heads, not in labor force	2,402,716	99.9	955	58	6.1
BLACK					
Total, all women	653,986	90.7	872	506	58.0
ployed women	377,399	90.3	853	443	51.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	56,175	91.5	812	224	27.6
Managers and administrators, except farm	6,194	90.4	849	286	33.7
Sales workers	9,265	92.3	829	315	38.0
Clerical and kindred workers	65,068	90.7	840	313	37.3
Crafts and kindred workers	6,025	91.3	837	448	53.5
Operatives, including transport	65,887	91.0	861	490	56.9
Laborers, except farm	6,123	89.7	878	522	59.5
Farm workers	4,661	86.8	917	724	79.0
Service workers, including private household	158,001	89.5	869	557	64.1
employed, Armed Forces, not in labor force	276,587	91.2	898	592	65.9
Wives of household heads, not in labor force	155,365	99.8	927	368	39.7

Source: 1970 census report PC(2)-3B, tables 2, 3, 4, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, and 20.

Table 23. PREMARITALLY CONCEIVED FIRST BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN WHO FIRST MARRIED IN 1965 TO 1969, BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED WOMEN AND RACE

Race, employment status, and occupation group	Women first married in 1965 to 1969	Premaritally conceived first births per 1,000 women			
		Total	Born before marriage	Born 0 to 2 calendar quarters after marriage	
				Rate	Percent of total
ALL RACES					
Total, all women	7,276,343	244	85	159	65.2
Employed women	3,241,224	188	73	115	61.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	701,577	94	32	62	66.0
Managers and administrators, except farm	58,289	174	81	93	53.4
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	1,548,327	163	50	113	69.3
Crafts and kindred workers	41,372	312	178	134	42.9
Operatives, including transport	378,290	308	140	168	54.5
Laborers, except farm	26,415	338	168	170	50.3
Farm workers	13,857	403	238	165	40.9
Service workers, including private household	473,097	293	132	161	54.9
Unemployed, Armed Forces, not in labor force	4,035,119	289	95	194	67.1
Wives of household heads, not in labor force	3,179,996	275	86	189	68.7
WHITE					
Total, all women	6,371,631	210	59	151	71.9
Employed women	2,823,078	150	47	103	68.7
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	637,738	78	24	54	69.2
Managers and administrators, except farm	53,822	153	70	83	54.2
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	1,397,886	135	35	100	74.1
Crafts and kindred workers	35,501	275	150	125	45.5
Operatives, including transport	302,071	254	96	158	62.2
Laborers, except farm	20,754	286	127	159	55.6
Farm workers	9,266	300	154	146	48.7
Service workers, including private household	366,040	226	72	154	68.1
Unemployed, Armed Forces, not in labor force	3,548,553	258	69	189	73.3
Wives of household heads, not in labor force	2,884,293	252	66	186	73.8
BLACK					
Total, all women	780,295	517	293	224	43.3
Employed women	368,446	472	268	204	43.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	50,218	284	134	150	52.8
Managers and administrators, except farm	3,429	407	250	157	38.6
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	131,289	442	210	232	52.5
Crafts and kindred workers	5,251	568	377	191	33.6
Operatives, including transport	69,836	546	329	217	39.7
Laborers, except farm	5,359	523	316	207	39.6
Farm workers	4,137	622	421	201	32.3
Service workers, including private household	98,927	544	355	189	34.7
Unemployed, Armed Forces, not in labor force	411,849	557	315	242	43.4
Wives of household heads, not in labor force	239,231	541	312	229	42.3

Source: 1970 census report PC(2)-3B, tables 31, 32, and 33.

APPENDIX

SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

The materials in this report were derived largely from he 1970 census report PC(2)-3B, **Childspacing and Cur- ent Fertility**. The fertility data in the PC(2)-3B report vere based on replies to a question on number of child- en ever born to a woman and on the recorded birth ates of children who were living with her at the time of he census, supplemented by estimates of birth dates for ny children who had died or left home. In an effort to lert the reader to some of the limitations of the data nd to assist students who may wish to make a more xtensive analysis, this appendix presents information ot limited to materials from the PC(2)-3B report.

Children ever born. To a very large degree, the reli- bility of the materials on family building practices epends on the accuracy of the data on number of hildren ever born to each woman. There is a consider- ble body of evidence on the quality of the data from: l) Successive censuses and sample surveys, (2) compari- ons of census or survey data with vital statistics, and 3) occasional matchings of census records with birth gistration records for individual women. These sources dicate that the data are imperfect but are of a quality hat should be adequate for most purposes. Three brief xamples are presented here.

xample 1. Consistency from census to census

Census and age of woman	Number of women (all races)	Children ever born per 1,000 women
940: age 40-44...	4,327,860	2,501
950: age 50-54...	4,077,240	2,497
960: age 60-64...	3,718,944	2,503
970: age 70-74...	3,115,737	2,499

Note: Single women were treated as hildless in example 1, to match the prac- ice in censuses before 1970.

The 1970 census was the first decennial census of the nited States in which single women had an oppor- nity to answer a question on number of children ever orn. Previous censuses limited the question to women

Example 2. Census data compared with cohort data from **Vital Statistics of the United States, 1970,** which involved cumulations of birth rates from age to age on a cohort basis

Age of women	Children ever born per 1,000 women		
	1970 census, April 1 (a)	Vital statistics, January 1 (b)	Ratio (a)/(b)
15-19.......	108	78	1.38
20-24.......	736	688	1.07
25-29.......	1,793	1,751	1.02
30-34.......	2,644	2,711	0.98
35-39.......	3,016	3,138	0.96
40-44.......	2,950	3,069	0.96

Note: Children of single women are included in example 2.

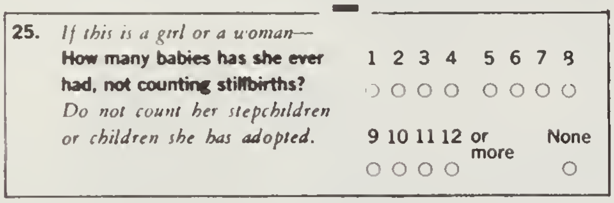
Example 3. Data from the 1960 Census Content Evaluation Study, for women ever married whose census record was matched with the birth registration record for her latest child

Race and age of woman	Number of women	Number of children ever born	
		Census record	Birth registration record
WHITE			
Age 14-44..........	456	1,184	1,189
Age 45 and over....	363	1,283	1,320
Other races			
Age 14-44..........	42	165	172
Age 45 and over....	19	83	82

Note: For further details, see appendix B, Trends and Variations in Fertility in the United States, By Kiser, Grabill, and Campbell, Harvard University Press, 1968.

who had ever been married. (The data for ever-married women in previous censuses were not limited to births after marriage, however. Women were expected to include any births occurring before the first marriage, and many did so.) A facsimile of the question on number of children ever born as asked on the 1970 census enumeration schedule is shown below (note the absence of any mention of marital status):

(Asked only of persons born before April 1956)



25. *If this is a girl or a woman—*
How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?
Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

9 10 11 12 or more None
○ ○ ○ ○ ○

The 1970 census utilized a self-enumeration approach in areas containing about two-thirds of the Nation's population and a conventional approach in other areas. Under the self-enumeration approach, the enumeration schedules were distributed by mail with the respondents instructed to mail the completed schedules back. Enumerators and field offices made follow-up calls when the schedules were not returned or were incomplete. In the conventional enumeration areas, enumerators obtained information by direct interview. Occasionally, the respondent could not be reached after repeated callbacks, in which case an "Individual Census Report" form was left for the person to complete and mail back. The enumerators were instructed not to ask the question on number of children ever born when interviewing a never-married woman unless she had sons or daughters living with her. They were, however, to ask the question of all women who had ever been married and to follow up nonresponses of such women on forms that were mailed back. In practice, about as large a proportion of single women reported on number of children ever born in conventional enumeration areas as in self-enumeration areas. Tables A-1 and A-2 present pertinent data on the proportions of women who reported on number of children ever born.

Among single women 15 years old and over in the 5-percent sample used for the PC(2)-3B report, 98.7 percent of the Whites and 86.3 percent of the Blacks had no sons or daughters living with them and thus were not expected to answer in an interview situation the question on number of children ever born. Responses were nonetheless obtained for about 71 percent of the White and 69 percent of the Black single women with no children living with them 82 percent of the White and 92 percent of the Black women reported on number of children ever born, after all followup efforts. For about 3 percent of the reporting White single women with sons or daughters present and for about 1 percent of the reporting Blacks with children present, the answer was "none" for number of children ever born, probably because some had adopted children.

For women ever married, regardless of whether any own children were present, the corresponding proportions reporting on number of children ever born were 95 percent of the White and 90 percent of the Black women.

Table A-1. Percent Reporting on Number of Children Ever Born, For Single Women 15 Years Old and Over, by Race, Whether Own Children Are Present, Urban-Rural Residence, and Type of Enumeration Area

Presence of children and residence	Mail out/mail back enumeration areas			Conventional enumeration areas		
	All races	White	Black	All races	White	Black
NO OWN CHILDREN PRESENT						
Number of women...............	9,908,695	8,613,333	1,174,607	5,251,784	4,563,274	591,464
Percent reporting...........	70.7	71.1	68.5	68.8	68.8	68.8
Central cities of urbanized areas...	69.2	69.6	68.3	71.5	71.7	69.3
Urban fringe.......................	72.1	72.3	68.1	70.9	70.9	70.9
Other urban........................	72.8	73.0	69.5	70.6	70.8	68.4
Rural..............................	71.9	71.9	73.2	66.2	65.9	68.7
ONE OR MORE OWN CHILDREN PRESENT						
Number of women...............	302,770	98,209	202,203	141,176	54,044	83,154
Percent reporting...........	89.0	83.4	91.7	86.8	79.0	91.9
Central cities of urbanized areas...	90.6	86.6	91.9	87.1	79.7	91.3
Urban fringe.......................	83.8	79.3	89.9	83.2	81.1	85.7
Other urban........................	88.8	85.0	93.1	88.9	81.5	93.3
Rural..............................	81.9	76.9	90.9	85.5	77.1	91.4

Source: Unpublished tabulation records from the 1970 census.

able A-2. Proportion of White and Black Women Who Reported on Number of Children, Ever Born For Single Women by Whether Own Children Were Living With Them and For Women Ever Married, by Age of Woman

Race and age	Single				Ever married	
	No children present		One or more own children present			
	Number of women	Percent reporting	Number of women	Percent reporting	Number of women	Percent reporting
WHITE						
Total, 15 years and over	13,176,607	70.3	152,253	81.8	53,802,703	94.8
5 to 19 years	7,139,422	71.8	24,169	89.5	974,138	90.1
0 to 24 years	2,512,342	73.6	45,904	89.9	4,723,005	94.5
5 to 34 years	938,766	69.0	46,070	77.2	10,040,439	95.7
5 to 44 years	526,164	65.7	19,990	74.7	9,823,505	95.9
5 years and over	2,059,913	62.8	16,120	69.1	28,241,616	94.3
BLACK						
Total, 15 years and over	1,766,043	68.6	285,385	91.7	5,788,738	89.5
5 to 19 years	1,032,455	69.2	51,950	94.9	140,015	84.0
0 to 24 years	331,585	72.6	84,810	93.2	539,262	89.1
5 to 34 years	158,615	66.0	91,122	90.5	1,198,895	90.8
5 to 44 years	77,011	61.9	37,839	92.1	1,196,955	91.0
5 years and over	166,377	61.7	19,664	82.3	2,713,611	88.6

Source: 1970 census report PC(2)-3A, tables A-1 and A-4.

Reports of number of children ever born were more ften obtained from Black unmarried mothers than for lack women ever married. Among Whites, the reverse ccurred. Some sensitivity to the question on children ver born may be inferred from the successively smaller roportions of women in the older groups of single omen who answered the question. The most complete porting occurred among women under age 25; the ast occurred among women 35 years old and over. No milar inverse pattern of relationship appears in the ata for women ever married.

As is explained in appendix D of the PC(2) series of ports, most of the missing characteristics for a person ere supplied during the process of editing the 1970 nsus schedules. The general procedure was to assign an try that was consistent with the response that was ade by another person with similar characteristics who ported on the subject.

The computer edit program stored in a matrix a nning record of information for each person processed ho had the combinations of characteristics called for the matrix and who also had an acceptable entry for e topic of interest. This information was changed each me a new person's acceptable data were processed. hen data for a person were processed who needed an allocation for the topic of interest, the computer consulted the matrix to determine what had most recently been recorded for a person with characteristics like those of the person needing an allocation. The information in the matrix was then used to make the allocation.

Tables A-3 and A-4 show the layout of the matrices that were generally used for 5-percent sample data on number of children ever born in the 1970 census report PC(2)-3A. One change was made, however, for purposes of the PC(2)-3B report. Before tabulating data for that report, women in subfamilies and also single women who were heads of households were reallocated as having as many children ever born as they had own children present when the new number would exceed the old allocated number (a reported number was not changed, of course).

Birth dates of children. The compilation of a complete roster of birth events for each woman required birth dates for any children living with the woman and any children who had died or left home. The birth dates of the children present were known, but the dates had to be estimated for the absent children. The number of absent children for whom estimated birth dates were needed was obtained by subtracting the number of children present from the number of children ever born

Table A-3. Matrix For Allocation of Number of Children Ever Born, For Women Ever Married 14 Years Old and Over

Race and number of years since first marriage	Wife of household head		Female head of household		Other women in house-hold[1]	Women in group quarters[1]
	No own children present[1]	One or more own children present[2]	No own children present[1]	One or more own children present[2]		
WHITE						
0 and 1 years................						
2 years......................						
3 years......................						
4 years......................						
5 years......................						
6 to 10 years................						
11 to 15 years...............						
16 to 20 years...............						
21 to 25 years...............						
26 to 30 years...............						
31 to 40 years...............						
41 to 50 years...............						
50 years and over...........						
BLACK AND OTHER RACES						
0 and 1 years................						
2 years......................						
3 years......................						
4 years......................						
5 years......................						
6 to 10 years................						
11 to 15 years...............						
16 to 20 years...............						
21 to 25 years...............						
26 to 30 years...............						
31 to 40 years...............						
41 to 50 years...............						
50 years and over...........						

Matrix content:

[1] Store number of children ever born and assign same as needed

[2] Store the difference between the number of own children present in the home and the number of children ever born. (If the difference is negative, store "0" instead of negative difference. Note that codes for children ever born terminat with the category "12+." If the allocation produces 13 or more children, code as "12+.") When a woman with no report on children ever born needs an allocation, count the number of children present and add to that the matrix "difference" to get an assigned total children ever born.

[able A-4. Matrix For Allocation of Number of Children Ever Born, For Women Never Married 14 Years Old and Over

Race and age of woman	Female head of household		Other women in households	Women in group quarters
	No own children present	One or more own children present		
WHITE				
4 and 15 years old:				
Enrolled in school.........				
Not enrolled...............				
6 years old:				
Enrolled in school.........				
Not enrolled...............				
7 years old:				
Enrolled in school.........				
Not enrolled...............				
3 years old:				
Enrolled in school.........				
Not enrolled...............				
9 years old:				
Enrolled in school.........				
Not enrolled...............				
) years old:				
Enrolled in school.........				
Not enrolled...............				
l years old:				
Enrolled in school.........				
Not enrolled...............				
! to 24 years old...........				
; to 29 years old...........				
) years and over............				
BLACK AND OTHER RACES				
14 and 15 years old:				
Enrolled in school.........				
Not enrolled...............				
16 years old:				
Enrolled in school.........				
Not enrolled...............				
17 years old:				
Enrolled in school.........				
Not enrolled...............				
18 years old:				
Enrolled in school.........				
Not enrolled...............				
19 years old:				
Enrolled in school.........				
Not enrolled...............				
20 years old:				
Enrolled in school.........				
Not enrolled...............				
21 years old:				
Enrolled in school.........				
Not enrolled...............				
22 to 24 years old...........				
25 to 29 years old...........				
30 years and over............				

Matrix content:
Store number of children everborn and assign as needed.

to the woman. A system developed by Maurice J. Moore of the Fertility Statistics Branch was used to estimate the birth dates in a way that allowed the birth dates for absent children to be in positions before, between, and after the birth dates of children present—with logical interbirth spacings maintained.

The assignments of birth dates of absent children were made with the aid of matrices that stored, for guide purposes, data on childspacing patterns for women who had all of their children ever born living with them. When the computer encountered data for a woman who had absent children, it consulted the matrix to make the assignment. If an ever-married woman with children absent also had children present, the computer kept unchanged the spacings of children present and used the matrix guide data to position and space the dates for absent children. For single women, age of woman at childbirth was used as a control for spacing of births. The assignments for the relatively few single women over age 39 in 1970, however, were made incorrectly in the edit specifications. Therefore, these assignments did not properly translate the matrix-stored data into correct ages of women at childbirth, with the result that single women over age 39 were generally assigned too many recent births and too few births for the time when they were young. The data for the many single women under age 39 were not subject to that bias.

Information on children present involved the use of responses on household relationship obtained in the 1970 census for all persons related to the head of the household. That information was not available on the computer tapes for persons not related to the household head, who were all treated as "unrelated individuals" even though some may actually have had a wife or children present. It was also not available for persons living in group quarters. Experience with the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses had shown, however, that only a small proportion of persons unrelated to a household head or in group quarters had a spouse or child present; consequently, the 1970 census computer operations for reports on families were simplified by limiting the data on family relationship to persons related to the household head.

Calendar quarters. The questionnaires used in the 1970 census reports contained information on the calendar quarter and year of birth of each person and quarter and year of marriage. Therefore, the data available did not permit tabulations in terms of monthly intervals; if such data had been available they would have been utilized for this report. The calendar quarters were the periods from January to March, April to June, July to September, and October to December. When two dates or more were compared, the broad intervals overlapped somewhat. For example, consider two quarters: January to March 1969 and July to September 1969: in terms of census tabulations that would be an interval of "2 calendar quarters." The midpoints of the two quarters are February 14 and August 15, which is an interval of exactly 6 months. But the extreme range can be from 1½ months before February 14 to 1½ months after August 15, or an interval of 9 months. And the shortest range can be from the end of March to the beginning of July, or an interval of just over 3 months.

If one assumes a random distribution of events, the 2-calendar-quarter interval should average out at about 6 months for a large group of persons, with about 75 percent of the events concentrated within a fraction (3/4) of a month on each side of the midpoint of 6.0 months.

Characteristics of single women reporting on number of children ever born. Tables A-5 and A-6 present data on the distributions of single women by the numbers of children ever born that were actually reported, by relationship of the woman to the head of the household and by years of school completed.

As may be seen from table A-5, about 73 percent of reporting White single women who were heads of households reported that they had borne no children, in contrast to 13 percent of reporting Black single women. Moreover, 21 percent of the White single women who were heads of households and 80 percent of the Black women who were household heads had own children living with them; these figures of 21 and 80 percent include women not reporting on children ever born as well as women reporting. Among women related to the head as a child or as another relative, by far the most usual response was that they had borne no children.

It should also be of interest that among reporting women who were not related to household heads and among reporting women in group quarters, by far the modal response was that they were childless. These relationship groups were the ones for which presence or absence of own children was not available from the relationship coding system adopted for the 1970 census.

Table A-6 indicates that single women with less than 8 years of elementary school were one of the groups most likely to have had some children. About 18 percent of the reporting Black women and 5 percent of the reporting White women with that amount of education had borne three children or more as compared with 2 percent of Blacks and 1 percent of Whites with 4 years of college or more.

Table A-5. Single Women 15 Years Old and Over, by Relationship to Household Head, Reported Number of Children Ever Born, and Whether Own Children Are Present

Subject	Total	Head	Child	Other relative	Not related	In group quarters
WHITE						
Single women, number.......	13,328,360	458,097	8,526,736	831,727	2,158,901	1,353,399
Percent................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No own children present....	98.9	78.9	99.4	99.1	...	...
With own children present..	1.1	21.1	0.6	0.9	...	...
Percent Reporting on Children Ever Born						
Single women, total..	70.5	65.9	69.3	64.9	70.8	82.4
No own children present....	70.3	62.2	69.1	64.7	...	...
With own children present..	85.1	79.4	95.7	90.2	...	...
Percent by Reported Number of Children Ever Born						
Total................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None......................	96.1	73.1	97.5	90.8	95.5	98.6
1 child ever born..........	2.1	14.3	1.5	3.9	2.3	0.6
2 children ever born.......	0.8	6.8	0.4	1.8	0.9	0.2
3 or more children.........	1.0	5.8	0.6	3.5	1.2	0.6
BLACK						
Single women, number.......	2,051,428	221,934	1,256,341	247,500	219,697	105,956
Percent................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No own children present....	86.1	20.0	92.9	92.6	...	...
With own children present..	13.9	80.0	7.1	7.4	...	...
Percent Reporting on Children Ever Born						
Single women, total..	71.8	86.0	69.5	71.4	69.7	74.3
No own children present....	68.6	72.0	67.4	69.8	...	...
With own children present..	91.7	89.5	96.2	91.5	...	...
Percent by Reported Number of Children Ever Born						
Total................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None......................	70.6	13.4	80.0	71.8	76.7	91.0
1 child ever born..........	15.0	25.9	13.4	17.0	13.6	5.0
2 children ever born.......	6.4	20.9	4.0	5.6	5.1	1.6
3 or more children.........	8.0	39.7	2.6	5.6	4.6	2.5

... Not applicable.
Source: Unpublished data from the 1970 census.

Table A-6. Single Women 15 Years Old and Over, by Years of School Completed, Reported Number of Children Ever Born, and Whether Own Children Are Present

Subject	Total	Elementary		High school		College	
		0 to 7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more
WHITE							
Single women, number.......	13,328,860	873,720	1,107,781	5,008,177	3,333,651	1,978,219	1,027,31
Percent................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
No own children present....	98.9	96.2	99.0	99.2	98.5	99.5	99.
With own children present..	1.1	3.8	1.0	0.8	1.5	0.5	0.
Percent Reporting on Children Ever Born							
Single women, total..	70.4	56.4	67.2	70.3	70.5	76.1	75.
No own children present....	70.3	56.6	66.9	70.1	70.2	76.1	75.
With own children present..	81.8	52.2	88.1	90.6	92.5	82.1	77.
Percent by Reported Number of Children Ever Born							
Total................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
None......................	96.2	88.8	94.8	97.4	94.7	97.9	98.
1 child ever born..........	2.1	4.3	2.3	1.6	3.2	1.2	0.
2 children ever born.......	0.7	2.3	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.
3 or more children.........	1.0	4.7	1.8	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.
BLACK							
Single women, number.......	2,051,428	279,425	194,862	869,756	477,883	174,030	55,47
Percent................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
No own children present....	86.1	84.4	87.9	86.7	82.0	92.3	94.
With own children present..	13.9	15.6	12.1	13.3	18.0	7.7	5.
Percent Reporting on Children Ever Born							
Single women, total..	71.8	60.9	70.1	72.2	76.5	75.3	73.
No own children present....	68.5	57.7	66.9	68.8	72.6	73.8	72.
With own children present..	91.7	78.2	93.2	94.5	94.5	93.2	84.
Percent by Reported Number of Children Ever Born							
Total................	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
None......................	70.6	59.0	72.1	72.3	65.4	84.0	90.
1 child ever born..........	15.0	15.1	11.9	13.7	20.6	11.5	7.
2 children ever born.......	6.4	8.3	6.2	6.2	7.7	2.4	1.
3 or more children.........	8.0	17.6	9.8	7.7	6.2	2.1	1.

Source: Unpublished data from the 1970 census.

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THE GEOGRAPHICAL MOBILITY OF AMERICANS

An International Comparison

by Larry H. Long
and
Celia G. Boertlein

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FOREWORD

This is the second in a new series of analytical reports prepared by mographers in the Population Division, Bureau of the Census. A distinguish- g feature of these occasional reports is that they are to include broad specu- tive analysis and illustrative hypotheses by the authors as an aid in under- anding the statistics and in assessing their potential impact on public policy. ıe usual scope of these reports will probably be broader than that of annual nsus reports on population subjects but less complete than book-length onographs.

For providing data and assistance in interpreting and understanding the atistics for the various countries, the authors would like to express appreci- ion to: Jerry Sexton of the Central Statistical Office, Ireland; Martin Daly ıd Norman Davis of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, London; . L. Hart of the Australian Bureau of Statistics; and Wei Sou-Pen of the epartment of Population, Republic of China. None of these persons read the mpleted report, however, and therefore cannot be held responsible for the ıthors' conclusions and interpretations.

Larry H. Long and Celia G. Boertlein are demographers who do research ıd analysis as part of their work in the Population Analysis Staff of the pulation Division. Larry Long received a Ph.D. degree in sociology from the niversity of Texas in 1969. Celia Boertlein received a B.S. degree in mathe- atics from the University of Maryland in 1975. They expect to do further ork with migration data of other countries and invite comments on this udy.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL MOBILITY OF AMERICANS: AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

Larry H. Long and Celia G. Boertlein

Are Americans more geographically mobile than residents of other coun- es? The prevailing opinion has always been that they are and that this charac- istic is fundamentally linked to other distinctively American traits. But tistics which permit accurate comparisons among countries in this respect of very recent origin. Data on residential mobility—the probability of oving from one house to another—permit unambiguous comparisons among untries and first became available from the 1960-61 round of censuses. As a sult of the 1970-71 censuses, more countries are now beginning to collect d publish this type of data.

Our purpose in analyzing these statistics is not only to state by how uch countries differ according to this and other measures of geographical obility, but also to speculate as to why they differ. Among the specific estions we want to ask are the following: (1) Are differences among coun- ies in terms of residential mobility increasing or decreasing? (2) Are rates of ternal migration rising, as many people believe? (3) How many times in a etime can a person expect to move? (4) How is geographical mobility spread er the life cycle of individuals in different countries?

The most basic measure of geographical mobility is the count of all oves from one residence to another during a specified interval of time. This easure reflects the total amount of geographical movement taking place ithin a country and is a kind of least common denominator that can be plied in all countries. A limitation of this summary measure is that it does t give any indication of the average distance of moves, but most countries at collect statistics on residential mobility divide the total moves into those ithin and between local administrative units, thereby providing some indica- on of how many moves take place within purely local areas.

For many years there has been a relative abundance of statistics on the mbers of persons moving between administrative areas within countries. But ch areas vary greatly in size and shape, and the unsolved problem has been ow to standardize these units in a way to permit comparisons between coun- ies. The unanswered question in the past has been how to transform into me common equivalency the moves between counties and States in the U.S., tween *församlingar* and *länen* in Sweden, between *shi, ku, machi,* and *mura* in

Japan, between “local authority areas” in England, between *gemeenten* in the Netherlands, between *communes, cantons,* and *départements* in France, and between administrative areas used in other countries as a basis for collecting statistics on internal migration.

A great many statisticians, geographers, and other social scientists have worked on this problem without solving it, although Courgeau (1973a; 1973b 1975) reports recent breakthroughs. Someday the problem may be completely solved, and someone will produce a cardinal measure of the rate of interna migration for every country that collects data on movements between administrative areas. In the meantime, we avoid the problem by focusing on all changes of residence rather than only those that involve movement between administrative areas, and in the process we obtain a measure that reflects the total geographical mobility of a population.

In the sections that follow, we first ascertain the degree of difference among seven countries that provide data on residential mobility. Later sections investigate patterns of movement by age, the implied number of moves in a lifetime, and trends in the volume of internal migration. The final part of this study is devoted to the authors’ explanations and theories about why countries differ in terms of geographical mobility and probable future trends in the rate of residential mobility.

The Rate of Moving

Table 1 shows rates of residential mobility existing in seven countries around 1970. These rates represent the percent of the population moving from one residence to another during a 1- or 5-year interval. Only these seven countries currently furnish this information.

Data for all the countries except Taiwan come from census or survey questions of the basic form, “Did you live at this address 1 year ago (or 5 years ago), on ______(date)?” In table 1 we sought to show the percent answering “no.” Examples of the census or survey questions used in the different countries are reproduced in appendix B of this report, where the dates of the mobility intervals may be identified. The data for Taiwan come from that country’s registration system, which records changes of address.

When data were available, table 1 shows rates of residential mobility on the basis of including as well as excluding movers from outside the country. The base for the latter rate is the population living in the country at both the beginning and end of the migration interval. The base for the former rate was the total population at the survey or census date. The census volumes from which the data in table 1 and other tables were obtained are identified in appendix A.

Table 1. Percent of Population Residentially Mobile in Seven Countries: Around 1970

Country	Percent moving in 1 year[1]		Percent moving in 5 years[2]	
	Including movers from abroad	Excluding movers from abroad	Including movers from abroad	Excluding movers from abroad
Australia	(NA)	15.7	51.4	48.4
Canada	(NA)	(NA)	46.6	44.3
Great Britain	11.8	11.1	37.2	35.9
Ireland	5.1	4.3	(NA)	(NA)
Japan	12.0	12.0	35.9	35.8
Taiwan	(NA)	9.1	(NA)	(NA)
United States	19.2	18.6	47.0	43.2

NA Not available.

[1] Persons 1 year old and over.

[2] Persons 5 years old and over.

A frequently quoted statistic about the United States is that nearly 20 cent of the population moves in a year's time. When we exclude the effect movement from abroad, as is done in column 2 of table 1, we find that out 18.6 percent of the U.S. population changed residence within the ntry in a 12-month period around 1970. This rate compares with 15.7 cent in Australia, 11.1 percent in Great Britain, 4.3 percent in Ireland, 12.0 cent in Japan, and 9.1 percent in Taiwan. Strictly comparable data for a ear period are not available for Canada, but other evidence implies a 1-year that is about the same or slightly lower than that found in the United tes (see Nickson, 1967; Long, 1970).

As in all international comparisons, great importance should not be ached to small differences, for several factors mitigate against perfect comability. The 1-year data for the United States and Australia and the 5-year a for Canada refer basically to the noninstitutional population, but the er data refer to the total population, which includes persons in group rters—a category that frequently has above-average rates of moving. The re for Taiwan is an estimate of the number of movers per 100 population ived from data on the number of moves per 100 population. Published tistics from Taiwan show about 11.7 changes of residence per 100 popula-n; other data (Kono, 1969) indicate that this represents about 9.1 movers 100 population.

The data support the idea that rates of geographical mobility are high in United States, although Canada and Australia also have high rates of residential mobility. According to the data in column 2 of table 1, the 1-year rate of residential mobility in the United States is about 55 percent greater than the Japanese rate, about 68 percent greater than the British rate, more than double the rate for Taiwan, and over four times as great as the rate for Ireland.

An additional perspective on international differences in residential mobility is provided by data on 5-year rates of moving. The 1-year rates of moving cited above can be compared with the 5-year rates in column 4, which also is based on excluding movers from abroad. The figure for the U.S. shows that of the 1970 population who reported living in the U.S. in 1965, about 43.2 percent moved at least once during the 5 years, compared with 48.4 percent in Australia, 44.3 percent in Canada, 35.9 percent in Great Britain, and 35.8 percent in Japan.

The U.S. figure in column 4 is somewhat low relative to the other countries because of differences in treatment of nonresponse. In the other countries, persons not reporting their residence 5 years earlier were only 1 to 2 percent of the total population, compared with over 5.2 percent in the United States. In the United States a computer allocation assigned nonresponse either to "same house" or "moved, residence in 1965 not reported." The U.S. rate of 43.2 includes in the base persons allocated to "same house" but excludes from the numerator persons allocated to "moved, residence in 1965 not reported." The result is to bias downward the U.S. figure in column 4 relative to the rates for the other countries. The data for Japan in columns 3 and 4 have a slight upward bias because they refer to a migration interval of 5 years and 9 months.

The important conclusion is that the United States, Canada, and Australia appear to have similar 5-year rates of residential mobility, although the rate for Australia may be slightly higher than that found in the United States and Canada. The level of mobility in these countries, however, is distinctly higher than in the other countries shown in table 1.

The degree of difference among countries is less for the 5-year rates than for the 1-year rates. For example, for the 1-year interval the British rate is only 60 percent of the U.S. rate, but for the 5-year interval the British rate is over 80 percent of the U.S. rate. Countries differ more in terms of a 1-year mobility interval than a 5-year interval simply because the longer interval allows a greater proportion of persons to move at least once in 5 years although only one move is counted with the type of question that is used. Many of the people who indicated that at the census date they were living at a different address 5 years earlier had, in fact, moved several times, but the question recorded only the fact that they had moved. A short interval more nearly records each move and thus indicates greater differences among countries.

The 5-year rate of residential mobility which characterizes the United States, Canada, and Australia is over 20 percent greater than the 5-year rate of residential mobility in Britain and Japan. Five-year rates of moving were not available for Ireland or Taiwan. These comparisons are based on rates of moving which exclude movers from outside the countries. Inclusion of such movers in the rates, as is done in columns 1 and 3 of table 1, may give a better picture of a country's incidence of mobility, but we focused attention on the rates which exclude movers from abroad because this information was available for more countries. Including movers from abroad raises the rates, as table 1 shows, but nearly the same degree of difference among the countries is maintained.

Returning nationals frequently constitute a large proportion of movers to the seven countries in table 1. In the United States, for example, a great many movers from abroad are servicemen and students and other private citizens returning from prolonged stays outside the United States. Most of the persons moving to Ireland are citizens of Ireland who have spend a year or two working in the United Kingdom. Immigrants probably constitute a larger proportion of movers to Australia and Canada than is the case in the other countries.

We can now summarize and say that the United States, Canada, and Australia have similar, high rates of residential mobility. As will be discussed more fully in the following section, there is some evidence that the United States has slightly higher rates of residential mobility than Canada and Australia over a 1-year interval but not over a 5-year interval. The United States, Canada, and Australia, however, clearly constitute the high extreme of a continuum representing the level of residential mobility. Farther down on the continuum come Japan, Great Britain, and Taiwan. Ireland has by far the lowest rate of residential mobility for the countries shown in table 1.

These differences are large and offer interesting opportunities to speculate as to why they exist, whether they imply other differences, and where other countries might lie on the mobility continuum. One would be in a better position to explain these differences, however, with additional information on patterns of moving by age and type of move and whether such differences have recently developed or have existed for quite some time. These topics are considered next.

Standardization for Age

A technique that facilitates international comparison is standardization for age. Some of the apparent differences among the countries shown in table 1 are due to their different age distributions. A long history of relatively low fertility has given Great Britain an older population than is found in some of the other countries, and since older persons have lower rates of moving than younger persons, the British mobility figures are somewhat low.

Age-specific rates of moving were available for each of the countries i table 1 except Ireland and Taiwan. For each of the countries with age-specifi rates of moving we standardized the all-ages rate by multiplying the rate o moving at each age group by the U.S. population in the age group. The result i to show what each country's rate of moving would be if it had the U.S. age distribution. Both the unstandardized and standardized rates are shown in table 2

Table 2. Age-Standardized Rates of Residential Mobility in Six Countries: Around 1970

Country	Unstandardized rate	Standardized on U.S. age distribution
ONE-YEAR INTERVAL		
Australia	15.7	15.1
Great Britain	11.8	12.1
Ireland	5.1	(NA)
Japan	12.0	10.8
United States	19.2	19.2
FIVE-YEAR INTERVAL		
Australia	51.4	50.8
Canada	46.6	45.6
Great Britain	37.2	38.4
Japan	35.9	32.7
United States	47.0	47.0

NOTE: Except for Australia for the 1-year period, the rates include movers from outside the countries.
NA Not available.

As can be seen, the rates for Australia, Canada, and Japan are lowered and the rate for Great Britain is raised as a result of standardizing for age. Whereas previously the rate for Japan was slightly higher than the British rate for a 1-year interval, after standardization for age the British rate is higher. Standardization for age raised the British rate from 11.8 to 12.1, while the Japanese rate was reduced from 12.0 to 10.8.

Age standardization widens somewhat the mobility difference between the United States and Australia for the 1-year interval. The unstandardized rates (excluding movers from abroad) are 18.6 for the United States and 15.7 for Australia; after standardization the rate for Australia is reduced to 15.1. The rate for Australia is reduced because Australia has a somewhat younger population than the United States.

For the 5-year rates, the differences among the United States, Australia, and Canada are approximately maintained. Including movers from abroad, the 5-year age-standardized rates are 47.0 for the United States, 50.8 for Australia, and 45.6 for Canada. Australia, therefore, appears to have a 5-year residential mobility rate that is slightly higher than found in the United States and Canada.

Since we do not have age-specific rates of moving for Ireland, we cannot be sure as to how much Ireland's 1-year mobility rate of 5.1 percent would be raised if that country had the same age distribution as the United States. We can, however, standardize the U.S. rate against the age distribution of Ireland. Doing this reduces the 1-year rate for the U.S. by only a very small amount, from 19.2 to 19.0. We can conclude that very little of the difference in mobility between the two countries can be attributed to differences in the age distribution.

The data in table 2 constitute a better measure than table 1 of the "true" differences among countries in terms of residential mobility. Standardization for age has reinforced the conclusion that rates of residential mobility are highest in the United States for a 1-year interval but may be highest in Australia for a 5-year interval. The United States, Australia, and Canada, however, clearly have rates of residential mobility that are similar and represent the most geographically mobile populations of the countries under consideration.

The relative ranking of Great Britain and Japan was reversed by age standardization, showing that Great Britain's population is more residentially mobile than Japan's. Age-standardization would reduce slightly the rate for Taiwan and raise the rate for Ireland, but the ranking of these two countries relative to the other countries would not be affected.

Rates of Moving At Each Age

Are the mobility differences among countries the same at each age group? The importance of this question lies in its implications for explaining the overall mobility differences among countries. Much geographical mobility is thought to be a product of various life-cycle changes, and if we find that the relative differences among the countries are maintained at each life-cycle stage, then we can conclude that each life-cycle stage generates proportionately more mobility in the high-mobility countries. Accounting for overall mobility differences then becomes a problem of explaining why each life-cycle stage generates more mobility in some countries than others.

There is some reason to think, however, that mobility differences will be least at the "young-adult" ages, when geographical mobility is greatest. Previous studies have shown that much mobility is concentrated within a fairly narrow age span–from 18 to 25, or 18 to 30, or some similar age interval representing a time of life when individuals are typically leaving their parental home to get married, to go away to school, to enter the armed forces, to take their first job, or to embark upon some other activity that removes them from their parents' household. If mobility is to a considerable degree "required" or "necessitated" by such life-cycle changes, then it is probably about equally required in most industrial countries. Hence, one would expect mobility differences among industrial countries to be least at the "young-adult" ages.

Table 3 shows rates of residential mobility by age for each of the five countries for which data were available. Countries do not, unfortunately, use the same age categories for their tabulations, so we had to collapse categories, but we also show the greater age detail when possible.

As can be seen, rates of residential mobility for a 1-year interval reach their peak at ages 20 to 24, rising to 44.4 percent in the United States, 35.1 percent in Australia, 29.4 percent in Great Britain, and 23.7 percent in Japan. Children under 5 years of age also have high rates of moving, reflecting the high mobility of their young parents. After the peak is reached at ages 20 to 24, the rates of moving steadily decline with advancing age, although in the United States and Great Britain the decline is interrupted around the retirement age of 65 and the rate rises at the most advanced age group (75 years and over). Many persons over 75 years of age find they are no longer able to maintain their existing households and either move in with their children or make other living arrangements.

For the 5-year interval, the peak rate of moving is at the 25 to 29 age group in each of the countries. Since age refers to the time of the census, movers during the 5-year interval were probably 2½ years younger at the time they first moved during the interval. The 1-year rates more nearly record age at the time of moving.

Among persons 25 to 29 years old, the 5-year rates of residential mobility reach 79.8 percent in Canada, 78.8 percent in Australia, 78.4 percent in the United States, 69.6 percent in Great Britain, and 67.2 percent in Japan. Rates of moving steadily decline thereafter, although in the United States and Great Britain there are modest upturns around age 65 and at ages 75 and over.

These data show that a similar age curve of mobility characterizes each of the countries, but this information does not answer the question as to whether differences among the countries are least at the ages when mobility is greatest. In order to show relative differences among countries at each age group, we took each country's residential mobility rate as a percent of the U.S. residential mobility rate at the age group. The results are shown in table 4.

Table 3. Percent of Population Residentially Mobile in Five Countries, by Age: Around 1970

Age at end of migration interval	1-year interval				5-year interval				
	Australia	Great Britain	Japan	United States	Australia	Canada	Great Britain	Japan	United States
1 to 4 years	(NA)	17.3	13.5	28.8	...	...	...	...	...
5 to 14 years	(NA)	10.3	7.6	17.4	50.7	45.4	40.4	29.3	49.6
5 to 9 years	(NA)	11.6	8.9	19.7	54.2	(NA)	45.4	34.9	55.6
10 to 14 years	(NA)	8.8	6.1	15.0	47.3	(NA)	34.9	23.4	43.8
15 to 19 years	17.0	13.0	16.4	18.1	48.8	37.1	33.6	35.8	44.5
20 to 24 years	35.1	29.4	23.7	44.4	73.7	67.2	62.2	52.9	75.4
25 to 34 years	23.8	18.9	19.1	29.4	71.9	73.6	62.4	61.1	71.6
25 to 29 years	(NA)	22.2	23.1	34.7	78.8	79.8	69.6	67.2	78.4
30 to 34 years	(NA)	15.2	14.9	23.4	64.1	66.1	54.5	54.5	63.6
35 to 44 years	11.3	9.7	8.9	15.6	49.4	46.0	37.7	33.2	45.2
35 to 39 years	(NA)	11.1	10.1	17.8	53.3	(NA)	42.4	37.9	50.4
40 to 44 years	(NA)	8.4	7.7	13.6	45.8	(NA)	33.3	27.9	40.3
45 to 64 years	7.4	6.1	5.6	10.0	38.2	31.9	23.8	19.5	30.4
45 to 54 years	7.8	6.6	6.2	10.7	39.2	(NA)	26.0	21.6	32.4
45 to 49 years	(NA)	7.0	6.6	11.5	40.4	(NA)	27.4	22.9	34.1
50 to 54 years	(NA)	6.3	5.8	9.9	37.7	(NA)	24.5	20.0	30.5
55 to 64 years	6.8	5.5	4.8	9.0	36.8	(NA)	21.5	16.8	27.8
55 to 59 years	(NA)	5.5	5.1	9.3	36.8	(NA)	21.9	18.1	28.3
60 to 64 years	(NA)	5.5	4.4	8.6	36.8	(NA)	21.2	15.4	27.3
65 years and over	6.0	5.6	4.0	8.4	36.5	30.7	21.5	13.2	28.1
65 to 69 years	(NA)	5.7	4.2	8.7	(NA)	(NA)	22.4	13.6	27.8
70 to 74 years	(NA)	5.1	4.0	7.5	(NA)	(NA)	20.6	13.1	26.4
75 years and over	(NA)	5.9	3.9	8.9	(NA)	(NA)	21.4	12.5	29.4
Ages 1 year and over	(NA)	11.8	12.0	19.2	...	...	...	...	...
Ages 5 years and over	(NA)	11.4	11.9	18.4	51.4	46.6	37.2	35.9	47.0
Ages 15 years and over	15.4	11.6	12.8	18.7	51.6	47.0	36.6	37.2	46.3

NOTE: Except for Australia for the 1-year period, the rates include movers from outside the countries.
... Not applicable.
NA Not available.

Table 4. Ratio of Residential Mobility Rate in Other Countries to Residential Mobility Rate in the United States, by Age: Around 1970

Age at end of migration interval	1-year interval			5-year interval			
	Australia	Great Britain	Japan	Australia	Canada	Great Britain	Japan
1 to 4 years	(NA)	0.60	0.47	...	...	...	...
5 to 9 years	(NA)	0.59	0.45	0.97	(NA)	0.82	0.63
10 to 14 years	(NA)	0.59	0.41	1.08	(NA)	0.80	0.53
15 to 19 years	0.96	0.72	0.91	1.10	0.92	0.76	0.80
20 to 24 years	0.82	0.66	0.53	0.98	0.92	0.82	0.70
25 to 34 years	0.84	0.64	0.65	1.00	1.03	0.87	0.85
25 to 29 years	(NA)	0.64	0.67	1.01	1.02	0.89	0.86
30 to 34 years	(NA)	0.65	0.64	1.01	1.04	0.86	0.86
35 to 44 years	0.75	0.62	0.57	1.09	1.02	0.83	0.73
45 to 64 years	0.76	0.61	0.56	1.26	1.06	0.78	0.64
45 to 54 years	0.74	0.62	0.58	1.21	(NA)	0.80	0.67
55 to 64 years	0.77	0.61	0.53	1.32	(NA)	0.77	0.60
65 years and over	0.71	0.67	0.48	1.30	1.20	0.77	0.47
Ages 1 year and over[1]	0.81	0.63	0.56	...	...	...	...
Ages 5 years and over[1]	...	...	...	1.08	1.02	0.82	0.70

... Not applicable.
NA Not available.
[1] Age-standardized.

For these comparisons, we adjusted the U.S. data to correspond as closely as possible to the population represented by the data for the other countries. Since the 1-year data for Australia excluded movers from abroad, we excluded movers from abroad in the U.S. figures used in the U.S.-Australia comparisons in column 1 of table 4. All of the other comparisons included movers from abroad. Since the Canadian data referred only to the population in private households, we excluded persons in group quarters from the U.S. data used in the U.S.-Canada comparisons in column 5.

The differences among the countries are not always the least at precisely the ages when mobility is greatest, but there is nevertheless a clear pattern for differences to minimize when mobility rates are high. For example, for all ages combined, the 1-year rate for Australia is 81 percent of the U.S. rate, but at ages 15 to 19 the Australian rate is 96 percent of the U.S. rate. The British residential mobility rate for the 1-year interval is 63 percent of the U.S. rate at all ages combined but 72 percent at ages 15 to 19. The 1-year Japanese mobility rate for all ages is 56 percent of the U.S. rate but 91 percent at ages 15 to 19. For the 5-year interval differences among countries tend to be lowest at ages 25 to 29, the age group with the highest rates of moving during the previous 5 years.

The data, therefore, support the hypothesis that in industrial countries a certain, minimum amount of geographical mobility is a structured part of the life-cycle stage associated with leaving the parental home. All of the countries under consideration have compulsory school attendance and other factors which keep most persons in school until around age 16 or 17. Shortly after this age, most persons begin leaving their parents' household, and at this point in a person's life mobility differences among countries are least.

This pattern is likely to characterize all countries that are highly industrialized and urbanized and—most importantly—possess the nuclear family system which requires children to establish their own household apart from their parents shortly after formal schooling is completed. At life-cycle stages which follow the establishment of independent households, mobility differences among countries are greatest. The important conclusion is that in explaining differences among countries a theory of residential mobility should focus attention on life-cycle stages that follow the establishment of independent households by persons in their twenties.

The age categories in tables 3 and 4 are only broad indicators of life-cycle stages. Obviously, more precise identification of life-cycle stages would be of great value in explaining mobility differences. Several studies of residential mobility in the United States have shown the value of using simple indicators of family life-cycle stage, like number and ages of children. Families are frequently classified according to the presence of children below school age (under 6 years old), children of school age (6 to 18 years old), or children at both age groups. In the United States number of children and ages of children exercise effects on moving that are independent of the age of the family head (see Long, 1972; Speare, 1970). Hence, age of persons interacts with stage in the life cycle to produce residential changes.

We would like to see more detailed tabulations from different countries on residential mobility controlling for age, family status, duration of marriage, and the timing of residential changes in relation to the birth of children. Such tabulations would provide an indication of how much residential mobility is generated in each country by the different stages of the life cycle.

Expected Moves in a Lifetime

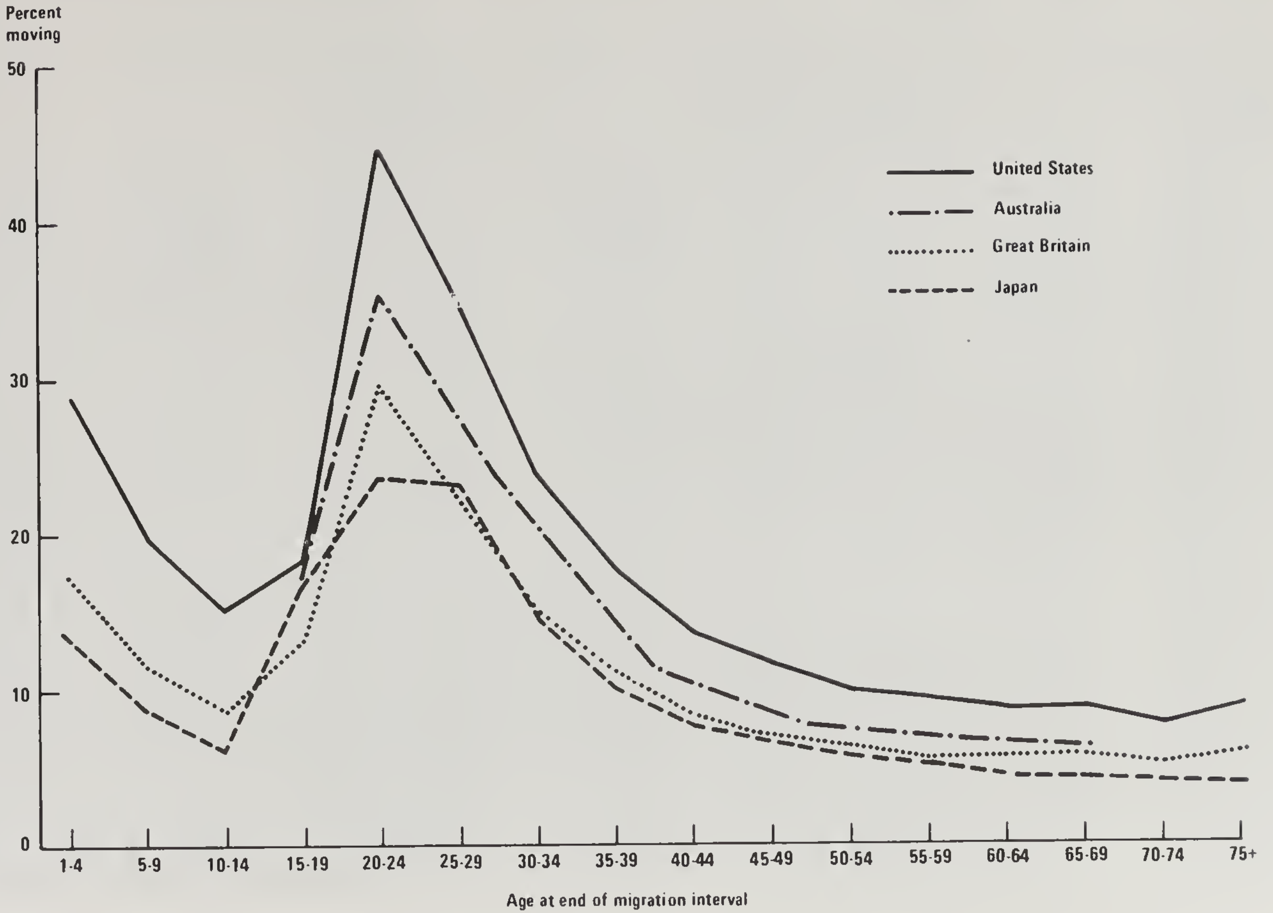
The 1-year rates of moving allow us to be more precise than the above comparisons in showing how residential mobility is distributed over the life cycle of individuals. Calculating the amount of mobility experienced at each age is a by-product of estimating the number of moves a person can expect to make in a lifetime.

Assume that as a person goes through life he or she is subject to moving according to the existing probabilities at each age, as illustrated for several countries in figure 1. Several years ago George Wilber (1963) showed how the number of moves in a lifetime could be estimated by a method analogous to that used to calculate the net reproduction rate—a common fertility measure which represents the number of daughters that a "typical" woman will have if current rates of childbearing and mortality continue.

The value of such a calculation for residential mobility lies in the graphic way it allows us to portray the consequences for individuals of national differences in levels of mobility. It also allows us to compute how much of total lifetime mobility is experienced up to and between different ages.

Calculation of expected lifetime mobility is made on the basis of a hypothetical cohort of 100,000 persons, assuming that as they go through life they are subject to mobility and mortality according to the rates which currently prevail at each age. The actual calculation involves taking each of the age-specific probabilities of moving and multiplying by the number of persons out of the original cohort alive at each age group (the L_x column of a life table). The sum of the resulting value for each age and for all later ages is the total number of moves to be made by the cohort of 100,000 during and after each age. This value is analogous to the T_x column of a life table and when divided by the population alive at the beginning of each age interval (the ℓ_x column of a life table), the result can be interpreted as the expected number of moves for an individual at each age during the remaining lifetime. This last value is analogous to the e_x column of an ordinary life table.

Figure 1. Percent of Population Residentially Mobile in 1 Year in Australia, Great Britain, Japan, and the United States, by Age: Around 1970



Since some of the persons who moved during the 1-year interval moved more than once, the calculations refer to "years with moves" rather than actual moves. Hence, the calculations understate slightly the number of residence changes but reflect the number of years in which mobility will be experienced. Rates of residential mobility over a 5-year period cannot be used for these calculations.

The results of the calculations are given in table 5 for Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. Sufficiently detailed age data for the 1-year interval were not available for Australia, and the other countries did not provide any age-specific mobility data for a 1-year interval.

Columns 1, 4, and 7 show the rates of moving that were plotted in figure 1 for Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. Columns 2, 5, and 8 show the total number of moves to be made by the cohort of 100,000 if the cohort moves according to the age-specific residential mobility rates in Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. Columns 3, 6, and 9 show the transformation of the cohort's total moves into the average for an individual. The calculations were made using life-table values for the United States in order to show the number of moves in a lifetime for persons according to three levels of residential mobility—those actually prevailing in Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. Using the same life table standardizes for mortality and thus age.

The data show that in its lifetime the cohort of 100,000 persons will make about 720,411 moves according to the Japanese level of residential mobility, about 805,115 moves according to the British level, and 1,264,892 moves according to the U.S. level. These cohort figures average out to about 7.35 moves per person for the Japanese level, 8.22 moves per person according to the British level, and 12.91 moves per person according to the U.S. level.

Several persons have suggested studying residential mobility in terms of a lifetime "quota" of moves (for example, Shryock, 1964; Simmons, 1968). According to the data in table 5, an average American's lifetime quota of moving is about 57 percent greater than the average Briton's and about 76 percent greater than that for the average Japanese. The lifetime quota of an average Canadian or Australian would be similar to that shown for the U.S. The data for Taiwan imply about six moves in a lifetime, while the data for Ireland imply three or four moves in a lifetime. Thus, in the high-mobility countries—the United States, Canada, and Australia—a person probably makes between three and four times as many moves in a lifetime as the average resident of Ireland.

Another way of highlighting the differences among countries is to note that after age 22 or 23 an American would expect to make about as many additional moves as the average resident of Great Britain or Japan would make in a lifetime. At age 20 an American expects to make 9.25 additional moves

Table 5. One-Year Rates of Residential Mobility and Expected Years with Moves During Remaining Lifetime, for Great Britain, Japan, and the United States: Around 1970

Age at end of migration interval	Great Britain			Japan			United States		
		Expected years with moves in the age interval and all later ages			Expected years with moves in the age interval and all later ages			Expected years with moves in the age interval and all later ages	
	Percent residentially mobile[1]	Total for cohort of 100,000	Per person	Percent residentially mobile[1]	Total for cohort of 100,000	Per person	Percent residentially mobile[1]	Total for cohort of 100,000	Per person
1 to 4 years	17.3	805,115	8.22	13.5	720,411	7.35	28.8	1,264,892	12.91
5 to 9 years	11.6	737,615	7.55	8.9	667,403	6.83	19.7	1,152,036	11.80
10 to 14 years	8.8	680,874	6.99	6.1	623,750	6.40	15.0	1,055,943	10.83
15 to 19 years	13.0	638,192	6.56	16.4	593,810	6.11	18.1	982,976	10.11
20 to 24 years	29.4	574,966	5.94	23.7	514,406	5.32	44.4	894,979	9.25
25 to 29 years	22.2	433,408	4.51	23.1	400,143	4.17	34.7	681,065	7.09
30 to 34 years	15.2	327,107	3.43	14.9	289,660	3.04	23.4	515,186	5.41
35 to 39 years	11.1	254,870	2.70	10.1	219,147	2.32	17.8	403,929	4.28
40 to 44 years	8.4	202,627	2.17	7.7	171,526	1.84	13.6	320,449	3.43
45 to 49 years	7.0	163,675	1.79	6.6	135,893	1.48	11.5	257,566	2.81
50 to 54 years	6.3	132,158	1.49	5.8	106,213	1.19	9.9	205,686	2.31
55 to 59 years	5.5	104,806	1.23	5.1	81,018	0.95	9.3	162,395	1.91
60 to 64 years	5.5	82,035	1.03	4.4	59,989	0.75	8.6	123,994	1.56
65 to 69 years	5.7	61,189	0.85	4.2	43,128	0.60	8.7	91,474	1.27
70 to 74 years	5.1	41,930	0.68	4.0	29,175	0.47	7.5	62,177	1.00
75 years and over	5.9	27,545	0.55	3.9	17,913	0.36	8.9	41,280	0.83

[1] Includes movers from outside the country.

(see table 5), and at age 25 over seven changes of residence can still be expected. Thus, somewhere between 20 and 25 years of age an American has a mobility expectancy equal to the 8.22 lifetime moves of an average person in Britain and the 7.35 lifetime moves for an average person in Japan. Not until age 70 does an American's mobility expectancy drop below one. That is, a 70-year-old American still expects to move once more. For Britain, mobility expectancy drops below one shortly after age 60, and for Japan it drops below one shortly after age 50.

A question that frequently arises involves how many moves—or how much of one's lifetime mobility—is experienced as a child moving with one's parents. Some approximate answers can be given with the data in table 5. Moves after age 20, for example, typically reflect residential changes that persons make on their own, independently of their parental family. The data show that a 20-year-old person would expect 9.25 additional moves according to the U.S. mobility level but 5.94 moves according to the British level and 5.32 moves according to the Japanese level. Thus, out of a lifetime total of more than 12 moves, an "average" American expects to make more than three as a child. In Britain and Japan a person expects closer to two moves as a child moving in connection with residence changes of parents. It is interesting to note that the number of moves an American makes as a child nearly equals the lifetime mobility expectancy of an average resident of Ireland. Before age 20, an American probably moves more than three times, whereas the mobility level of Ireland probably implies between three and four moves in a lifetime.

We earlier commented that for 1-year rates of moving, differences among countries were least at the 15 to 19 age group and that this finding implied that lifetime residential mobility was somewhat more highly concentrated at this age group in the other countries than in the United States. The data in columns 2, 5, and 7 verify this conclusion. These data show that according to the Japanese mobility schedule, about 11 percent of the cohort's mobility will occur at the 15 to 19 age group, compared with 8 percent for the British mobility schedule and 7 percent for the American mobility schedule. About 42 percent of the cohort's mobility will occur between age 15 and age 30 according to the Japanese mobility pattern, compared with 39 percent for the British pattern and 37 percent for the U.S. pattern. Mobility, therefore, is slightly more highly concentrated at the "young-adult" ages in Japan than in Great Britain and the United States.

Another indicator of the distribution of lifetime mobility is the age at which one-half of a person's total moving will have been experienced. This age is most appropriately estimated by finding the age when the cohort's total moving (columns 2, 5, and 7 in table 5) has been reduced by one-half. For all three countries shown in table 5, one-half of lifetime residential mobility is experienced by age 26 or 27 (see also Long, 1973b). These data mean that for a "typical" person one-half of lifetime residential mobility has been experienced shortly after the twenty-sixth birthday.

Trends in the Rate of Residential Mobility

The above calculations of expected lifetime mobility are most appropriate when residential mobility rates are not rapidly rising or falling. If mobility rates are rising, the calculations of lifetime mobility based on current rates will understate the probable mobility experience of persons currently alive. On the other hand, if residential mobility rates are falling, the calculations will overstate the lifetime mobility of persons currently alive.

Data on residential mobility in the United States were first collected in 1948. Data on residential mobility in Canada, Great Britain, and Japan were first collected in 1960 or 1961 and are shown in table 6, along with the 1970 figures. Because of differences in tabulation practices, we had to limit the 1960-70 comparisons to persons 15 years old and over, and for this reason the 1970 data in table 6 differ slightly from figures in earlier tables.

Table 6. Percent of Population Residentially Mobile in Four Countries: Around 1960 and 1970

Country	1960	1970
ONE-YEAR INTERVAL		
Great Britain	11.9	11.6
Japan	9.5	12.8
United States	19.9	18.7
FIVE-YEAR INTERVAL		
Canada	46.0	47.0
Great Britain	36.2	36.6
United States	49.5	46.3

NOTE: Data refer to persons 15 years old and over and include movers from outside the countries.

The data clearly show stability in the rates of residential mobility in Canada and Great Britain. Residential mobility has increased in Japan, from a 1-year rate of 9.5 percent in 1960 to 12.8 percent in 1970. This rise in residential mobility in Japan in the 1960's is part of a gradual increase in internal migration that has been underway since the early 1950's. Japan's registration system, which records moves between administrative districts (*shi, ku, machi,* and *mura*), indicated a rise in rates of migration from about 5.8 percent in the early 1950's to 8.0 percent in 1970 (Kuroda, 1973). There was some question whether this rise reflected improvements in the registration system or a real increase in the propensity to migrate (Kuroda, 1973). The data in table 6 indicate that the rise in the rate of internal migration was real.

The rise in rates of residential mobility and internal migration in Japan are probably due in part to Japan's continued industrialization. The difference between rates of residential mobility in Britain and Japan in 1960 can be attributed to the fact that Japan had a larger proportion of its population engaged in agricultural occupations, which have lower-than-average rates of moving (Long, 1970). When one considers only the nonagricultural labor force, the 1960 difference between the Japanese and British rate of residential mobility is eliminated (Long, 1970). The overall rate of moving in Japan has probably increased as the country has shifted more of its population into nonagricultural pursuits.

We earlier concluded that in 1970 the age-standardized rate of residential mobility was higher in Britain than in Japan. It is likely that in 1970 Japan still had a higher proportion of its population in agriculture than Britain. Thus, if we were able to examine only the nonagricultural populations in the two countries, we might find very nearly the same rate of moving. The needed statistics, however, are not now available.

Data from annual surveys in the United States between 1948 and 1971 showed no statistically significant year-to-year changes in the rate of residential mobility (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1972), but the data in table 6 seem to indicate a modest decline in the residential mobility rate in the United States between 1960 and 1970. The 1-year rate in 1960 was 19.9, compared with 18.7 for 1970. The rate for 1955-60 was 49.5, compared with 46.3 for 1965-70. Cumulating the annual surveys for 1958-61 and 1968-71 does appear to indicate a small but statistically significant decline in the rate of residential mobility in the United States.

The decline is small, however, and the most important conclusion is that rates of residential mobility and internal migration are not going up in the United States, as one might expect. Cross-sectional surveys, for example, have repeatedly shown that the probability of moving long distances is directly related to years of school completed (Long, 1973a), and because of this relationship, one might expect the migration rates to be increasing slightly simply as a result of the rising educational level of the population. Few people have recognized this implied relationship between selectivity and volume of migration.

In the past, a rising educational level was associated with increases in the rate of internal migration in the United States. For men 25 to 34 years old, the rate of interstate migration increased by about 80 percent between 1935-40 and 1955-60 (Long, 1973a). Of this large increase, about 35 percent could be attributed to rising educational levels which put proportionately more persons at the upper educational categories where migration is more likely. The remaining 65 percent of the increase in the interstate migration rate could be attributed to an increased likelihood of migration among persons at each educational level (Long, 1973a).

This increase in the rate of interstate migration occurred around the time of World War II. Since then, educational levels have continued to increase but rates of migration have not. Apparently, other factors are offsetting the tendency for rates of migration to rise as level of education rises; perhaps the effect of education on migration is diluted through educational "upgrading" of occupations. Precise measurement of changes in the relationship between education and migration is difficult because of increasing levels of error in the U.S. data arising from increased nonresponse. The most likely hypothesis is that the relationship between education and migration is changing as a result of the college-educated population becoming somewhat less migratory.

For the four countries that had data on residential mobility in 1960 and 1970, the relative differences have decreased slightly, due primarily to an increase in Japan's rate of moving. Rates of residential mobility are slow to change, however, and do not fluctuate much from year to year.

Long-Distance and Short-Distance Movement

In each of the countries under consideration, how much movement covers short distances and how much covers long distances? There is no clear answer to this question simply because it is not possible to define "long" and "short" in the same way in each of the countries. If we knew the actual distance involved in each residential change, we could calculate the relative mobility of different populations for moves of varying distance.

We do know that most moves cover only a short distance. In 1885 Ravenstein concluded that (p. 198) "... the great body of our migrants only proceed a short distance," and subsequent studies have sought to quantify the degree to which the volume of migration decreases with increasing distance. Each of the countries being studied divides total moves into those within and between administrative units of different average size, and with this information we can calculate rates of moving within and between the different areas, as shown in table 7. The major reason for doing so is to demonstrate that the higher rates of residential mobility in the United States, Canada, and Australia reflect higher rates of both short- and long-distance movement.

In the United States "local" areas in table 7 refer to counties, of which there are slightly more than 3,100. Even this is not always an adequate indicator of "local," for many moves from one county to another take place within the same metropolitan area. Still, one can see that more than one-half of moves in the United States are within the same county—61.9 percent of moves in a 1-year period and 55.7 percent in a 5-year period take place within the same county. Similarly, 60 percent of Ireland's moves were within the same county. In Great Britain and Canada about 50 percent of moves were local—

Table 7. Rates of Moving Within and Between Local Areas and Percent of Movers Who Cross Boundaries of Local Areas, for Six Countries: Around 1970

Country	Percent of population moving[1]				Percent of total movers who move–			
	Total	Within local areas	Between areas within a State or province	Between States or provinces	Within local areas	Between areas within a State or province	Between States or provinces	From outside the country
ONE-YEAR INTERVAL								
Great Britain	11.1	5.7	3.8	1.6	48.1	32.4	13.3	6.2
Ireland	4.3	3.1	1.2	...	60.3	22.9	...	16.8
Japan	12.0	4.7	3.6	3.7	38.9	30.0	30.8	0.2
United States	18.6	11.9	3.3	3.5	61.6	16.9	18.0	3.5
FIVE-YEAR INTERVAL								
Australia	48.4	22.6	21.9	3.9	41.4	40.1	7.2	11.2
Canada	44.3	24.8	14.9	4.6	51.0	30.5	9.4	9.1
Great Britain	35.9	18.7	12.2	5.0	49.1	32.2	13.1	5.6
Japan	35.8	15.2	10.9	9.7	42.5	30.4	27.0	0.2
United States	43.2	25.0	9.0	9.3	55.7	20.1	20.7	3.5

... Not applicable.

[1] Excludes movers from outside the countries.

within "local authority areas" in Britain and within municipalities in Canada. The percent moving within local areas appears to be low in Japan only because the local areas (*shi, ku, machi,* and *mura*) are much smaller than in the other countries; even movers between wards within the largest cities in Japan are counted as movers between areas. Why Australia appears to have a low percent of movers within local areas is not clear.

The data in table 7 also constitute a rough indicator of higher rates of migration (movement between areas) in the United States. For example, in 1 year about 3.5 percent of the United States population moves between States and about 3.7 percent of the Japanese population moves between prefectures. But States are, on the average, much larger than prefectures and in view of the fact that the volume of migration diminishes with increasing distance, this statistic indicates higher rates of migration in the United States than in Japan. Similarly, the percent of population moving between States in the United States is larger than the percent of population moving between regions of Great Britain, in spite of the fact that the U.S. States are larger, on the average, than the British regions. We can continue this approach and show higher rates of migration in the United States than in European countries which have data on numbers of persons moving between administrative areas of different average size.

The conclusion from the above comparison is that high rates of residential mobility generally seem to indicate high rates of short-distance as well as long-distance movement. There is some evidence that countries differ in the degree to which their populations are mobile over short distances and in the degree to which they are mobile over long distances. Klaasen and Drewe (1973), for example, suggest the possibility that the population of the Netherlands is more mobile than that of Sweden over short distances but not over long distances. What this means is that insofar as migration is concerned, the "friction of distance" may be greater in some countries than in others.

In general, however, countries with high rates of residential mobility probably have high rates of moving over short as well as long distances, although we do not have adequate data to measure the degree of difference among countries for short- and long-distance movement. The high rates of moving over short distances mean that one cannot attribute the high rate of residential mobility in the United States, Canada, and Australia simply to the fact that they are geographically large.

Why Countries Have Different Levels Of Geographical Mobility

There is no automatic or prescribed way to answer the question of what determines a country's level of geographical mobility. If enough countries collected statistics on residential mobility, we could undertake correlation studies to see what nationwide characteristics were associated with high or low rates of moving. Unfortunately, the number of countries collecting statistics on residential mobility is not large enough to permit such correlation analysis.

In the absence of data for enough countries to permit multivariate regression models to be built, we can consider several hypotheses and offer our own theories as to why some countries have more geographical mobility than others. We note first that the amount of geographical mobility is related to a country's level of industrialization and urban development. For example, Ireland's rate of moving is low partly because it is a rural country, but this fact does not completely account for the differences observed. The rate of residential mobility for Ireland as a whole is 5.1 percent (including movers from outside the country), but the rate reaches 7.5 percent in Dublin county—still below the rate of moving found in the other countries. Controlling for level of urbanization or percent of population in nonagricultural occupations in the other countries would have little effect on their nationwide rates of moving.

What do the United States, Canada, and Australia have in common that gives them high rates of geographical mobility? As noted earlier, geographical size is probably not the determining factor insofar as the overall rate of moving is concerned, for the three countries have high rates of short-distance as well as long-distance moving. But geographical size may be related to other factors which strongly influence the overall rate of moving. We will consider these relationships shortly.

One characteristic shared by the United States, Canada, and Australia is that each is a "nation of immigrants" and has attracted the geographically mobile segments of the populations of other countries. The effect of current immigration on rates of geographical mobility in the three countries is relatively small, for even when we exclude movers from abroad, the United States, Canada, and Australia still have high rates of geographical mobility. More important is the long-run dynamic that is built into populations which are almost entirely descended from long-distance migrants. Most persons in the United States, Canada, and Australia either crossed an ocean themselves or are descendents (frequently children or grandchildren) of persons who crossed an ocean. Past mobility may generate future mobility because of the exposure (direct or vicarious) with diverse places. Such knowledge about earlier migrations can make the possibility of mobility seem more readily apparent to potential movers. In a sense, Americans, Canadians, and Australians learn about mobility simply through knowledge of their ancestors.

It is a firmly established principle that persons who have moved once are likely to move again (see Morrison, 1971). In the United States, for example, persons who were living outside their State of birth in 1965 were over three times as likely to move between States in the 1965-70 interval as persons living in their State of birth in 1965. The persistence of this effect has probably continued to expose persons in the United States, Canada, and Australia to geographical mobility—either their own or that of others.

Another characteristic shared by the United States, Canada, and Australia is that each has had a history dominated by a frontier that needed to be settled, and each country has taken measures—like the Homestead Act in the United States—to encourage its citizens to move to the less densely populated regions. Each country has been rich in natural resources and each has considered itself underpopulated throughout much of its history. In an attempt to extend governmental authority over unclaimed territory, each country early in its history adopted policies to encourage persons to move to developing regions.

These successive waves of settlement established numerous urban centers geographically separated from one another, and today the United States, Canada, and Australia each has an urban structure that is not clearly dominated by a single metropolis. None of the numerous metropolitan areas in these countries dominates life and commerce the way that London dominates English society, or Rome overshadows other Italian cities, or the way that other European capitals tend to be centers of trade, commerce, and industry in their respective countries. The numerous metropolitan centers in the United States, Canada, and Australia compete with each other for industry and migrants and in the process may keep the overall migration rate high. Many companies in the United States have had a practice of repeatedly moving their executives and managers from place to place to provide exposure to the many regional markets in which big corporations operate.

It is perhaps not coincidental that the United States, Canada, and Australia chose to locate their capital cities away from the largest city. After the American Revolution, the seat of government was not located in the largest city, as was the case in Europe. Instead, the government was located in a "new town" removed from the existing urban centers. As the Federal Government has grown, Washington, D.C. has grown, but for much of its history it occupied a place in the urban hierarchy similar to that occupied today by Ottawa and the Australian Capital Territory.

The major effect of geographical size of country on the level of migration is likely to result from the influences mentioned above; namely, the fact that geographically large countries typically have many regional urban centers that compete for migrants. In a sense, therefore, large geographical size may stimulate migration simply by offering more places to move to. But geographical size of a country has less explanatory power in accounting for rates of short-distance movement.

Since most short-distance movement is undertaken for reasons connected with housing (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1966; Lansing and Mueller, 1967), one might think that differences among countries in terms of local mobility could be explained by differences in the quality and quantity of housing available. It is impossible to demonstrate this presumed relationship empirically because neither "local mobility" nor the quality and quantity of housing are measured in ways that are strictly comparable from country to country.

Nevertheless, it is probably true that at least since World War II housing has been more abundant and less expensive in North America and Australia, where residential mobility rates are high, than in Europe and Japan, where they are low. Housing is almost certain to be a factor influencing a country's overall level of residential mobility, but it cannot by itself completely account for the mobility differential that has existed between North America and Australia on the one hand and Europe and Japan on the other.

One consideration to bear in mind is that changes in the housing stock in the United States since World War II have not been associated with changes in the overall rate of residential mobility. Housing was certainly improving during this period of time, but, as mentioned earlier, residential mobility rates did not go up. In fact, annual data on residential mobility for the United States from 1947 to 1971 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1972) showed no statistically significant year-to-year changes in rates of moving. Thus, not only have steady improvements in the housing stock failed to raise the residential mobility rate, but short-run fluctuations in building cycles have failed to alter the annual rate of moving.

These considerations lead one to believe that housing is one of several factors influencing a country's rate of residential mobility, but housing is not the dominant factor accounting for international differences in residential mobility. It is likely that long-distance and short-distance moves are mutually reinforcing, so that a readiness to move long distances and a history of such movement is conducive to frequent short-distance movement. That is, the short-distance mobility rate in the United States, Canada, and Australia is likely to be high partly because these countries have high rates of long-distance migration, but these relationships cannot be statistically demonstrated.

The broad conclusion seems to be that the United States, Canada, and Australia have high rates of short- and long-distance moving now because they have had high rates in the past. And they probably had high rates in the past because they were immigrant countries that attracted the most geographically mobile element of European populations. These populations and their descendants have participated in successive waves of internal movements that established numerous regional population centers which have competed for migrants and thereby kept the level of mobility high.

Historical Views of American Mobility

This study began by stating that prevailing opinion has always been that Americans possess a high degree of geographical mobility. Documenting this assertion provides support for several preceding statements which were based on the assumption that the United States has always had a high rate of internal migration.

One of the earliest observers to comment on the mobility of Americans was Alexis de Tocqueville, who in his famous work on **Democracy in America**, identified a high rate of geographical mobility as one of the distinctive traits of Americans. In the early 1830's Tocqueville discerned that:

> In the United States a man builds a house in which to spend his old age, and he sells it before the roof is on; he plants a garden and lets it just as the trees are coming into bearing; he brings a field into tillage and leaves other men to gather the crops; he embraces a profession and gives it up; he settles in a place, which he soon afterwards leaves to carry his changeable longings elsewhere (pp. 144-145 in Vintage Books edition).

This observation was made by Tocqueville in a chapter on "Why the Americans Are So Restless In the Midst of Their Prosperity." In this chapter, he attributed a high rate of geographical mobility in America to material abundance coupled with the lack of a hereditary class structure. Without a class structure based on inherited wealth, individuals in America were led to believe that sharing in material abundance was open to all if only a person would work hard and be ready to move about to take advantage of opportunities wherever they might occur. Hence, according to Tocqueville, material abundance and belief in upward mobility through individual effort produced a restlessness that manifested itself in a great deal of moving around. These traits were logically related to other characteristics that Tocqueville identified with Americans in the 1830's, including a desire for change, a readiness to accept innovations, and a pragmatic disposition. Numerous other foreign observers also commented on high rates of geographical mobility in America (see Pierson, 1973).

Americans themselves took note of their mobility. In an early "demographic analysis," the Superintendent of the Census of 1850 wrote that:

> The roving tendency of our people is incident to the peculiar condition of their country, and each succeeding Census will prove that it is diminishing. When the fertile plains of the West shall have been filled up, and men of scanty means cannot by a mere change of location acquire a homestead, the inhabitants of each State will become comparatively stationary, and our countrymen will exhibit

> that attachment to the homes of their childhood, the want of which is sometimes cited as an unfavorable trait in our national character.

In quoting these remarks, Everett Lee (1970, p. 437) observed that according to this measure the American character has still not improved.

A characteristic of the above quotations is the absence of statistics to support the assertions made. An empirical study which did support the idea that rates of migration were high in the United States was Adna Weber's **The Growth of Cities in the Nineteenth Century**, published in 1899. This book still stands as a remarkable example of the careful but imaginative use of statistics from many countries. Using data on place of birth from American and European countries in the period from 1860 to 1890, Weber concluded (pp. 250-251):

> This brings out the fact of the superior mobility of Americans, which has long been familiar to us in a general way. Indeed, it appears from the table that Americans are more accustomed to migrate from State to State than are Europeans from county to county ... the percentage of native Englishmen living outside their county of birth was in 1871 almost exactly equal to the percentage of native Americans living outside the State in which they were born—the percentages being 25.66 and 26.2 (1870) respectively.

Weber obtained statistics for most European countries and found that the percent of population living outside their place of birth was generally lower than the figures cited above for England. His statistics on place of birth understated the degree of difference among countries because, as we showed earlier, a long migration interval less accurately records each move. Place-of-birth data relate to a migration interval of indefinite length, and Weber recognized that they understated the differences among countries but could be used to rank in a rough way countries according to level of internal migration.

Using similar data, Ravenstein (1889) had earlier come to the same conclusion. He observed: "... the great mobility of the native Americans. They are greater wanderers, less tied to home associations, than are the inhabitants of Europe" (p. 280). Ravenstein attributed the greater mobility in the United States to "the vast extent of unoccupied land, and the great natural resources of the country, which have as yet hardly been touched" (pp. 280-281).

Americans have readily accepted the idea of themselves as a highly mobile people, even without empirical evidence to back up this belief. "The United States is a mobile society," asserted the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future in 1972 (p. xv), but the Commission did not provide comparative statistics or other evidence in support of the assertion.

The many commentaries on the level of geographical mobility were generally correct in concluding that the United States is indeed a geographically mobile society, and the explanations they gave—that the high mobility stemmed from a restless desire to exploit abundant natural resources spread over a wide territory—were probably correct for the nineteenth century. The early accounts were wrong, however, to imply that the level of mobility would begin to decline as soon as the "fertile plains of the West" were settled. Many of the commentaries were also remiss in believing that the United States was unique in these respects, for Canada and Australia have populations that are about as geographically mobile as the population of the United States.

Present Impacts and Future Trends

Several of the classic statements on migration concluded that the rate of moving increased over time. Ravenstein in 1885 was of this opinion, and Lee (1966) gives reasons for thinking that migration might increase. In empirical studies, Zelinsky (1971) and Parish (1973) found that rates of internal migration in several countries rose in the course of economic development.

Popular opinion is clearly of the belief that geographical mobility is increasing in the United States and will continue to do so. Several books on the best-seller list in recent years have expressed this point of view, usually to emphasize presumed detrimental effects of a high level of geographical mobility. Alvin Toffler's **Future Shock** (1970) asserted that increased geographical mobility was part of the onrush of events which people were unable to adjust to. According to Toffler (1970, p. 75):

> Never have man's relationships with place been more numerous, fragile and temporary ... We are witnessing a historic decline in the significance of place to human life. We are breeding a new race of nomads, and few suspect quite how massive, widespread, and significant their migrations are.

Vance Packard developed this theme more fully in **A Nation of Strangers** (1972), long on the best-seller list. The title of Packard's book accurately describes his conclusions about the impact of geographical mobility. The same point is made in other books built around the theme of increasing alienation, including Ralph Keyes' **We, the Lonely People** (1973) and Suzanne Gordon's **Lonely in America** (1975). Again, the titles indicate what the authors think that increased geographical mobility is doing to us.

As discussed in a previous section, rates of residential mobility and migration have not increased in the United States since World War II. There is evidence that rates of moving are beginning to decline slightly, and several reasons will be advanced later as a basis for believing that rates of moving may decline in the future. Even if alienation were increasing or if "future shock" were severe, there is little empirical basis for linking these conditions with the overall level of geographical mobility. Empirical research has not supported the idea that high rates of geographical mobility are causally associated with nationwide alienation or anomie. Advances in transportation and communication can help to prevent high rates of geographical mobility from contributing to alientation or anomie, as suggested in studies by Litwak (1960) and Fellin and Litwak (1963), who found that movers were able to keep in touch with friends and relatives.

Ironically, improvements in transportation and communication may make us more aware of geographical mobility and thereby create the illusion that migration is increasing. Easier and more frequent travel and communication can allow persons to maintain friendships over long distances. In an earlier time, neighbors who moved away were simply removed from our lives. Today, it is easier to keep in touch and visit persons who have moved, and because such friendships can be sustained over long distances we know about subsequent moves. If friendships could not be maintained over long distances, we would know of only one move—the initial move out of the neighborhood.

The result is that improvements in transportation and communication can keep geographical mobility from being the socially disorganizing process it might otherwise be. High rates of moving may be part of larger social processes whereby people find "community" in a likeness of interests rather than in propinquity of residence.

Excessively frequent long-distance movement can have deleterious effects on individuals (Long, 1975), but migration is most often a problem-solving mechanism for individuals. Migration out of economically lagging regions has increased the income-earning opportunities of many people (Wertheimer, 1970), and geographical mobility has facilitated occupational mobility (Blau and Duncan, 1967) and has been an important force in bringing about greater income equality between Blacks and Whites (Long and Heltman, 1975).

Future increases in geographical mobility in the United States are unlikely. Rates of internal migration in the United States will probably stay about the same as they have been since World War II or else they may slowly decline.

Perhaps the major reason for thinking that migration rates might rise concerns changes in the occupational and educational composition of the population. In the past, persons with high levels of education and employed in white-collar occupations have had high rates of long-distance movement, and an increasing proportion of the population in these categories would, other things being equal, raise the overall rate of long-distance migration. This influence was important in the rise in the rate of interstate migration between the 1930's and the 1950's, but subsequent rises in the educational level of the population have not produced rises in the overall rate of moving and seem unlikely to do so in the future.

Rising income levels and declining family size might tend to make people feel freer to move to areas where their personal preferences in regard to climate or recreation could be realized. In the past large family size has tended to reduce the readiness with which families move (Long, 1972). But other factors tend to offset the mobility-generating effects of rising income and falling fertility. Rising income and falling fertility have also been associated with an increase in the labor force participation of wives, and at some age groups working wives reduce the long-distance migration of their husbands, although a wife's earnings also tend to raise short-distance mobility rates (Long, 1974). In the future, an increasing commitment of wives to their own careers is likely to reduce the readiness with which couples relocate. Also, declining fertility levels will be associated with an increasing concentration of population at older age groups, and this fact will tend to reduce the rate of moving for all ages combined.

A related consideration is that as birth rates decline, areal differences in fertility are likely to decrease. In the past, a large fertility differential existed between big cities, whose populations did not reproduce themselves, and rural areas, which had excess fertility. In view of limited economic opportunities in rural areas, a considerable amount of migration was induced by the rural-urban fertility differential. In the future, fertility differentials between rural and urban areas, or metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, are likely to be reduced, and the stimulus to migration will be accordingly reduced.

This influence is perhaps illustrated by a finding reported by Taeuber et al. (1968). In an analysis of lifetime migration histories of the American population, they found that persons born in and around large metropolitan areas had lower lifetime migration frequencies than persons born in small towns and rural areas. The rationale for this finding is that in the past persons born in metropolitan areas more readily found educational opportunities and good jobs without having to migrate. In the future, an increasing proportion of the population will be born in metropolitan areas, and this fact will, other things being equal, tend to reduce somewhat the overall lifetime frequency of migration.

Other factors may also reduce the rate of moving. For example, extensive highway construction in recent years has meant that more people can commute rather than migrate. As a result, employment has been decentralizing, moving from cities to suburbs and into nonmetropolitan areas. Improved highway access allows more persons to stay in nonmetropolitan areas and commute to places of employment, whether in the suburban fringe of a metropolitan area or in a nonmetropolitan place. The decentralization of jobs is likely to continue, and so is a greater reliance on commuting as a substitute for migration.

Furthermore, many of the traditional economic incentives to move interregionally or from nonmetropolitan to metropolitan areas are declining. Most economists consider migration to be stimulated by large income differences among areas, because under such circumstances the probable payoffs of migration will be great. But regional differences have diminished considerably. For example, of nine major regions in the United States, the per capita income of the richest was 169 percent greater than the per capita income of the poorest in 1940 (data from U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1973). By 1970 the per capita income of the richest was only 50 percent greater than that of the poorest. If we were to make allowances for cost of living differences, these apparent differences in per capita income would be even smaller. They will decrease still further in the future, reducing thereby the incentive to migrate. The income difference between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas has also declined (Zuiches and Brown, 1976), lessening the incentive to engage in this traditional form of movement.

These considerations lead us to conclude that rates of internal migration in the United States are more likely to decline than to rise. By international standards, the United States will continue to have high rates of geographical mobility, but it is likely to become less distinctive in this regard.

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APPENDIX A

Sources of Data

SOURCES OF DATA

Table 1:

Australia–Australian Bureau of Statistics. 1974. Reference No. 4.26, **Internal Migration, 1969-70 to 1972-73**, tables 4 and 5; Australian Bureau of Statistics. Unpublished data from the 1971 Census of Population and Housing.

Canada–Statistics Canada. 1974. **1971 Census of Canada, Population**, Catalogue 92-719, Volume I, Part 2 (Bulletin 1.2-7): **Internal Migration**, table 31.

Great Britain–Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. 1974. **Census 1971, Great Britain, Age, Marital Condition and General Tables**, table 9; and **Migration Tables, Part I (10% Sample)**, tables 3A and 3B.

Ireland (Eire)–Central Statistics Office. 1973. **Census of Population of Ireland**, 1971, Volume II: **Ages and Conjugal Conditions Classified by Areas**, table 1A; Central Statistics Office. 1974. **Census of Population of Ireland, 1971**, Bulletin No. 40, "Further Preliminary Results for the State," tables 5 and 6.

Japan–Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister. 1972. **1970 Population Census of Japan**. Volume 2: **Whole Japan (Results of Basic Tabulation)**, table 7.

Taiwan–Ministry of Interior, Republic of China. 1972. **1971 Taiwan Demographic Fact Book**, tables 1 and 59.

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Table 2:

Australia–Australian Bureau of Statistics. 1974. Reference No. 4.26, **Internal Migration, 1969-70 to 1972-73**, tables 4 and 5; Australian Bureau of Statistics. Unpublished data from the 1971 Census of Population and Housing.

Canada–Statistics Canada. 1974. **1971 Census of Canada, Population**, Catalogue 92-719, Volume I, Part 2 (Bulletin 1.2-7): **Internal Migration**, table 31.

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Canada–Statistics Canada. 1974. **1971 Census of Canada, Population**, Catalogue 92-719, Volume I, Part 2 (Bulletin 1.2-7): **Internal Migration**, table 31.

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Table 4:

Australia–Australian Bureau of Statistics. 1974. Reference No. 4.26, **Internal Migration, 1969-70 to 1972-73**, tables 4 and 5; Australian Bureau of Statistics. Unpublished data from the 1971 Census of Population and Housing.

Canada–Statistics Canada. 1974. **1971 Census of Canada, Population**, Catalogue 92-719, Volume I, Part 2 (Bulletin 1.2-7): **Internal Migration**, table 31.

Great Britain–Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. 1974. **Census 1971, Great Britain, Age, Marital Condition and General Tables**, table 9; and **Migration Tables, Part I (10% Sample)**, tables 3A and 3B.

Japan–Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister. 1972. **1970 Population Census of Japan.** Volume 2: **Whole Japan (Results of Basic Tabulation)**, table 7.

United States–U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1973. **U.S. Census of Population: 1970. Subject Reports.** Final Report PC(2)-2B, **Mobility for States and the Nation**, tables 1 and 4; Special tabulations from the 1966 through 1971 March Current Population Surveys.

Table 5:

Life Table–U.S. Public Health Service, National Center for Health Statistics. 1975. **U.S. Decennial Life Tables for 1969-71**, Volume I, Number 1: **United States Life Tables: 1969-71**, by T.N.E. Greville, table 1.

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Japan–Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister. 1972. **1970 Population Census of Japan.** Volume 2: **Whole Japan (Results of Basic Tabulation)**, table 7.

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Table 6:

Canada–Dominion Bureau of Statistics. 1966. **1961 Census of Canada, Population Sample**, Catalogue 98-509, Volume IV, Part 1 (Bulletin 4.1-9): **General Characteristics of Migrant and Non-Migrant Population**, table 1; Statistics Canada. 1974. **1971 Census of Canada, Population**, Catalogue 92-719, Volume I, Part 2 (Bulletin 1.2-7): **Internal Migration**, table 31.

Great Britain–General Register Office. 1966. **Census 1961, England and Wales, Migration Tables**, table 2; General Register Office. 1966. **Census 1961, Scotland**, Volume 8: **Internal Migration**, table 2; Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. 1974. **Census 1971, Great Britain, Age, Marital Condition and General Tables**, table 9; Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. 1974. **Census 1971, Great Britain, Migration Tables, Part I (10% Sample)**, tables 3A and 3B.

Japan–Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister. 1964. **1960 Population Census of Japan, Ten Percent Sample Tabulation,** Part 1: **Marital Status and Migration,** table 2; Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister. 1972. **1970 Population Census of Japan,** Volume 2: **Whole Japan (Results of Basic Tabulation),** table 7.

United States–U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1961. **U.S. Census of Population: 1960,** Volume I: **Characteristics of the Population,** Part 1; U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1962. **Current Population Reports,** "Mobility of the Population of the United States, March 1960 to March 1961," Series P-20, No. 118; U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1973. **U.S. Census of Population: 1970. Subject Reports.** Final Report PC(2)-2B, **Mobility for States and the Nation,** table 1; Special tabulations from the 1966 through 1971 March Current Population Surveys.

Table 7:

Australia–Australian Bureau of Statistics. 1974. Reference No. 4.26, **Internal Migration, 1969-70 to 1972-73,** tables 4 and 5; Australian Bureau of Statistics. Unpublished data from the 1971 Census of Population and Housing.

Canada–Statistics Canada. 1974. **1971 Census of Canada, Population,** Catalogue 92-719, Volume I, Part 2 (Bulletin 1.2-7): **Internal Migration,** table 31.

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United States–U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1973. **U.S. Census of Population: 1970. Subject Reports.** Final Report PC(2)-2B, **Mobility for States and the Nation,** table 1; Special tabulations from the 1966 through 1971 March Current Population Surveys.

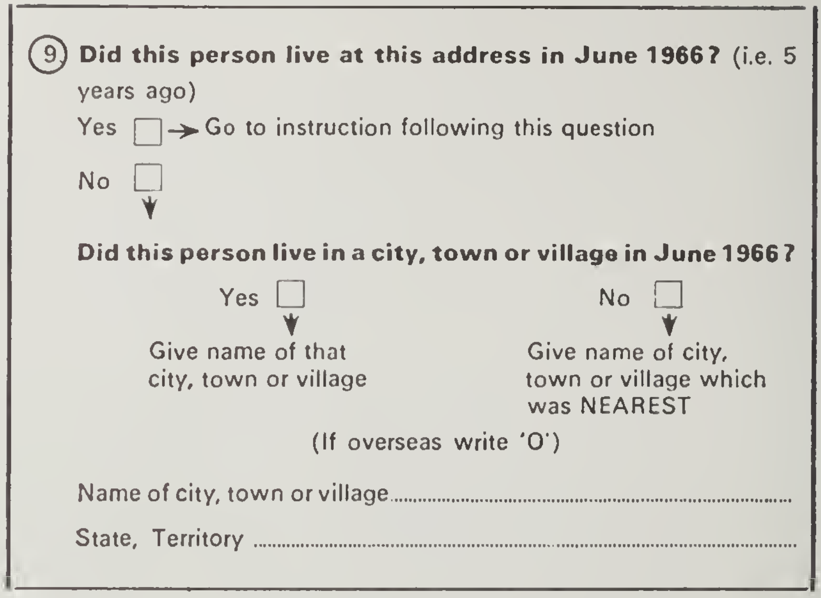
Figure 1:

Data from table 3 of this report.

APPENDIX B

Facsimiles of Census and Survey Questions on Residential Mobility

Question on Address in 1966 from the 1971 Census of Australia



⑨ **Did this person live at this address in June 1966?** (i.e. 5 years ago)

Yes ☐ → Go to instruction following this question

No ☐

Did this person live in a city, town or village in June 1966?

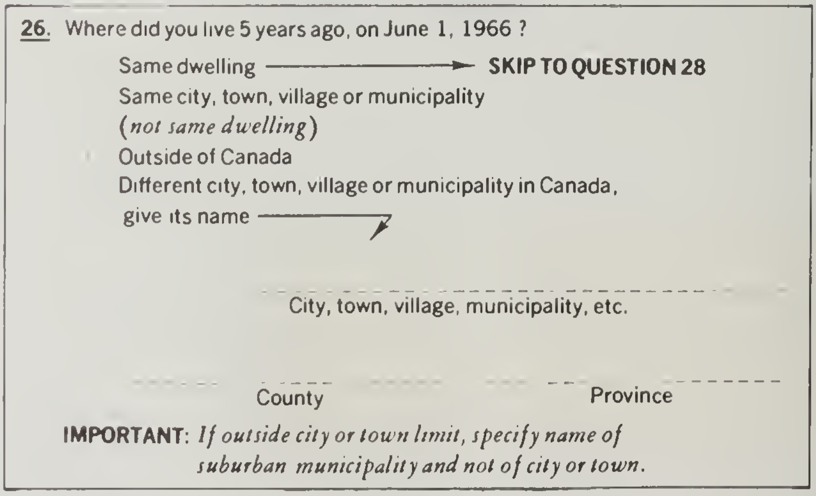
Yes ☐	No ☐
Give name of that city, town or village	Give name of city, town or village which was NEAREST

(If overseas write 'O')

Name of city, town or village ....

State, Territory ....

Questions on Address in 1966 from the 1971 Census of Canada



__26.__ Where did you live 5 years ago, on June 1, 1966 ?

Same dwelling → **SKIP TO QUESTION 28**

Same city, town, village or municipality (*not same dwelling*)

Outside of Canada

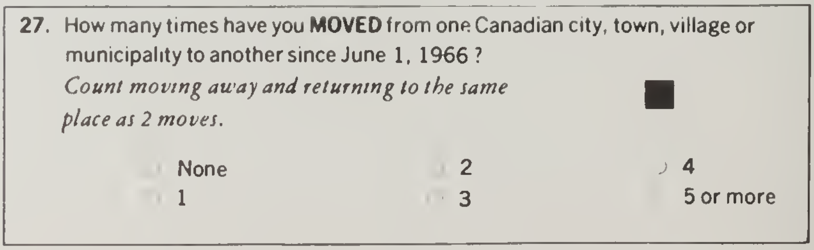
Different city, town, village or municipality in Canada, give its name →

City, town, village, municipality, etc.

County

Province

IMPORTANT: *If outside city or town limit, specify name of suburban municipality and not of city or town.*



27. How many times have you **MOVED** from one Canadian city, town, village or municipality to another since June 1, 1966 ?
Count moving away and returning to the same place as 2 moves.

None	2	4
1	3	5 or more

Questions on Address 1 Year Earlier and 5 Years Earlier from the 1971 Census of Great Britain

Usual Address

B4
If the person usually lives here, write 'HERE'.
If not, write the person's **usual address.**

For boarders write 'HERE' *only if they consider this their usual address.*
For students and children who are away from home during term time give their home address.
For persons with no settled address write 'NONE'.
BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE

Migration - 1 Year

B11
Was the person's **usual address one year ago (on 25th April 1970)** the same as that shown by the answer to **question B4 ?**

Write 'YES' *or* 'NO'.
If *no*, write also the usual address on 25th April 1970.

For a child now under one year of age, write 'UNDER ONE'.

BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE

Migration - 5 Year

B12
Was the person's **usual address five years ago (on 25th April 1966)** the same as that shown by the answer to **question B11 ?**

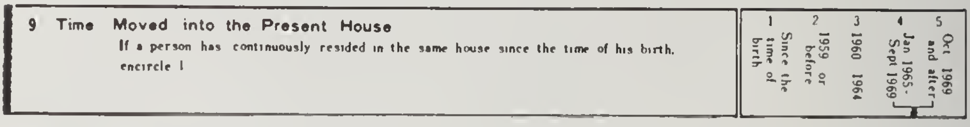
Write 'YES' *or* 'NO'.
If *no*, write also the usual address on 25th April 1966.

For a child now under five years of age, write 'UNDER FIVE'.

BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE

Questions on Previous Address from the 1970 Census of Japan

Time Moved Into Present House



9 Time Moved into the Present House

If a person has continuously resided in the same house since the time of his birth, encircle 1

1 Since the time of birth

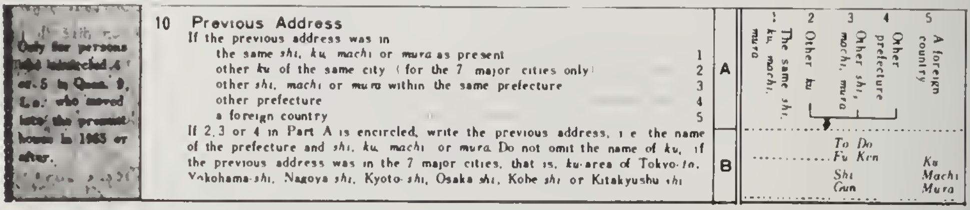
2 1959 or before

3 1960 1964

4 Jan 1965-Sept 1969

5 Oct 1969 and after

Previous Address



Only for persons who encircled 4 or 5 in Ques. 9, i.e.: who moved into the present house in 1965 or after.

10 Previous Address

If the previous address was in

- the same *shi*, *ku*, *machi* or *mura* as present 1
- other *ku* of the same city (for the 7 major cities only) 2
- other *shi*, *machi* or *mura* within the same prefecture 3
- other prefecture 4
- a foreign country 5

If 2, 3 or 4 in Part A is encircled, write the previous address, i.e. the name of the prefecture and *shi*, *ku*, *machi* or *mura*. Do not omit the name of *ku*, if the previous address was in the 7 major cities, that is, *ku*-area of Tokyo-*to*, Yokohama-*shi*, Nagoya *shi*, Kyoto-*shi*, Osaka *shi*, Kobe *shi* or Kitakyushu *shi*

A

1 The same *shi*, *ku*, *machi*, *mura*

2 Other *ku*

3 Other *shi*, *machi*, *mura*

4 Other prefecture

5 A foreign country

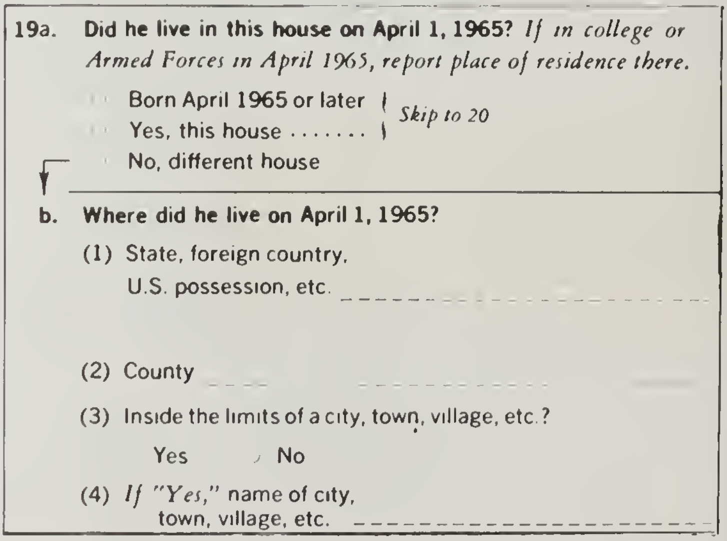
B

To Do Fu Ken

Shi Gun

Ku Machi Mura

Question on Address in 1965 from the 1970 Census of the United States



19a. Did he live in this house on April 1, 1965? *If in college or Armed Forces in April 1965, report place of residence there.*

☐ Born April 1965 or later } *Skip to 20*

☐ Yes, this house . . . . } *Skip to 20*

☐ No, different house

b. Where did he live on April 1, 1965?

(1) State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc. ______________________

(2) County ______________________

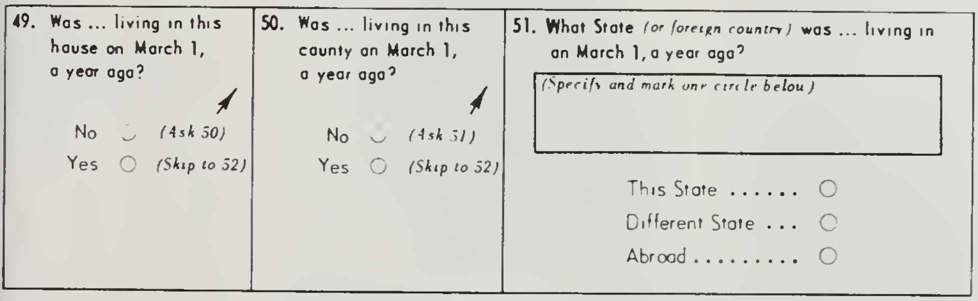
(3) Inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?

☐ Yes ☐ No

(4) *If "Yes,"* name of city, town, village, etc. ______________________

Questions on Address in March 1969, from the March 1970 Current Population Survey of the United States

For All Household Members 14 Years Old and Over:



49. Was ... living in this house on March 1, a year ago?

No ○ *(Ask 50)*
Yes ○ *(Skip to 52)*

50. Was ... living in this county on March 1, a year ago?

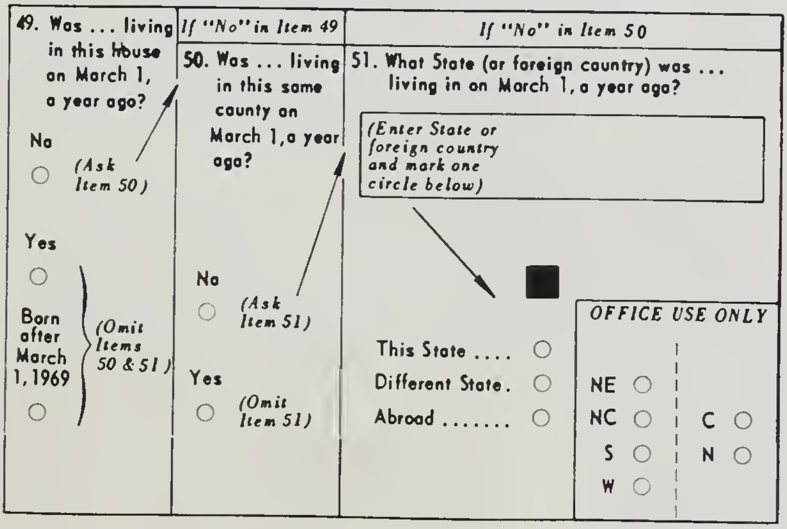
No ○ *(Ask 51)*
Yes ○ *(Skip to 52)*

51. What State *(or foreign country)* was ... living in on March 1, a year ago?

(Specify and mark one circle below)

This State ...... ○
Different State ... ○
Abroad .... ○

For Each Household Member Under 14 Years of Age:



49. Was ... living in this house on March 1, a year ago?

No ○ *(Ask Item 50)*
Yes ○
Born after March 1, 1969 ○ *(Omit Items 50 & 51)*

If "No" in Item 49

50. Was ... living in this same county on March 1, a year ago?

No ○ *(Ask Item 51)*
Yes ○ *(Omit Item 51)*

If "No" in Item 50

51. What State (or foreign country) was ... living in on March 1, a year ago?

(Enter State or foreign country and mark one circle below)

This State .... ○
Different State. ○
Abroad .... ○

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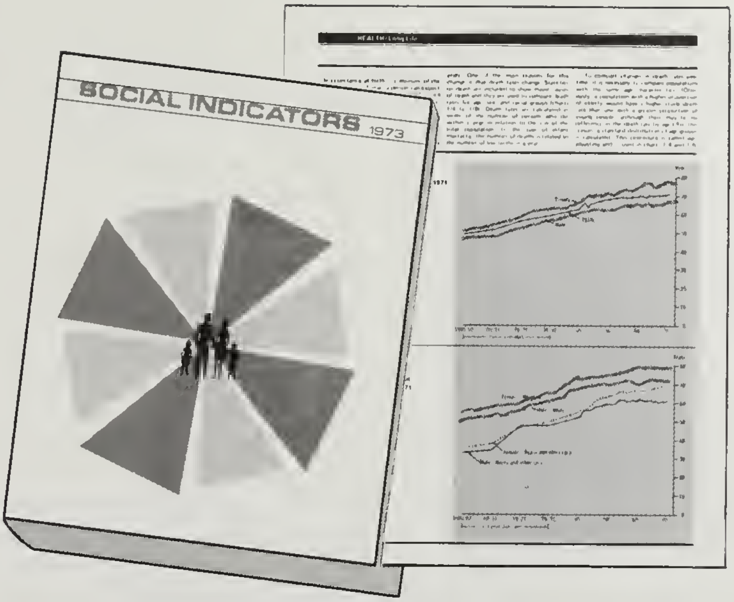

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